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Report on the
Administration of Public Affairs
in the
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES
1855-56, 1857-58 (Appendix only) and
1858-59 & 1860-61

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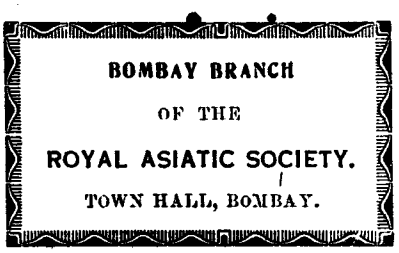

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1855-56.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

OF THE

North-Western Provinces,

FOR THE YEAR 1855-56.

Section I.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE first of the Tables in the Appendix contains a general Statement of the Area, Population, and Revenue of the Districts, and scattered tracts, subject to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. It is not strictly accurate and complete. For there are portions of the Gwalior Territory, annexed to the Nemar District, and portions of the Mairwara Territory, belonging to the Rajpoot States, annexed to the Ajmeer District, which are not fully accounted for; and one distinct charge, the Superintendency of Nagode, which comprises the care of four small Chiefships, under British management, in Bundlekhund, with a total yearly Revenue of about 3 lakhs of Rupees, is omitted in the Statement, the arrangement being of a temporary character, though likely still to last for some time. The new District of Etah also, in which a separate Officer has been stationed for several years, and which is now in course of permanent establishment in the Upper Doab, from the union of several inconveniently outlying portions of former Districts, is not included in the enumeration.

Paras. 1 *and* 2.
General view of the Area, Population, Revenue, and number of Districts under the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

2. Adding Etah and Nagode to the list, there are 51 Districts, under the Administration of the North-Western Provinces, with a population of about 35 millions,* occupying an area of nearly 1,20,000 square miles, and inhabiting about 1,00,000 townships† or villages, (the great majority of which are separate properties), and contributing a total Revenue, which falls little short of $5\frac{3}{4}$ crores of Rupees, or millions sterling.

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* The last Census, of the greater part of the Territory, was accurately taken on the 31st December 1852, and that of the Hill Province of Kumaon on a later date. For the Saugor, Jawud Neemuch, Nemar, and Ajmeer Territories, the estimate is as yet only conjectural.

† The number of separate townships in the Saugor Division is 14,830.

3. The superintendence of the Judicial and Revenue affairs of these wide and varied tracts, extending from a point on the Sutlej to the Frontier of the Bombay District of Candeish, and from Neemuch, in the heart of the Rajwara States, to the boundary of Nepaul, is exercised chiefly through the Sudder Court and Board at Agra, and, in part, through the Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana and Central India, as Commissioners, under the Lieutenant-Governor, for Jawud Neemuch and Nemar, and through the Commissioner, who has the duties of Executive Administration in Ajmeer, but is in direct correspondence with this Government. There are two Officers, the Judge at Jubbulpoor and the Superintendent at Jhansi, who now exercise, within certain Districts, the full powers of the Sudder Court in *Civil* cases. From Jawud Neemuch, Nemar, and Ajmeer, references, in all Criminal cases, considered to call for a capital sentence, are made for the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, who usually sends the record of trial for the opinion of the Sudder Court.

Paras. 3 *to* 6.
Superior controlling authorities in all Departments.

4. There is an Inspector General of Prisons for the control of Jails and Jail discipline, and a Director of Public Instruction, with four* Inspectors, for the greater part of the Territory. The Superintendent of the Ajmere School is charged with the duties of inspection for the subordinate Schools in that District and in Jawud Neemuch. A special arrangement, proposed for the Hill Province of Kumaon, awaits a decision of the Home Authorities. In the isolated District of Nemar, Education has scarcely been commenced, and the tract has not yet been brought within any circle of inspection.

5. The care of the Public Works of the Administration is under three superior Officers, acting under the direction of the Government :—

The Chief Engineer at Agra.

The Superintendent of Canals and Irrigation for the Provinces, with his headquarters at Roorkee, proposed to be made a Chief Engineer of the 2nd Class; and the

Superintending Engineer at Saugor, whose Circle includes also the Military Station of Mhow in Malwa, proposed to be made a Chief Engineer of the 3rd Class.

The whole control of Civil and Military works, within all the Circles, is united under the superintendence of the Local Government. In addition to the above Officers, there is the Deputy Consulting Engineer in the Railway Department, whose sphere of control is of much importance and magnitude. The Government lastly exercises a direct and close supervision over the proceedings of District Committees, in the beneficial applications of the Special Road and Ferry Funds, amounting yearly to 7½ lakhs of Rupees, which are assigned for local roads, bridges, and other works, for the convenience of communication.

6. There is a Post Master General for the Provinces, but the Postal Department, throughout India, being under the direct orders of the Supreme Government, there is only incidental and occasional correspondence with him on the part of the Provincial Government. There are the usual Offices of Account and Audit, and the Accountant has specially responsible functions, as being charged also with the general distribution of Funds, and provision for all money demands in the Provinces, including the supply to the Punjab.

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* Or more properly five, as there is a Joint Inspector in the very populous Benares Division.

7. The Political affairs of the Government are of very limited extent, comprehending merely the business of the Dehlie Palace and the superintendence of several Jagheers or Chiefships in the Delhie Territory, and of the Rohilla Jagheer of Rampoor in Rohilkhund, with the supervision of the management of the four small Boondela or Booghela Chiefships, which have been before mentioned as being under the Officer stationed at Nagode.

Paras. 7 and 8.
Political and Military duties, slight.

8. The Government has only rare and partial correspondence with the Supreme Government on questions of Military arrangement, and it has no Military control or authority.

9. There is a separate Officer, appointed within the last two years, for the care of the Sub-Himalayan Forests in the Dehra Dhoon, Seharunpoor, Bijnore, and Gurhwal Districts, and a Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Seharunpoor, who is responsible also for the experimental Tea Plantations in the Kumaon Hills and in the Dehra Dhoon Valley.

Para. 9.
Superintendence of Forests and Tea Plantations.

10. Three full Revenue Survey parties are at work in the Saugor Division, the Survey of the Jawud Neemuch District having been lately concluded, and detached parties are employed in the re-arrangement and demarcation of the Forest grant lands of Goruckpoor, and in the delineation of the South-western parts of Mirzapoor, towards the country under the Chota Nagpoor Agency, subject to the Bengal Government.

Para. 10.
Revenue Survey Establishments.

11. There are two separate Medical Officers employed experimentally, with large establishments, for the diffusion and maintenance of Vaccination throughout the Districts of the Rohilkhund and Agra Divisions. The medical care of the Jail Hospitals, and of the very numerous first class and minor Dispensaries, which are now in existence all over the country, is, at present, under the control of the Superintending Surgeons and the Medical Board at Calcutta. But suggestions for an improved and more vigorous direction of the Civil Medical Department, in the North-Western Provinces, are before the Supreme Government. The Thomason Hospital, at Agra, has been made the *nucleus* of a Native Medical School, which has already shown much promise, and is designed for further valuable expansion.

Para. 11.
Special Vaccination Establishments, Rohilkhund and Agra Divisions.
Agra Medical School.

12. For all Departments, regular Annual Reports of the Administration, and its results, are submitted, in addition to the constant references on single current subjects. The following may be prominently mentioned as showing the organization and scope of review, by which the Government is habitually conducted:—

Paras. 12 and 13.
Yearly Administration Reports submitted to the Government.

1*st.*—Annual Reports from the Sudder Court on the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice.

2*nd.*—Divisional Yearly Reports from each Commissioner, (of whom there are eleven), as Superintendents of Police, on the Police occurrences and results of every year.

3*rd.*—Yearly Reports from the Superintendent of Trunk Road Police, and supply arrangements, and of Cantonment Police, on the working of these Establishments and Departments.

4*th.*—Divisional Yearly Reports from each Commissioner, on the administration and proposed employment of the Road and Ferry Funds of the Districts of his Division.

5*th.*—Divisional Yearly Reports from each Commissioner on the employment of miscellaneous Funds on local improvements.

6*th.*—Divisional Yearly Reports, from the Sudder Board of Revenue, for each Division, remarking in detail on the Revenue results and management within that Division.

7*th.*—General Yearly Reports, from the Sudder Board of Revenue, as to the total results of the administration of all branches of the Revenue in the Districts under its authority. There is one general Report for the land and other miscellaneous sources of Revenue, excepting the Customs, and a distinct Report for the Customs Revenue, which reaches to above 60 lakhs of Rupees a year, derived almost entirely from Salt taxation. The latter paper is formed on a full explanatory Report from the Commissioner of Customs, whose charge is an intricate and extensive one.

8*th.*—Divisional Inspection Reports, by each Commissioner, on the state of all the files, and on the details of disposal of business, in each Collector's Office. These are rendered through the Revenue Board immediately after the close of the tour of the cold season.

9*th.*—Annual Reports on Jails, and on Education, separately as to the latter, for each distinct institution, or circle of superintendence.

10*th.*—Inspection and Revenue Reports in the Department of Public Works, especially as to the condition and cost of the Canals and Trunk Roads, and the receipts from them in water-rates and in tolls.

11*th.*—Special Reports on vaccine operations.

12*th.*—Special Reports on management of Insane Hospitals.

13*th.*—Special Reports on Forest management, Receipts, and Outlay.

14*th.*—Special Reports on progress of Revenue Surveys.

13. All these Reports, but the general yearly Land Revenue Report, and the last, or the Revenue Survey Report, have been received for the calendar, or the official year 1855, or 1855-56, and the necessary orders issued on them. The Revenue Survey Report has been accidentally delayed, but is immediately expected,* as is also the general Land Revenue Report, which will be laid before the Government, in this year, three months earlier, than in the past, when again it was three months earlier than in any former year.

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* Since received on 20th October 1856.

14. There is one interesting and important subject, on which no information has hitherto been systematically furnished to this Government, and the means are scarcely at command for obtaining it as exactly and fully as is desirable. This relates to the introduction of new, or the more general extension of old, productions of special value; and to the general course and amount of the internal or external commerce of the country. A suggestion has been made to the Board, on the most available means of supplying this defect, and the question will have mature examination.

Para. 14.
Desire to obtain also a yearly Report on Productions and Commerce.

15. It is the custom of this Government to print, for official circulation, in addition to the published Reports and Orders on the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and of the general Revenue affairs of the year, as well as the published Annual Prison Discipline and Educational Reports, the remarks and instructions which are recorded in fletail on the separate Divisional Reports on Police, Revenue, Road and Ferry Funds, and Local Funds, and improvements. A common sympathy and emulation are thus, it is believed, excited throughout the Provinces, and the experience of success, or of defects, in one District, becomes known for the benefit of all.

Para. 15.
Usage in printing papers for official circulation.

Section II.

JUDICIAL.

Civil Justice.

16. Much the greater number of the Districts, in the North-Western-Provinces, are under the Code of Regulations, and will share in the benefit of the reformed system of Civil Procedure, which is under discussion upon the Draft framed by the English Commissioners. Kumaon, Bhutteeanah, and Dehra Dhoon are under a discretionary Administration, the exercise of which, by the Government, is authorised by special Laws. No Laws have ever been passed for regulating the Government of the Bundlekhund Districts, (all of them of comparatively recent acquisition, whether as to sovereignty* or management,) in the Saugor Division, or of the District of Saugor, and the Nerbudda Valley Districts, which became British Territory in 1817. The Administration of Ajmeer, Jawud Neemuch, and Nemar, has always, also, been conducted under the orders of the Executive Government, and its superintendence constituted, until a comparatively late date, a portion of the functions of the Political or Foreign Secretariat of the Supreme Government.

Para. 16.
General system of Civil Judicature in different Districts.

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* Several of these tracts are, by Treaty, under permanent British Administration, though a titular Suzerainté is still reserved to the Maharajah Scindia.

17. During the past year, a set of revised Rules of Civil Procedure has been matured and sanctioned for the Saugor and Bundlekhund Districts. These embody all the main principles of a rapid confronting of parties, an abolition of all cumbrous pleadings, the discouragement of *ex-parte* decisions, and a lowering of the scale of costs, to which assent is now happily given in all quarters. The jurisdiction, likewise, of the Civil Courts, has been withdrawn in cases in which the title to a right or interest in land is in controversy, and such cases have been reserved for exclusive adjudication by the Revenue Courts, which, in the condition of agricultural property and society in Upper India, are much more competent to decide them with accuracy and justice.

Paras. 17 *to* 19.
New Rules of Civil Procedure passed for Saugor, Bundlekhund, and other Districts.
In all of these, cases of Land Title reserved to the Revenue Courts.

18. The Saugor Rules of Procedure have been generally introduced in the Bhutteeanah Courts. Kumaon has already a simple and useful body of Rules for its Civil Courts. But, in both of these jurisdictions, the assigning of the litigation, regarding land title, wholly to the Revenue Courts, has been very advantageously adopted.

19. The Saugor Rules have also, it should be here noted, been made the guide in some separate tracts, (the Pergunnahs of Mahoba and Jeitpoor in Bundlekhund, and several lapsed or forfeited minor jagheers,) which are managed, with needful subordinate Agency, by the Magistrates and Collectors of the Hameerpoor and Banda Districts.

20. The original intention was to employ a separate class of Native Judges in the Saugor and Bundlekhund jurisdictions ; but, more recently, a proposal has been laid before this Government, by the Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries, with the concurrence of the Commissioner and the Judge of Saugor, for recasting the establishments on the Punjab model, and uniting the duties of Civil Judicature with those of general Administration in the same class of Officers. The Lieutenant-Governor is favorable to the principle of this change in the circumstances of those parts of the country, and its details are under examination.

Para. 20.
Question of abolishing separate Moonsiffs in the Saugor Division, and introducing the Punjab system of Courts under consideration.

21. In Ajmeer, Neemuch, and Nemar, distinct Civil Courts have never existed. The improved Procedure, prescribed by the Saugor Rules, will, however, be followed by the authorities of those Territories.

Para. 21.
Saugor Procedure will be introduced in Ajmeer, Neemuch, and Nemar.

22. In the Regulation Districts, the Judicial Courts and affairs of which are superintended by the Sudder Court at Agra, it may be fairly said that, as far as the existing Laws and Rules of Procedure will admit, the business of the Courts generally is conducted with dispatch, but few cases of comparatively long standing remaining in any of them. The state of the different files is closely watched by the Sudder Court, and annually examined with attention by the Government, and the growth of any avoidable arrears is promptly noticed and remedied.

Paras. 22 *and* 23.
General view of the state of the files of Civil suits in the Districts under the Sudder Court.

23. On a review of the Returns submitted by the Sudder Court for the past year (1855,) it has appeared that there is no apparent tendency to a general

increase* of litigation in the Courts. There was, on the whole, a sensible decrease in the number of Original Suits pending at the close of 1855, as compared with the four previous years. The Pending Appeals, in the different Courts, have not diminished in the same manner, but still the amount of these, whether before the Principal Sudder Ameens, or the District Judges, was somewhat less than at the close of the year immediately preceding 1854. The exception is in the Sudder Court, where 103 Regular Appeals remained pending on 31st December 1855 to 62 on 31st December 1854. The only part, however, of the business of the Sudder Court, which requires watching, is the file of applications for Special Appeal. It is worthy of note, that there seems to be a growing number of institutions of Regular Appeals before the Sudder Court.

There were instituted—

In 1846	63
„ 1847	44
„ 1848	83
„ 1849	82
„ 1850	63
„ 1851	68
„ 1852	123
„ 1853	96
„ 1854	103
„ 1855	134

The growth of the number of applications, for Special Appeals, in the Sudder Court, has been serious. The number pending, on January 1st 1854, was 264. On July 1st

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* The following Statement may be here entered :—

Abstract Statement showing the average duration of Suits decided in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, North-Western Provinces, and the Courts of the Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, during the year 1851 *to* 1855 *inclusive.*

	1851.			1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.....	0	3	26	0	1	12	0	4	3	0	4	14½	0	4	15¾
Judges	0	6	2¼	0	6	8¼	0	6	23¼	0	6	27½	0	5	21½
Principal Sudder Ameens	0	5	14¾	0	5	27½	0	5	19¼	0	4	28¾	0	4	19½
Sudder Ameens	0	5	11	0	4	11¾	0	5	12	0	5	3¾	0	3	25¼
Moonsiffs	0	3	6½	0	3	7	0	2	19½	0	2	23	0	2	21¼

1856, it was, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of very able and energetic Judges, 1,359. The Table in the margin shows how much of this pressure is owing to the liberty, for the first time granted, by the new Special Appeal Law passed in 1853, of filing such applications directly in the Zillahs, as well as in the Sudder Court. The subject has been remarked on to the Sudder Court, as worthy to be kept steadily in view, though, under the proposals in the English Draft Code, the number of Special Appeals will be very greatly limited. A letter has since been received from the Court, on the best means of reducing this over-burdened file, on which a communication has been made to the Supreme Government.

Statement showing the number of Special Appeal Petitions admitted, and disposed of, in the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, North-Western Provinces, during the years 1854 *and* 1855.

Pending on 1st January.	Number received from the Zillah Courts.	Number filed in Sudder Courts.	Total.	Disposed of.												Grand Total disposed of.	Remaining
				Rejected on the merits.			Rejected or returned for irregularity.			Struck off on default or adjusted or withdrawn.			Admitted.				
				Of those received from the Zillah Courts.	Of those filed in the Sudder Courts.	Total.	Zillah.	Sudder.	Total.	Zillah.	Sudder.	Total.	Zillah.	Sudder.	Total.		
1854																	
227	422	804	1453	62	291	353	0	0	0	63	66	129	26	163	189	671	782
	1226																
1855																	
782	485	747	2014	134	284	418	51	17	68	80	63	143	57	123	180	809	1205
	1232																

Paras. 24 *to* 26.

Sufficient facilities not afforded for suits of small amounts.

24. There appears, it may be useful to remark, to be a decidedly less amount of suits preferred relatively to the population in the North-Western Provinces than in the Punjab Districts. Deducting suits relating to land and land rent, which are tried in the Punjab by the Settlement and Revenue Courts, the number of Original Suits, instituted in 1855, in the Districts subordinate to the Agra Court, was 50,696, while, in the Punjab, the number was 62,129. The population, at the same time, of the Punjab Territories, is only near 13 millions, while that of the North-Western Province Districts in question is nearly 31 millions. In both the countries, the bulk of the cases are only for small sums. About 60 per cent. of the North-Western Province suits are for sums under Rupees 50, while 50½ per cent. of the Punjab suits were within the Small Cause jurisdiction of the Tuhseeldars, and of an average value of Rupees 31. The value of all the suits depending in the North-Western Province Courts, at the end of 1855, was (inclusive of land and land rent suits) Rupees 1,20,29,110, but it had, in the years 1851 and 1852, been only Rupees 62,79,092 and Rupees 64,09,678. The value of the property litigated in the Punjab Courts, in 1855, was Rupees 45,05,797.

25. It seems to be a just inference, from the above facts, that, were a cheap and more simple Procedure established in the Courts of these Provinces, a considerable increase must be looked for in the institution of suits for very small amounts, and that a proportional extension of some adequate plan of adjudication must be provided for the disposal of such suits. It has been remarked by an author,* who has compared the

* Campbell's "Modern India," page 543.

returns of the Bengal and North-Western Province Courts with those of the English County Courts, "that, while the average amount sued for, in each case, before the English "County Courts, is but £3-4-0, the average, in the *lowest* class of Indian Courts, is, for "Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, £6 and £7-2-0, and, allowing for the relative "value of money, we may fairly estimate the Indian causes to be comparatively, at least, "ten times as high—a result which shows that the mode of procedure altogether cuts off "from justice the class of petty cases, for which the County Courts are principally "useful."

26. On the one hand, it is not fitting, that there should be a virtual absence of the means of legal redress, for the great mass of the ordinary transactions of the community, and, on the other, it is far from desirable to foster any spread of a habit of litigiousness. The Sudder Court has been requested to bear these circumstances and considerations in mind in re-reviewing the Code of Civil Procedure, framed by the English Law Commissioners, which is now before them. It is much to be wished, that a more frequent resort to the services of arbitrators of the vicinage, acting under the superintendence and ultimate check of a responsible and qualified local Judge, could be introduced for the decision of all the more common suits of low values.

Paras. 27 and 28.
Frequency, and probably objects of confessions of judgment.

27. By far the greatest numerical amount of litigation is in the Courts of the Moonsiffs. Taking these for illustration, it is found that 2,198 suits were, in the past year, dismissed on default, and 11,508 adjusted or withdrawn, to 48,250 suits nominally decided on trial. But how great deductions are to be made from this last-named number, in order to show the *bonâ-fide* contested suits before the Courts, is apparent from the subjoined figures, taken from the Returns of four Districts :—

Entered as "Decided on Merits."		*But of these*		
Dehlee	4,686	Ex-parte	885	
		Confession of Judgment	2,125	
				3,010
Agra	4,067	Ex-parte	908	
		Confession of Judgment	1,557	
				2,465
Furruckabad...	4,594	Ex-parte	886	
		Confession of Judgment	1,842	
				2,728
Goruckpoor	4,563	Ex-parte	542	
		Confession of Judgment	1,747	
				2,289

In order, therefore, rightly to estimate the value of the figures, in the General Statement of suits, decided on trial, in the Reports for future years, the Lieutenant Governor has requested, that a note may be appended to the total entry of cases "Decided on Trial," in the Annual Returns, stating how many, in the aggregate, of these, were decided *ex-parte*, and how many on confession of judgment. The extreme frequency of these confessions is a very noticeable feature in the working of the judicial system of our Regular Courts. The Sudder Court have paid much attention to the point, and have recently given directions, with a view to the more correct preparation of the entries of these cases. It was said, in their yearly Report, that "it is satisfactory to

"remark, that the majority of Judicial Officers have expressed their belief in the "generally *bonâ fide* character of such confessions, and the Court see no reason to differ "from this conclusion." The remarks, however, of the Officiating Judge of Goruckpoor, Mr. W. Roberts, in the extract marginally cited from para. 19 of his Report, were considered by the Lieutenant-Governor, to be worthy of attention, in connection with the suggestion of amendments in the Draft Code of Procedure. No doubt, suits are often collusively brought, and confessions filed, in order to a fraudulent use of the decree against third parties. The possibility of allowing any proper facilities for the timely check of such frauds, deserves careful examination.

Para. 19.—There are a considerable number of iqbaldawees, or *quasi* iqbaldawees, purposely entered, in order to defeat some other parties' claim: these are generally based upon conveyances. It has long been a serious evil, and, as remarked by Mr. Brown, there is something discreditable in allowing the Civil Court to be made the instrument of fraud. Having had so little experience in the Judicial Department, and so little time to consider the subject, I am not prepared to propose a remedy. Still I will suggest that, in modification of Construction No. 1299, and rescession of the precedent, Bhujjunloll and Ramloll, Appellants, *versus* Mr. Maxwell, Attorney of Holroyd, Intervener, Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, North-Western Provinces, No. 148 of 1847, page 387, parties interested be allowed to intervene under the precautions laid down by Mr. Macpherson on Section 2, Chapter 34, page 428, which will, in some cases, prevent the fraudulent practices that are admittedly prevalent. The Courts should wait a reasonable time before pronouncing decree upon confession of judgment, posting a notice in the Court-house, certifying the day of hearing the case, so as to allow time to parties interested to intervene. I am disposed to recommend that such notices be sent to the Judge, so as to ensure publicity being given to them.

"It is derogatory to the character of "the Civil Courts to be made the pas-"sive instrument for unfair ends."—31*st January* 1849.

If either before, or after, the institution of the suit, a third person has become interested on the solvency of one of the parties to the suit, or in the property sued for, by obtaining judgment against such party, either for a sum of money, or for the property sued for, or for some interest in it, such third person may intervene, for the protection of his own interest, and may, upon presenting a petition, obtain, from the Courts, permission to prosecute, or to defend the suit, especially if there be any reason to apprehend collusion between the parties to the suit.

28. There is, at the same time, every reason to believe that confessions of judgment are often only employed as an easy means of registering and securing a claim. In these cases, also, the device is resorted to, on the grant of a loan, of obtaining a confession of judgment, and a decree as for a former debt to the same amount, the claim in the suit being false, and the judgment meant only as a cover for protecting the real advance.

29. The Original Suits, decided by Native Judges, were 69,391, to 72, decided by the European Judges. It has been recommended to the Sudder Court, that the European Judges should be instructed to take up a larger proportion of the Original Suits, so that they may acquire a more thorough and practical knowledge, than they can well have at present, of the working of the system of Civil Procedure. A reply is still awaited from the Court on this subject.

Para. 29.
Scarcely any Original Suits decided by European Judges. Recommendation to the Sudder Court on this point.

30. Of the suits other than those for land or land rent, there were only 77 on matters of "Caste, Religion, &c.," and 887 regarding the more valuable products of "Indigo, Sugar, &c.," to 49,732 suits for "Debts, Wages," and personal claims of a general kind. The litigation is, therefore, ordinarily simple.

Para. 30.
Litigation usually simple.

31. The disposal of Regular Appeals to the Sudder Court, in the past year, was as follows:—

Para. 31.
Results of Regular Appeals to Sudder Court. Remarks.

	From Judges of Districts.	*From Principal Sudder Ameens.*
Affirmed	... 4	... 30
Modified or revised ...	... 10	... 22
Remanded	... 0	... 5

The ratio of decisions, not upheld in appeal, is very high throughout India. It is dependent, in a great measure, on the uncertainty and room for varying views, as to facts, in Indian cases. But results, so inconsistent and unsatisfactory, of judicial awards, must be noticed as a great evil.

Para. 32.
Number of Civil debtors in Jail.

32. The number of debtors in Jail, in 1855, was 1,598, of whom 98 were at the suit of Government. The total number was somewhat less than in any of the preceding four years.

Para. 33.
Beneficial operation of Act XIX. 1853, regarding the receiving and record of evidence.

33. The opinions of the Judges, who notice the operation of Act XIX. 1853, an important Law for improving the Procedure, as to evidence, have been, the Lieutenant-Governor has been happy to see, highly favorable to it. This Law has, it may be confidently believed, done much towards securing really accurate and just decisions in the Courts of the Provinces, and it has not been attended with any drawback in delaying the disposal of cases. One of the District Judges, indeed, observed, that "I am told that, under the new Procedure introduced by this Act, and more especially "in consequence of all the witnesses being required to attend on one day, cases can be "decided more rapidly now than formerly." The Sudder Court have issued a useful Circular, (of 11th May 1855), enjoining the strictest observance of the provisions of this valuable Act.

Para. 34 *to* 41.
Mr. Harington's deputation to visit the Civil Courts.

34. An important circumstance, in the Civil Judicial Administration of last year, was the deputation of Mr. Harington, a Judge of the Court to visit the several Districts, in which Courts are established under the Regulation system, and to inquire into, and obtain, the remedy of any local defects. This duty was performed with much intelligence and completeness. Incompetent Judges have been removed, desirable transfers of Officers made, and the merits of many excellent Officers have been brought prominently to notice.

Para. 35.
Some of its results.

35. Among some special results of his inspection the following may be here stated:—

Experimental reform in serving of Processes.

The whole Tulubana system, (that of fees for the services of Processes), has been revised. Great abuses prevailed on that point. Needless establishments of Serving Officers were kept up as a means of sustaining favorites, relatives, &c., who were paid by the excessive levy of fees. The remuneration to the superior Officers, responsible for such services in the different Courts, was injuriously uncertain and unequal. The establishments have been re-cast, and a certain number of men entertained and paid by the State, the whole amount of fees being carried to the public credit. This has been authorized experimentally for one year, when the working of the plan will be again reviewed.

Lithographed Forms and Registers given at cost of Government to all Native Judges.

The recommendation, in aid of the insufficient and under-paid establishments of the Native Judges, has been authorized, that all papers in their Courts, which admit of being lithographed, shall be lithographed, and supplied at the expense of Government, and that the Books, which the Native Judges are ordered to keep up, as well as the periodical Statements required from them, shall be similarly lithographed, and supplied for their use

Rules have been framed, under which Commissioners of Divisions, who may pass Moonsiffs' stations in their cold weather tours, shall visit them, and report on their state, and on any thing which may seem to call for notice in the official proceedings of the Moonsiffs, to the Sudder Court.

Examination of Moonsiffs' Offices by Commissioners of Divisions in their cold weather tours.

Moonsiffships at Stations to which Registerships of Deeds, with large emoluments, are attached, have been reserved for Officers of the grade who have distinguished themselves by merit, and these form now an useful addition to the 1st Class Moonsiffships.

Special means for adding to 1st Grade Moonsiffships.

The question of raising, and varying, the standard of Examinations, for Moonsiffs, has been urged on the careful and early consideration of the Court.

Revision of plan of Examination for Moonsiffships.

The whole cost of providing suitable Cutcherries, for the Moonsiffs, has been undertaken by the Government, and several irregular and very objectionable practices, which had been resorted to on the subject, have been totally prohibited, refunds being made of sums which had been improperly obtained from private persons for the purpose.

Suitable Cutcherries provided for Moonsiffs by Government. Irregular functions stopped.

The means for the abolition of the Judge's Court at Futtehpoor, and the establishment of a separate Civil and Sessions Judge's Court, which has been long demanded for the Budaon and Shahjehanpoor Districts, in Rohilkhund, has been suggested at a reduction, instead of with an increase, of expense.

Means suggested for establishing a new Judge's Court at Budaon, at reduction of total expense.

36. The Lieutenant-Governor has been happy to concur with Mr. Harington, in his conviction, that the character of the Native Judges of these Provinces, as a class, for the discharge of their duties, with honesty, capacity, and diligence, has, of late years, been sensibly raised. He thoroughly joins in the desire, that rates of pay more suitable to their position and functions had been assigned to these Officers; but he goes much further than Mr. Harrington, in thinking, that a popular respect and confidence, which is now admitted to be wanting to the general system of the regular Judicial Courts, may be conciliated by a well-considered decision on the changes, under immediate discussion, in the course and manner of their procedure.

Para. 36.

General view of Lieutenant-Governor on the defects of the present Courts, and on the improvement which may be effected through reformed Code of Procedure.

37. It is not alone, as the Lieutenant-Governor apprehends, that, by the new Code of Procedure, the practice of the Courts will be made more simple and rapid, and the costs of a suit be diminished. It is because, as he hopes, the Judges will be brought much more frequently into direct communication with the parties in suits and their witnesses, without any intervention of agents or pleaders, that he looks to the public becoming satisfied that the Courts are to be trusted as a means for obtaining substantial justice, and not dreaded as an engine capable of being readily perverted to the working of fraud and wrong under the forms of Law. It is not, he fears, to be denied, that low classes of practitioners, and unscrupulous habits of chicane, have grown up about our Courts, with their old complex and artificial pleadings and rules; and this being the

case, it cannot be matter of surprise, that, among a population so generally ignorant and helpless, discredit and dislike should have extensively attached to our judicial institutions. The more, the Lieutenant-Governor is persuaded, that it may be practicable, under the new system, to dispense with professional agents, and to bring the parties to litigation, solely, and at once, before the responsible Judge, the more may the reasonable belief be entertained, that the Courts will be valued as affording real securities for right, and as using their powers manifestly for the good of those who resort to them.

38. The Draft Code of Procedure, which has been prepared by the Commissioners in England, is now under consideration. The Lieutenant-Governor cordially assents to its leading principles, and thinks that it will be generally received as a sufficient groundwork for the reform so long called for. He has specially invited attention to the expediency of adding to it such provisions as will tend to preclude the employment, or, at least, the recognized renumeration, of third parties as pleaders, except in cases in which the presiding Judge of a Court may be satisfied, that the dispute is of a kind which could not be easily and fairly contested before him by the parties themselves.

Para. 39.
Salaries of Uncovenanted Judges. Remarks.

39. So entire an alteration will be made, under the proposed Code, in the authority and emoluments of the grades of Uncovenanted Judges, that Mr. Harington's recommendations, for modifying the allowances of the existing classes of Judges, have not been thought, at present, to call for detailed remark. It will probably be regarded as an undoubted benefit, that, under the plan prepared by the Commissioners, the lowest grade of Judges will be vested with so considerable an authority, that the utmost care in selecting them, and a marked increase in their scale of allowances, will, at once, be felt to be indispensable.

Para. 40.
Remarks on costs of suits.

40. The rules of the Draft Code are very liberal on the subject of costs in causes. There is to be no institution fee, and as there are not to be written pleadings, the only expenses of Stamps will be, that deeds and instruments produced in evidence must bear the Stamp prescribed for such documents by the general Stamp Law. The costs of litigation, under the existing rules in these Provinces, appear to be evidently much higher than in the Punjab. The best care of the Sudder Court has been desired, in reviewing the Draft Code of Procedure, to carry out its excellent intention on the point of costs, by any suggestions which may tend to reduce them to the strictly requisite limit.

Para. 41.
Importance of local inspections by a Judge of the Sudder Court.

41. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely assented to what was said by Mr. Harington, of the extreme value of frequent local inspections by a Judge of the Sudder Court. The best manner of providing, from time to time, for this object, the importance of which has been well proved by the results of Mr. Harington's tour, will continue to have his best attention.

Para. 42.
Suggestion that, by the new Code, a Rule should be introduced, allowing the Court of a District Judge to be held elsewhere than at the Sudder Station.

42. The suggestions offered by Mr. Harington, on occasional circuits through their Districts, by the Zillah Judges, were recommended to the consideration of the Sudder Court, in reporting on the Draft Code, in which it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor, that a provision might be very beneficially inserted, allowing of the Civil Court of the Judge being held elsewhere than at the Sudder Station. County Court Judges make circuits in England, and the keeping the Courts,

of the superior District Judges in India, fixed at one place, has, undoubtedly, greatly marred the vigor and practical success of the Judicial Administration in Civil cases.

43. Two important orders, given by the Sudder Court, deserve remark in this paper, the first, by which the agency of the Revenue Officers has been directed to be employed in reporting on all claims brought by land-owners for enhancement of rents, both as to the right to enhance, and as to the fair quantum of increase to be allowed, when the adjustment of rent is a matter for judicial determination.

Para. 43.
Notice of two important Orders by the Sudder Court.

1. Agency of Revenue Officers to be employed in reporting on claims for enhancement of rent.

2. Revenue Officers alone to give possession of land included in a Revenue Survey.

The second, for restricting the giving possession of all decreed lands, *included in a Revenue Survey*, to the Revenue Officers.

Both these orders will be of most beneficial effect, in avoiding much practical risk of confusion and injustice.

44. Character books, such as those which will be noticed in a subsequent part of this Report, have been ordered by the Sudder Court to be introduced in all the Judicial Courts, for Ministerial Officers drawing Rupees 10 a month and upwards, in the Courts of the District Judges, and for all Ministerial Officers on the Establishments of the Native Judges.

Para. 44.
Character Books introduced.

45. The Native Establishments, in the Offices of the Registers of Deeds, have been revised by the Court, and their number and proper pay, so as to secure applicants for registration from delays and illicit demands, have been duly provided for.

Para. 45.
Establishments of Registers of Deeds regulated.

46. The question of appointing a Legal Remembrancer and Government Advocate for the general care and control of the Civil or Criminal cases before the Courts of the Districts under the Sudder Court, and in the Court itself, has been discussed with the Commissioner for Civil Salaries. The creation of such an appointment has been admitted by the Home Government, in a recent Despatch, to be requisite, and it will be peculiarly valuable as regards the superintendence of important Criminal prosecutions.

Para. 46.
Question of appointing a Legal Remembrancer and Government Advocate, for the North-Western Provinces Appointment approved by Court of Directors.

47. In the Districts under the Judge of Saugor, the Returns showed that the number of suits instituted were greatly less in the past than in previous years. This was explained to have been owing to the extremely unfavorable season, which had very general effect throughout the Saugor Division, and would naturally have led to a reduction of applications to the Courts, in order to the enforcement of the payment of debts.

Paras. 47 *to* 49.
State of Civil files in Districts under the Judge of Saugor.

48. The result has been so far fortunate, that it has enabled any arrears existing in the Courts to be nearly worked off; and the object of preventing an accumulation of Civil business, in any part of the Saugor jurisdiction, can now, therefore, be more

effectively watched, and a more early and certain benefit obtained from the new simplified Code of Procedure.

49. A satisfactory explanation was given by the Judge of the reasons which had led to some increase of the number of pending cases in his own Court, and it is not doubted that, at the close of the present year, his files will show a decided reduction.

Para. 50.
General *bonâ-fide* character of the litigation.

50. The Judge has pointed out that, in the Districts under his authority, at "least 40 per cent. of every 100 cases decided are not contested by the defendant," and has referred to the fact as "a proof of the good faith, and honest intention, of a large proportion of the debtors, who are annually sued in the Courts." It is understood, therefore, to be his clear impression, that the bulk of litigation, in his jurisdiction, is to be regarded as of a *bonâ-fide* character.

Para. 51.
Low ratio of regular appeals.

51. On the general result of appeals, the Judge observed that the circumstance, that the ratio of regular appeals to original decisions, is, and has for some years been, only 7 per cent., is a satisfactory feature in the administration of Civil Justice in the Saugor Districts. The total reduction, in 1855, of the proportion of cases, reversed or modified, to those confirmed, from more than ½ in 1854 to 40 per cent. in 1855, is also favorable; but it is still hoped that, with an improvement in the procedure and efficiency of the Lower Courts, the ratio of cases altered, on a second hearing, will be yet more sensibly diminished.

Para. 52.
Ratio only 2 and 3 per cent. in Baitool and Seonee. Local examination of records enjoined.

52. From two distant Courts, (Baitool and Seonee,) in Hoshungabad, the ratio of appeals is only 2 and 3 per cent. It has been remarked to the Judge, that it will be proper that, where the test of appeal is ordinarily so little applied, he should, on visiting the Courts, closely examine a certain number of the decisions taken at random, so as to satisfy himself with regard to the manner in which the investigation of cases has been conducted by the Moonsiffs in those jurisdictions.

Para. 53.
Here, too, confessions of judgment numerous. A device for registration.

53. In this jurisdiction also, there are very numerous confessions of judgment, the total ratio being nearly one-third of the cases decided, and, in one most striking instance, the proportion of confessions rising to 65 per cent. of their decisions. On this case, the remarks of the Judge may be marginally cited.

"Rao Krishen Rao, the Moonsiff of Dumoh, does, I believe, take greater pains "than any other Judicial Officer herein confronting and cross-questioning the par- "ties. He does more. He takes care that the defendants are brought by the "Chuprassees, who carry the processes, into his presence, without being permitted to "communicate with the wretched low Mooktears, two-thirds of whom are totally "illiterate, who infest the *purlieus* of all the Courts, and foment litigation. To this "precaution, and to the pains he takes in examining the parties, I attribute the large "number of confessions of judgment which are made in his Court. That he gives "satisfaction to the people is apparent from the Appeal Statement, which shows that "only 9 per cent. of his decisions were appealed, and of these the greater number "were confirmed and upheld.

"Although the proportion of confessions of judgment in the Dumoh Court is "rather large, yet it will be seen, that it "amounts to 41 and 35 per cent. in other "Courts, while the average of all just 30 "per cent. This proportion has obtained "for years* past, and is to me a convinc- "ing proof of the urgent need of a com- "plete and compulsory registration of deeds in these Territories.

"I look upon iqbaldawa (confession) cases as only a clumsy, tedious, and expen- "sive species of attestation and registra- "tion, and the same may be said of pro- "bably three-fourths of the *ex-parte* "cases, of which there are annually "hundreds.†"

* 1851..... 37 per cent.
1852..... 28 „
1853..... 33 „
1854..... 33 „

† 1851..... 8 per cent.
1852..... 7 „
1853..... 8 „
1854..... 7 „

54. Important questions are under discussion in the Saugor Judicial Division.

1*st*.—For rendering registration obligatory for certain specified kinds of documents, and providing an adequate Machinery for the purpose.

Para. 54.

Three points connected with Civil Justice Orders, discussed in Saugor.

2*nd*.—For giving to the Courts more efficient means of executing their decrees. This is connected with the subject of landed tenures in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory, which will be again noticed in the Revenue Section of this Report ; and

3*rd*.—For introducing, in the Territory, the full Stamp Rates on Bonds and Obligations, which are in force throughout the North-Western Provinces.

55. The general state of the Civil Judicial Files, in the three Districts, under the Superintendent at Jhansie, has been found to be, on the whole, satisfactory. Some cases were, however, entered as having been pending from a year, and above it, to nearly two years. Such delays have been noticed as scarcely intelligible in the usually very simple litigation which comes before the Courts of this Jurisdiction. Under the new system, which, as has been said, will be identical with that of Saugor, a duly prompt adjudication of all suits is confidently looked for.

Paras. 55 and 56.

State of Civil Files in the three Districts under the Superintendent at Jhansie, on the whole, satisfactory. Some delays noticed.

56. The same* general questions will have consideration in this District, as in those under the Judge of Saugor.

57. In the remaining Jurisdictions, (Bhutteeanah, Ajmeer, Neemuch, and Nemar,) the Returns present no matter for remarks. The litigation is simple, and, ordinarily, is disposed of with creditable promptitude. Any instances of delay, not sufficiently accounted for, have been noticed in the Government Orders.

Para. 57.

Civil litigation in other tracts simple, and promptly settled.

Section III.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

58. It has been mentioned, that the Judge of Saugor, and the Superintendent of Jhansie, are independent of the Sudder Court only as to their *Civil* Jurisdiction. There is no other peculiarity in the procedure of these Officers as to Criminal cases than that they are authorized to pass sentences to the extent of imprisonment for seven years, on perusal of the record of trials held before Magistrates. The same powers have recently been given to the Commissioner of the Hill Province of Kumaon. The Magistrates in Kumaon have also been permitted to dispense with the inconvenient, and practically useless, formality of securing a proof of confessions voluntarily made before, and taken down by, themselves, by the signatures of two attesting witnesses, who were almost always Chuprassees of their Cutcherries.

Para. 58.

General view of system of control over the Criminal Administration.

Attesting witnesses to confessions before Magistrates in Kumaon dispensed with.

* *See* above, para. 54.

59. Table No. 2, in the Appendix, is a Statement, in one view, of the administration of Criminal Justice during 1855, in all the Districts under the orders of the Sudder Court. There are some variations, from other Returns, in the number of the population for the whole of the Districts, as assumed in this Table, but they do not affect the substantial value of the general results. Statistical deductions, from such data, can only be usefully drawn, when the Returns have been prepared with accuracy and fulness for some series of years. The more prominent points, which have marked the year's administration, will be separately referred to below.

Para. 59.
Reference to Table in Appendix for the year 1855.

60. Before noticing these, it may be mentioned, on looking over the published Reports of the Criminal Decisions of the Sudder Court for the year, that there has been a gratifying celerity and certainty of punishment for serious crimes. Several open attempts at life, through enmity, have received due retribution. Members of organized bands of dacoits* from Gwalior on the one hand, and from Oude* on the other, have been sentenced to banishment or transportation for life. A peculiar combination of dacoits, of the Sweeper caste, (the ring-leader was a man of much strength and daring, who afterwards escaped from Jail, but was re-captured,) in the Bijnore District, has been broken up by the convictions obtained in a trial† of the year.

Paras. 60 *to* 63.
Notice of trials of peculiar interest in the Reports of the Sudder Court for 1855-56.

61. The distinguishing characteristics of crime, as apparent on the trials, may be thus classified.

The murders have been chiefly owing to the great cause of Indian atrocities of this class, the misconduct of women, or jealousy regarding women, or other excited feelings on points of supposed family honor. In some of these cases of infuriated passion, the murderer has, after killing the parties against whom his revenge was directed, rushed wildly into the road or street, struck down all whom he met, and then taken his own life, or been at length seized by the Police and neighbors.

Murders from jealousy.

Village quarrels regarding land, and its management, have been another fruitful source of violent crimes against the person. In one case of the kind, a servant, deliberately, from this motive, murdered his master's enemy, under his master's instigation,—a cultivator was murdered for paying rent to a contending co-sharer—a putwarry, or village accountant, was murdered because he was believed to have falsified the village accounts, and another, because he was suspected of having taken part in bringing about the sale of a village.

Murders from village quarrels regarding land.

A few cases appear of murders of creditors by their debtors.

Murders of creditors by debtors.

A bad character, who had been a party to the robbery of a large sum from a Lucknow banker, was drugged and murdered by his associate in the first crime.

Murder by drugging of an associate in robbery.

* Nizamut Adawlut Decisions, May 1855, page 678—Ditto ditto, September 1855, page 380. In the latter case twelve men were transported.—*Dacoities.*

† October Decisions, page 610.

Conviction of a female poisoner.

A professional female poisoner, for the purpose of robbery, was convicted and transported.

Affray during religious festivals.

In an affray, in a town of the Bijnore District, between Hindoos and Mahomedans, from the occurrence of the Mohurrum and Dussera Festivals at the same time, life was lost. But it was the only instance during the year of serious disorder of a kind, which was once fatally rife throughout the Provinces.

Other affrays.

Violent affrays have been happily rare. Where it has appeared, that they might have been averted by a timely inquiry and adjustment in the Revenue Department, strong notice has been taken of the neglect in the Collector's Office. A riot was caused by an Indigo Planter in Jounpoor driving off to the thannah, cattle found trespassing on his fields. The Law, soon, it is hoped, to be passed on this subject, will give a declared right for the impounding of cattle, by persons suffering from such trespass. There has, in a few instances, been disorderly resistance to the Police, but only of a slight and accidental character, and chiefly in connection with endeavors to prevent the recovery of plundered cattle.

Child-stealing.

Cases of the stealing of female children have been too frequent, but the criminals have rarely escaped punishment.

Forgeries.

A Vakeel, in the Moonsiff's Court, at Chandney Choke, in Benares, has been punished for abetting forgery, and a Putwarry, in Shajehanpoor, for making forged entries in his accounts, to the injury of the proprietor.

Conviction for a dacoity committed in April 1843.

Lieutenant Chamberlain, an Assistant in the Department for the Suppression of Dacoity, obtained a conviction, in May of this year, (the case may be mentioned, though not belonging strictly to the Official year 1855-56), of three persons, for a dacoity with murder committed in April 1843.

Release of nine innocent persons, who had been sentenced, in a former year, by a Sessions Court, on recommendation by the Sudder Court, founded on the subsequent confessions of the real criminals.

62. One case deserves notice, as marking the grave uncertainties which attend the administration of Justice in India, and the necessity for caution in passing a sentence which is irrevocable. Nine persons, who had been convicted of dacoity by the Sessions Court at Cawnpoor, were released, during the year, by the Government, on the recommendation of the Sudder Court, upon clear evidence of their entire innocence, furnished by the full confessions of the real dacoits, who had been apprehended for another crime of the same character. A case of conviction for perjury occurred also in the Dehlee Territory, in which a person, alleged to have been murdered, was proved to be alive.

Four cases of Police Officers punished for mal-treatment.

63. There were four cases, in which Police Officers were punished for mal-treatment of prisoners, in order to extort confessions. In three of these instances, death ensued from the violence employed, and the guilty parties were sentenced to periods of imprisonment, extending, according to the degree of their criminal participation, from five to fourteen years years' imprisonment.

The fourth case was of a lighter character, but a Tuhseeldar, or superior Police Officer, who had connived at the ill-treatment, was dismissed from his public employment by the Government.

64. Proceeding to the more general results, as shown in the Annual Returns for 1855, it is to be observed, that there has been, on a comparison for five years, some increase of Criminal Trials for all kinds of offences, but the cases arising have been, on the whole, promptly disposed of, and the number pending investigation, before all classes of Courts, at the close of the year, was creditably small. In a population, not short of from 33 to 34 millions, the cases of only 2,657* persons, charged with offences, remained undecided.

Paras. 64 to 70.
General review of results, shown by the year's Reports, satisfactory.

65. The average duration of cases, which came before the Police, was, including all the Districts, the Hill Province of Kumaon, as well as others, 13½ days, and of those in which the Police were not employed, 9 days.

66. The whole average time occupied in the investigation and trial of cases, (these being, of course, of the most serious kind,) referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut, varied from three to three and a half months. It is hoped that this period may be still further reduced ; but it may be observed that, from Returns laid before Parliament, referring to a recent year, it is found that, in England and Wales, 3,137 persons were from two to three months, 872 from three to six months, and 186 persons for six months and upwards, in prison, before being brought to trial in the higher Courts.

67. The average proportion of acquittals, in all cases, was about 36½ per cent., to the total number of persons tried. Observing on the similar result, in the Punjab, during the past year 1855, the Chief Commissioner remarked " the present proportion of " acquittals, *viz.*, 37·67 per cent., is probably nearly as good as can be legitimately obtained." But the Lieutenant-Governor had to remark with regret that, in the more heinous class of cases, those, *viz.* included under the heads Nos. 1 to 41 of the General Statement, the proportion of acquittals by the Magistrates, or the Officers subordinate to Magistrates, was much less favorable. It was as follows in the several Districts mentioned :—

Unfavorable exceptions noted.

Moozuffernugger—Ratio of Acquittals	62·05	per cent.
Meerut	58·91	„
Mooradabad	56·3	„
Bijnore	52·55	„
Jaloun	51·83	„
Cawnpoor	51·61	„
Ghazeepoor	49·85	„
Mynpoory	49·53	„
Allygurh	49·37	„

It is to the ratio of acquittals to convictions, in these more serious cases, that the attention of the Magisterial Authorities should, of course, be most closely and earnestly directed.

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* The entry, in the Table, for the Nizamut Adawlut, is of cases, not persons, but the number is so small, only 31, that it does not affect the substantial accuracy of the Statement. The total is taken from the Court's statements Nos. 1 to 9. The separate General Statement gives only 2,127
Of whom in Jail 1,075
On Bail 1,052

68. The quickness with which witnesses were examined and discharged, as shown in the 5th* para. of the Report, was satisfactory and creditable.

Large proportion of convictions at Sessions and before Sudder Court.

69. Of 4,619 persons tried at the Sessions Courts, 3,425 were convicted, or had their cases referred, with recommendations of punishment, to the Nizamut Adawlut. This proportion of about 74 per cent., in a matter on which per-centage calculations may be fairly trusted, is undoubtedly favorable; so also, in the cases referred, or called for, for revision, by the Sudder Court, 785 were convicted to 252 acquitted, or in the ratio of 3 to 1; and this result is the more a matter of satisfaction, that concealment of the occurrence of grave crimes is believed, and as the Lieutenant-Governor apprehends, with truth, to be very rare in these Provinces, while the escape of the known perpetrators of such crimes is also comparatively unfrequent. In their Resolution regarding the Moradabad Sessions Court (para. 2), the Court observe that, in 1854, "the proportion of acquittals "was 57 per cent. for Bijnore, and 54 per cent. for Moradabad, while, in the year under "review, there were, for both Zillahs, 195 convictions to 35 acquittals." This diversity of result has, no doubt, been mainly owing to a change of the Officers presiding over the Sessions Courts. Peculiarities of individual minds exercise a very important influence on the result of Sessions cases throughout India. It is material to note the fact, both in justice to Magistrates, and in order also to point to the inference, that the partial aid derived from Juries, places little practical check on the Judgments of the Sessions Courts. Both in 1854 and 1855, the Sessions trials of Moradabad and Bijnore were, doubtless, held with the assistance of jurors.

Varying results in 1854 and 1855 in the same Court from change in Judges. Juries not a check.

Specially favorable results of Sessions cases in some Districts.

70. Taking particular Districts, the results of Sessions cases were, in some, remarkably favorable.

Districts.	Persons convicted or referred.	Acquitted.
Goorgaon	48	1
Hissar	44	4
Saharunpoor	82	3
Moozuffernugger	38	9
Allahabad	142	11
Azimgurh	236	50
Jhansie Superintendency.....	200	19

Para. 71.

Sentences passed by different Courts.

71. The sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut and by the Sessions Courts were as follows:—

Punished with death	80	persons.
With transportation and imprisonment	185	„
With imprisonment above 12, not exceeding 21 years	144	„
Above 5, not exceeding 12 years	912	„
Five years and under	2,218	„

* *Extract para.* 5.—The number of witnesses summoned during the year was 3,23,346, of whom 2,87,487 were detained but one day, 23,818 two days, 6,933 three days, 5,102 for four days and upwards.

Para. 72.

Notice of effect of several Circular Orders of the Sudder Court.

72. The following remarks may be made as to the effect, during the year, of several Circular Orders issued by the Sudder Court :—

1*st.*—Circular Order regarding the exercise of Criminal powers by Moonsiffs of the 1st Grade. This was found to have been done with benefit in several Districts, as in Budaon, Shahjehanpoor, and Futtehgurh, and the plan of employing Moonsiffs, so as to render justice easily accessible in minor Criminal cases to the residents of the neighborhood, has been pointed out by the Government as one to be still further encouraged and extended.

On exercise of Criminal powers by 1st Grade Moonsiffs.

2*nd.*—Circular regarding the holding of Quarter Sessions at Out-stations by Sessions Judges. On this subject, the Sessions Judge of Dehlee has observed, that the quarterly Sessions "have been held at "Goorgaon and Rohtuck, at the latter of which Hissar cases are likewise tried. The "arrangement is a great boon to the public, who highly appreciate the advantage it "confers on them." Of the same arrangement at Etawah, both the Officiating Sessions Judge and the Magistrate have concurred in representing the introduction of the practice of Quarter Sessions to be of great benefit to the people.

On holding of Quarter Sessions at Out-stations.

3*rd.*—Circular of 10th August 1854, with general Rules on Police and Criminal Administration. The object of this Order was to establish an uniformly good and sound practice on the part of all Magistrates. Its provision may be still further beneficially added to.

On an uniform approved practice in Police inquiries and commitments.

4*th.*—Circular. Remarks on the enforcement of Act XVI. 1850, for the infliction of fines as compensation to parties injured by robbery.

On enforcement of Act XVI. 1850.

This Act appears to have been scarcely attended to in many places, but to have been applied to some extent in others. In Goruckpoor 111 persons were fined during the year to the extent of Rupees 1,805. The Court have noted that the Law was acted on to a much greater extent in Saugor than in any other District, and that the proportion of fines realized was larger in the Saugor Division generally, than has been observed by them elsewhere. They have justly remarked, that the application of the Act, although it may often be without result, owing to the poverty of criminals, is peculiarly appropriate in cases of fraud, cheating, or embezzlement.

5*th.*—Circular on the mode of recording the confession of prisoners.

The checks established, in this Circular, are likely to be of much practical value. Its purport is, that when a prisoner is sent in with a confession, said to have been made before the Police in the interior, this document is to be invariably retained by the Magistrate himself, and not permitted to be used for reference while the prisoner is renewing his confession in the Magistrate's Office. Another of the orders of the Government has prescribed that, whenever a Magistrate may see ground to distrust a confession said to have been made before the Police, he should, if he does not punish the Police Officer, record the reasons for which he thinks it right not to award punishment.

On the mode of recording confessions before Magistrates.

73. It may be noticed, that the following two Acts, connected with the administration of Criminal Justice, have been passed by the Legislative Council, on suggestions from this Government :—

Para. 73.
Two Acts passed by Legislative Council, on application from this Government, connected with Criminal Justice. Two further Acts proposed.

Act II. 1856, which enables Magistrates to take cognizance of all offences affecting the public, without waiting for a private complainant, or requiring a complaint in writing.

Act IV. 1856, for the better preventing the malicious or wanton destruction of cattle, (a crime which was found to have been most injuriously prevalent in the Azimgurh District,) by making applicable to it the rules for the inquiry into heinous offences, which it is the duty of the Police to conduct without awaiting the complaint of a private prosecutor.

Two other proposals for new Laws in this Department, are before the Legislative Council.

One for the more effectual securing the attendance of witnesses summoned on Criminal Trials.

And one for enabling the Government to render justice more generally and easily accessible in petty Criminal cases, by having a discretion to empower both Tuhseeldars and Moonsiffs, in these Provinces, to take up and decide such cases without the formality, an inconvenient one on several accounts, of appointing them to be Deputy Magistrates under Act XV. 1843.

74. An alteration, in the Law of Adultery and Abduction of Females, has been under discussion, with reference to the question of assimilating the practice on this point in these Provinces, more nearly to the more strict procedure which exists regarding it in the Punjab. The papers have been forwarded by this Government to the Committee of the Legislative Council engaged on the Penal Code. But the Sudder Court have, at the same time, issued an order, explaining to the Magistrates that, under the present Law, the consent of the female to the elopement is no bar to the punishment of the male offender.

Para. 74.
Alteration of the Law of Adultery and Abduction discussed. Circular Order, explaining the present Law, issued by Sudder Court.

75. The measures in progress, for the appointment of a Government Advocate to superintend the conduct of important public prosecutions in the Courts of the Provinces, have been before spoken of.

Para. 75.
Appointment of a Government Advocate for Criminal Prosecutions referred to.

76. Capital sentences have been ordered, with the concurrence of the Sudder Court, to be executed in partial seclusion. An enclosure of sufficient height, to prevent the infliction of the punishment of death being made a spectacle for every idle gazer, is attached to the outer wall of each District Jail. Certain official witnesses are always present within the enclosure, which has no gate; but only those private persons are allowed to enter, who are of a respectable appearance and demeanor, and of mature age.

Para. 76.
Capital sentences executed in partial seclusion.

Para. 77.
Petty Chiefs in Saugor Territory, with minor powers regarding offenders, to be gradually withdrawn.

77. There are, in the Saugor Territory, a few petty Chiefs or Land-holders, who have long been allowed to exercise an inconsiderable jurisdiction in the restraint, or punishment, of offenders. All privileges of this kind have been more closely regulated, and will be gradually discontinued.

Para. 78.
A few further points noted.

78. A few other points only need be mentioned under this head of the Report.

All opinions and sentences of Sessions Judges in Criminal Trials made accessible to Magistrates.

Measures have beeen taken, for making accessible, to all Magistrates, the full record of the orders and opinions of the Sessions Judges on the trial of commitments in their several Districts. This order operates very advantageously, and without any attendant countervailing evil or inconvenience.

Periodical destruction of old records.

Rules have been prescribed for lightening the crowded Record Shelves of the Sessions Courts, by the periodical destruction of the papers of old cases.

Standing Rules under consideration for arrangement of Magistrates' Records.

A Report has been received from Mr. C. C. Jackson, to whom the special enquiry was entrusted, on the varying systems of arranging and preserving the Records in all the Magistrates' Offices, and a set of standing Rules on this subject will, before long, be issued by the Sudder Court.

Section IV.

POLICE.

Paras. 79 and 80.
General system of Thanna Establishments. Recent revision, in order to raise the pay of all grades.

79. Under the head of Criminal Justice has been considered the degree of success attained in the conviction of detected criminals. Under the head of Police will be treated the character of the measures enforced for the prevention or discovery of crime, and for the general security of life and property.

80. The system of Police is, (excepting in the Hill Province of Kumaon, where there is no separate Stipendiary Police,) that of Thannadaree Establishments, scattered at convenient points over the country, the heads of these being the persons directly responsible, in the first instance, for the ordinary maintenance of good order, and for the tracing and apprehension of the perpetrators of all criminal offences. Until very lately, the pay of the Thannadaree Establishments varied greatly in every Zillah, but a re-casting of them, on the principle of reducing the number of the lower, and increasing the emoluments of the higher, grades has been carried almost throughout the Provinces, so as to improve, as far as possible, the direction and efficiency of the Force, without adding to its total cost. The number of Thannas has, in this revision, been considerably reduced, Out-post Jemadars being added in Thanna jurisdictions, the new large areas of which have been found to require it, and the most trustworthy of these Jemadars being vested with the powers of a Thannadar, for the purposes of prompt inquiry and action, though under the control of the superior Thannadar. Rules defining the position and duties of

the Out-post Jemadars have been suggested by an intelligent Magistrate, and will be authoritatively issued, after considering all the suggestions which may be offered for their amendment. The scale of the salaries will now be usually as follows. In a few Districts, in which, at the last Revenue Settlement, the Police Establishments had been placed on a better footing than elsewhere, the revision is, it should be added, postponed till the next re-settlement. A general Report on the whole results of this measure will shortly be laid before the Supreme Government.

The scale is :—

Thannadars—

One-third, at 60 Rupees a month.

Two-thirds, at 40 Rupees a month.

Out-post Jemadars—

One-third, at 20 Rupees a month.

Two-thirds, at 16 or 15 Rupees a month.

Mohurrirs at Thannas, 12 and 10 Rupees a month.

Jemadars at Thannas, 10 Rupees a month.

Duffadars and Mududgars—as subordinate Writers at Out-posts, 8 and 6 Rupees a month.

One-quarter, or one-third, of the Burkundauzes, at 5 Rupees; the remainder at the old rate of 4 Rupees a month.

Some addition is still desirable to the pay of the intermediate grades in the preceding list, but it is hoped that a considerable reform has already been effected. A valuable stimulus must be felt throughout the entire Police Service by the greatly increased opportunities for rewarding energy and merit, from the lowest to the highest rank, which have now been placed in the hands of Magistrates.

81. In the margin is entered, as an example, a comparative Statement of the strength and cost of the re-cast establishment, in the District of Saharunpoor, under this Government (containing an area of 2,162 square miles, 1,904 townships or villages, and a population by the census of four years back of 8,01,325 persons,) and in the adjoining District of Umballa, in the Cis-Sutlej Division, under the Punjaub Administration. There are no Troops in Saharunpoor, it is to be noted, while, in Umballah, there is the reserve of the strong Force of that Station, and the Civil duties, for which Sowars are required, are performed by Horsemen from Irregular Corps.

Para. 81.

Detailed Statement of revised Establishments in Saharunpoor. Comparison with Umballa Establishments.

Saharunpoor.	Amount.	Total.	Umballah.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 Kotwal ..	0 0 0	80 0 0	1 Kotwal ..	0 0 0	75 0 0
5 Thannadars, at 40	200 0 0		10 Thannadars, at 50	0 0 0	500 0 0
2 ditto, at 60 ..	120 0 0		2 Jemadars, at 15 ..	30 0 0	
		320 0 0	1 ditto, at 10 ..	10 0 0	
3 Mohurrirs, at 12 ..	36 0 0		10 ditto, at 8 ..	80 0 0	
5 ditto, at 10 ..	50 0 0				120 0 0
1 ditto, at 8 ..	8 0 0		1 Mohurrir, at 20 ..	20 0 0	
10 ditto, at 6 ..	60 0 0		1 ditto, at 10 ..	10 0 0	
8 ditto, at 5 ..	40 0 0		10 ditto, at 15 ..	150 0 0	
		194 0 0	2 ditto, at 8	16 0 0	
4 Jemadars, at 20 ..	80 0 0				196 0 0
7 ditto, at 15 ..	105 0 0		1 Duffadar, at 8 ..	8 0 0	
10 ditto, at 10 ..	100 0 0		17 ditto, at 7 ..	119 0 0	
18 ditto, at 8 ..	144 0 0		6 ditto, at 6 ..	36 0 0	
		429 0 0			163 0 0
10 Duffadars, at 6 ..	0 0 0	60 0 0	295 Burkundauzes, at 5 ..	0 0 0	1475 0 0
52 Burkundauzes, at 5 ..	260 0 0		Stationery ..	0 0 0	39 0 0
354 ditto, at 4 ..	1416 0 0		Repairs ..	0 0 0	32 4 0
		1676 0 0			
Stationery ..	0 0 0	36 12 0			
Repairs ..	0 0 0	72 0 0			
A Jamadar ..					
1 Duffadar ..	0 0 0	771 0 0			
And 40 Police Sowars ..					
Total, Co.'s Rupees ..		3638 12 0	Total, Co.'s Rupees ..		2600 4 0

82. .The Police and other Executive Establishments of the Saugor and Bundlekhund Districts, under the Saugor Commissioner, have hitherto been weak, ill-paid, and inefficient. A scheme of improved Establishments has been framed with much care, and, having recently been experimentally authorized by the Government of India, will be introduced in all the Districts from December 1st next.

Para. 82.

Better Establishments for Saugor and Bundlekhund Districts, experimentally sanctioned by Supreme Government.

83. A late important measure, affecting the control of the Police, has been the investing the generally respectable and intelligent class of Tuhseeldars, with but very rare individual exceptions, throughout the Provinces, with the superior control of the Police. Act XVI. 1854 was passed by the Legislative Council in connection with this arrangement. Paragraph 165* of the First Punjaub Report, which is here cited, exactly describes the duty and responsibility which belong to the Tuhseeldars of the North-Western Provinces as Police Agents.

Para. 83.

Powers of Police control generally given to Tuhseeldars.

84. An experiment has been attempted in the revised general arrangements in the populous Districts, comprising large cities, of Agra and Bareilly, of appointing, in each jurisdiction, a Head Detective Officer, with a small special Establishment of Burkundauzes, both on superior pay, with no local charge, but at the disposal of the Magistrate for the systematic pursuit of criminals in all quarters, and for employment in any important case or emergency. The benefit gained by this measure, novel in these Provinces, will be observed with close interest.

Para. 84.

Separate Detective Establishments authorized in the Agra and Bareilly Districts.

85. The experiment also has been authorized, for a term, of printing and publishing an *Official Police Gazette*, for the purpose of disseminating quickly over the Provinces the knowledge of the occurrence of heinous crimes wherever committed, and of stimulating the efforts of all Officers to unite in the search for the offenders. The result will be a subject for examination in the next year.

Para. 85.

Official Police Gazette.

86. The District Administration in the Police, as in all other branches, is divided between the Magistrates and Collectors and the Officers subordinate to them, according to the directions of a Circular Order of May 25th 1854, which has been approved in a recent Despatch from the Court of Directors, and is placed, as showing a general rule of procedure under this Government among the appendices† of the present Report, together with a subsequent Circular of the Revenue Board, (of September 14th 1855,) promulgating

Para. 86.

Standing orders for the distribution of Police and other duties between a Magistrate and Collector and the Officers under him.

Responsibility of Magistrates declared.

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* "For the control of these Establishments, an important machinery has been provided. The Board are "anxious that the local influence and knowledge of the Native Collectors of Land Revenue (Tuhseeldars) should be "used for this purpose. Each Tuhseeldar has been accordingly invested with Police powers within his jurisdic- "tion. The Police are subordinate to him, but he is not to supersede them. He is to animate them when "negligent, to overawe them when corrupt; he is responsible that they are faithful to the State and unoppressive "to its subjects. He is to infuse vigor and honesty into their functions without usurping them. He is not to "concern himself, as a rule, with individual cases, unless they be of a heinous nature, or unless an affray be "anticipated, especially if the dispute relate to land. Our fiscal arrangements will eventually strike at the rest of "these disputes. In the mean time, the Tuhseeldar, with his Revenue experience, is the fittest man to handle them."

† Appendix, No. 3.

further directions of the Government in the same spirit. The principle of these orders has been stated to "be that the personal responsibility of the Magistrate in regard to the "general direction of the Police, to the tracing the perpetrators of every serious crime, "and to the exact and complete preparation of commitments for trial, will be held to "be as strong as that for the due discharge of the Revenue duties of the joint office "of Magistrate and Collector." By a Circular instruction of October 11th 1855, the occurrence of all heinous offences of marked gravity is required to be invariably and at once reported for the information of Government. A very strict supervision is thus habitually exercised over the course of the Police management in every District, and the detailed Annual Reports of the results in this Department are subjected to a systematically searching and complete review.

Direct Reports rendered to Government of every grave Police case.

87. Comprehensive, and, it is hoped, largely effective measures have been taken for breaking up all organized confederacies of habitual depredators, whether acting by open violence or furtively. The crime of Thuggee scarcely lingers in any part of the Provinces, and no case of this kind appears in the Returns for 1855. Bands of dacoits, living within the districts under this Government, are now almost unknown. There are some remnants of gangs of the Bind and Dosadh Tribes in the Goruckpoor, Azimgurh and Ghazeepoor Districts of the Benares Division; but they have been closely watched and pursued, and will, it is believed, be soon quite suppressed. The old dangerous gangs of the Central Doâb, in Etawah, Cawnpoor, and Futtehpoor, have been broken up. Lieutenant T. H. Chamberlain, an Officer of the Dacoity Suppression Department, has been placed, since the beginning of 1855, in Etawah, and has acted with marked success against persons addicted to Dacoity in the Doâb, who have been in concert with Dacoits of the Bhadooria Rajpoot Tribes, within the Gwalior boundary. Major Williams, of the same Department, has had, under the cordial and prompt co-operation of the Political Officers in Rajpootana, the like gratifying success against the daring Meena Dacoits of the States of Jypoor and Ulwar. The distant and bold attacks made by the Meena Dacoits distinguish them as a separate and peculiar class of outrage. Getting previous information from their scouts, the Meenas proceed in small parties, watch their opportunity, and then collect, and openly occupy with force the neighbourhood of the house to be assaulted, fire at all comers, and retire rapidly by by-roads and long journeys, generally mounted on camels, after effecting the robbery. Cases of this kind occurred, from a year to a year-and-a-half back, at points so remote from each other as South of the Ganges in the Allahabad District,—in the Futtehpoor—Sikree—Pergunnah of Agra, —at the large commercial town of Julesur, in Muttra,—and at the Sudder Station of Hansi. Latterly these Provinces have remained unassailed; but a serious robbery of the same class has been committed by Meenas in the Bazaar of Loodiana, under the Punjaub administration. The Southern borders of the Nerbudda Valley Districts continue to be occasionally disquieted by Dacoities committed by the vagrant Bunjara parties of the Deckan. These, however, will doubtless soon be checked by the efforts of the officers under the Commissioner of Nagpoor and in the frontier assigned Districts of Hyderabad. The low Pasee Tribes of the Allahabad and Benares Divisions readily assemble for Dacoity; but they were chiefly formidable from the shelter formerly obtained by them among their kindred castes,

Para. 87.

Measures taken against organized predatory associations.

Thugs.

Dacoits.

Bhadooria Dacoit gangs of the Dooâb and Gwalior.

Meena Dacoits of Jypoor and Ulwar.

Bunjara Dacoits of the Deckan.

Pasees in Allahabad and Benares Divisions.

under the Oude Government, and now, deprived of this support, little, with steady care on the part of Magistrates, is to be dreaded from them. There are other Tribes given to Dacoity, such as the Bhereas in Banda; but their range is local and their power slight. Professional Highway Robbery, once very prevalent in the Provinces, has disappeared, excepting that one case occurred within the last twelve months in the Goorgaon, and one in the Delhie District. Notwithstanding the continued urgency of the Government, which has intimated that it considers every undetected occurrence of this kind to be a just cause of reproach in the present circumstances of the administration, the criminals, in neither instance, have as yet been detected, but there have been but these two cases. Poisoning on the high roads has also been put down. It has last ceased in some of the Benares Districts.

Bhereas in Banda.

Highway Robberies.

Poisoning on the roads.

88. Free-booting excursions are occasionally made by outlaws, who find harbour in neighbouring Native States. Two of these men (named Rutton Singh and Desput Singh) have attacked, from time to time, villages in the Allahabad and Humeerpoor Districts. They had former rights in land in those quarters, and seek to avenge themselves on those to whom they attribute their ruin, or who now occupy their place. They find sympathy and friends, both within our own and the Rewa and Bundlekhund frontiers. A vigilant watch is maintained over their movements by the Magistrates, and by the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

Para. 88.

Two outlaw free-booters on the borders of Humeerpoor and Banda.

89. Of habitual thieving gangs, or depredators without violence, three may be prominently mentioned.

Para. 89.

Three principal thieving gangs —Bowreeahs, Sunareahs, Benares Gangs.

1*st*.—The Bowreeahs, whose haunts were chiefly in the Moozuffernugur District, and who infested all the main roads of the country during the travelling season. These have been the subject of special inquiries and measures, which have been made public in a recent number of the "Selections" of this Government. They found protection from the Zemindars, and connivance also from the local Police, whom they propitiated by presents. Alarmed by the investigations instituted regarding them, they have quitted their old seats, and the roads are for the present travelled with much greater security. But a constant attention will be requisite to guard against their return. Instructions have been given, by a Circular Order, to the Magistrates, enjoining their close personal examination of the number and resorts of all such vagrant classes in their cold weather tours throughout their Districts.

Bowreeahs.

Circular instructions for guidance of Magistrates regarding vagrant Gangs.

2*nd*.—The Sunareahs, who live chiefly in Tebree and other Bundlekhund native Chiefships, and send out their thieving parties to the roads towards Benares and in the Deckan. On information given by the District Officer of Chundeyree, under the Saugor Commissioner, eight of these men have been lately apprehended at Allahabad when returning with booty. A receiver in league with them, who bore an unquestioned character as a trader at Benares, has also been seized and forwarded to the Chundeyree Officer for trial. The same unrelaxing vigilance must be exercised in regard to these as to the Bowreeah gangs. And

Sunareahs.

3rd. Gangs who have their head-quarters at Benares and detach their parties to all great fairs and assemblages of people, as in 1855 to the Koombh or Duodecennial Fair of Hurdwar, at which vast multitudes of persons were collected from all parts of India;—to the Temple at Juggernath, and other like places. A clue was found, in the course of last year, to these gangs, which was followed up with activity and intelligence. Several leading men were apprehended on the information of approvers, and it was found that two principal Police Officers in the city of Benares were nearly connected with, and favored the plunderers. These Officers were brought to trial, and though the proof was not thought sufficient by the Sessions Court for their conviction, they have been exposed and dismissed with disgrace from their employments, and a strong check has been placed on the depredating practices to which they lent their aid.

Benares Gangs.

Favoured by two principal Police Officers of the City. These dismissed.

Para. 90.

Notice of two other habitual gangs of depredators.

90. Passages are here cited* from the Police Reports of the year, as marking the systematic and hereditary character of predatory offences in India.

Para. 91.

Simple thefts and burglaries very frequent. Registers of castes of Criminals instituted by several Magistrates.

91. The bulk of the agricultural population of the Provinces may be fairly stated to be above want and honest in their habits. Still the crimes of simple theft and burglary are very frequent, and the classes usually concerned in them have been, as yet, scarcely analysed and understood. Registers of the castes and circumstances of Criminals implicated in different kinds of crime, are now carefully kept by several Magistrates, and useful general information on the point may, it is hoped, gradually be brought together.

Para. 92.

Circular issued, explaining the true scope of Regulation II. 1832, regarding thefts and burglaries.

92. It is well known that a Law of the Bengal Presidency, Regulation II. 1832, prohibits enquiries by the Police regarding common thefts and burglaries, excepting on the express application of the party robbed. To guard against this Law being used as a pretext for improper indolence and neglect by the Police, a cautionary and explanatory instruction has been issued, which is placed among the Appendices† of the present Report.

Para. 93.

Occasional mysterious crimes.

93. Occasionally, apart from profession or habitual offences, dark and mysterious crimes are perpetrated, chiefly among higher families, from some internal jealousy or dissension, the finding the right clue to which tasks and too often baffles all the efforts of the

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* *Extract from Letter of Magistrate of Goruckpoor.*—"There is a class of thieves called Purdeysee in the "Eastern portion of the District. This class corresponds, in some degree, with the Tushmabaz, Burmut, Seora, "and other vagrant classes of Robbers. They remain absent from their homes for long periods, and are said "to travel to all parts of Upper and Lower Bengal, and under various pretences obtain service, or by other means "become one of a household, in which they remain quiet until the occurrence of a suitable opportunity, when "they take all the valuable and portable property, and return home to live at ease."

Extract from Letter of Magistrate of Futtehpoor.—"There are six villages also in this District, which have among "their residents a caste called Oudhya Bunneahs. These are hereditary thieves and coiners, carrying on their "operations however at a great distance from their homes. One of these men was caught with false coins and the "implements of coining in his possession, and received, on the 8th November 1855, at the Sessions Judge's hands "fourteen years' imprisonment with labor in irons."

† Appendix, No. 4.

Police. Thus, in the early part of this year, the son of a wealthy landholder in Etawah was assassinated in a small room difficult of access, within the closed family mansion, or fort, without a trace being, to this time, obtained of the murderer. A reward of Rupees 1,000 has been offered for his discovery and conviction, but it may be only at a distant date that the truth will be elicited, and then even, very probably, without satisfactory means of judicial proof.

An assassination in Etawah.

94. The tabular Statement, Appendix No. 5, gives a full comparative view, for three years, of all crimes committed in the Police Divisions under this Government, excepting in the outlying Districts of Ajmeer, Neemuch, Nemar, and Nagore. It may be referred to with some satisfaction, as showing, on the whole, a tendency to the decrease of the more serious crimes.

Para. 94.
Reference to triennial Statement of crimes in Appendix.

95. The following Statement of the more heinous predatory offences may be entered in the body of this Report:—

Para. 95.
Statement of all heinous predatory offences committed in 1855.

Abstract Statement of serious predatory offences committed in the several Divisions of the North-Western Provinces during 1855.

Description of Crime.	Meerut Division.	Delhie Division.	Rohilkhund Division.	Agra Division.	Allahabad Division.	Benares Division.	Kumaon Division.	Saugor Division.	Total.	Remarks.
Dacoities with murder	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	3	9	40
„ torture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
„ wounding or serious injury	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	6	11	
„ Simple	0	1	0	0	3	10*	0	5	19	
Highway Robberies with murder	1	2	1	1	3	1	0	1	10	161
„ Torture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
„ Wounding or serious injury	6	3	7	10	13	5	0	17	61	
„ Simple	2	12	5	9	2	10	0	50	90	
Burglaries with murder	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	6	63
„ wounding or serious injury	11	0	16	20	3	1	0	6	57	
Thefts with murder, including numbers of children for the sake of their ornaments	4	6	12	11	18	12	0	7	70	166
Thefts with wounding or serious injury, including thefts by drugging	14	5	17	28	8	18	0	6	96	
Cattle-stealing with murder	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	19
„ with wounding or serious injury	4	1	3	3	0	1	0	1	13	
Total	48	31	63	85	58	60	0	104	449	

It will be seen that this Statement contains but 40 cases of Dacoity in all, that in two Police Divisions there were no crimes of that class, and in two others only one in each. A decrease of these outrages in the Allahabad and Benares, and eventually also in the Saugor Divisions, (though this last has long lines of exposed frontiers greatly intermixed with many Foreign Chiefships,)

Dacoities few.

* Including one case of River Dacoity.

is confidently looked to. Highway Robberies and Thefts with murder or wounding are numerous from the heavy clubs or swords which are usually in the hands of the population, and are recklessly used upon the least resistance. The Highway Robberies are now, for the most part, merely casual, of single travellers on the open plains, which are the main feature of the country. Many of the simple Highway Robberies might more properly be termed cases of snatching, as of clothes or small articles of property, from passers-by.

Serious Highway Robberies and thefts.

96. To bring the information down to the latest date, a Return is subjoined of all the Dacoities committed in the same Divisions during the first six months of the present year. It exhibits only seventeen Dacoities, of which eight were in Districts of the Saugor Division :—

Para. 96.

Statement of Dacoities during first six months of 1856.

Statement showing the number of Dacoities perpetrated during the first six months of 1856, *in the North Western Provinces and Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.*

Date of Dacoity.	Upon whom.	Zillahs.	Number of Cases.	Supposed number of Dacoits.	Killed.	Wounded.	Amount of Property taken away.	Amount of Property recovered.	Arrested.	Convicted.
1856.										
February 2	Matadyalgeer Gosaeeñ	Allahabad,	1	25	0	1	705 0 0	0 0 0	2	0
March 7	Khosleall	ditto,	1	12	0	0	39 0 0	0 0 0	0	0
April 1	Banee Madho Sing	Azimgurh,	1	20	0	0	938 0 0	25 0 0	0	0
January 17	Meero Mul Mahajun of Allahabad	Banda,	1	13	0	0	*112 0 0	28 0 0	0	0
March 4	Munnah Buneeah	Cawnpoor,	1	11	1	2	3 0 0	0 0 0	7	0
May 9	On a boat laden with sugar belonging to Godha Muhajun of Agra.....	Futtehpoor,	1	25	0	0	13 mds. of Sugar value unknown.	0 0 0	0	0
April 14	On the tent of Mr. Phillips occupied by his writers.....	Ghazeep,	1	35	0	0	20 1 6	12 15 6	5	0
May 3	On a boat laden with Rice, &c.,..	ditto,	1	40	0	0	177 0 0	20 7 9	9	0
March 2	Roopa Patel, &c., ...	Hoshungabad,	1	60	0	4	429 3 3	0 8 0	0	0
January 28	Duriaogeer Gorain	Mynpoory,	1	0	0	0	1000 0 0	0 0 0	2	0
January 30	Luchmun Doss Byragee	Saugor,	1	26	0	1	349 3 0	97 11 0	26	0
February 7	Sirawun Naik	ditto,	1	8	0	1	1125 6 0	0 0 0	2	0
January 5	Hunnoo Malgoozar	Seonee,	1	12	0	1	58 9 0	0 12 0	0	0
,, 9	Bhuddoo Putwar.....	ditto,	1	10	0	1	112 3 0	7 13 0	0	0
March 31	Krishna Carpenter.....	ditto,	-	5	0	0	4 9 0	4 9 0	5	0
April 1	Kakroo	ditto,	1	12	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	12	0
June 2	Kurroo Malgoozar	ditto,	1	20	0	2	504 2 0	0 0 0	4	0
		Total,	17	334	1	13	5574 4 9	197 12 0	74	0

97. In the Ajmeer and Neemuch Districts, which are mingled among the Foreign States of Rajpootana, violent cases of Dacoity and Highway Robbery are naturally more frequent than in the more compact and settled Provinces. Every grave instance of the kind is, however, at once reported to the Government, and attention kept on it, while a chance remains of tracking the free-booters. The most cordial aid for this object is given by Sir Henry Lawrence, the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, who, as Commissioner under the Lieutenant-Governor for Neemuch, has recommended and obtained authority for the experimental introduction of watch towers, or keeps, in the scattered and often lonely villages and hamlets of that quarter.

Para. 97.

Dacoitees and highway-robberies in Ajmeer and Neemuch.

98. The Special Police of the Grand Trunk Road, which passes through the Provinces for above 580 miles from the Caramnassa to beyond Kurnaul, requires a brief separate mention. This important main route has, for eight or ten years, been guarded by a distinct

Para. 98.

Police of Grand Trunk Road.

Establishment. The Foot Police on the road were originally Chowkeedars of the same class as the village watch, mixed with a certain number of the regular Thanna Burkundauzes. Thay are now treated more nearly as a portion of the general Police, and designated "Road Burkundauzes," and are regarded as eligible for promotion, upon good conduct, to the public District Establishment. The arrangement of the Road Police Stations has been revised in all parts of it, and systematically regulated. Robberies of the public and private Bullock Train Waggons, which are* largely employed in the transit of merchandise along the road, had been frequent; but a special Officer has been deputed for their suppression. They have been traced to particular plundering castes among the communities in the villages of the Districts above Cawnpoor; arrests have been made and approvers selected; and for the last eight months, no report of such an attack has been received.

Road Burkundauzes.

Attack on Bullock Waggons put down.

99. The working of the Local Police, which is employed in the principal Military Cantonments, has been, and continues to be, very satisfactory. Some of these cantonments, such as that of Meerut, were formerly notorious for insecurity of property, and even for disorderly violence. This discreditable state of things has quite ceased.

Para. 99.

Cantonment Police satisfactory.

100. Some prominent points regarding the prevalence of particular crimes, or special arrangements in Police management, may deserve a concise mention.

Paras. 100 *to* 108.

Special notices regarding Proclaimed Offenders.
Receivers.
Female Infanticide.
Suicide.
Child-stealing.
Affrays.
Cattle-stealing.
Cattle-poisoning.

PROCLAIMED OFFENDERS.

101. Active search has been every where directed against these persons—criminals, charged with heinous offences, for whose apprehension proclamations had been long issued without result. The records and registers regarding absconded offenders have been

* A list of these, plying to and from the City of Delhie, may be interesting; many, it will be seen, belong to Native owners.

DESIGNATION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	NO. OF WAGGONS.			
	Horse Carriage.	Four-wheeled Waggons.	Two-wheeled Waggons.	Behlees.
Messrs. Allen and Co.	100	300	0	0
Messrs. Gee and Co.	200	0	0	0
Joteepersaud	100	0	0	0
Jookul Kishore and Bunarsee Doss..	5	2	8	0
Gungaram	2	1	1	0
Fukeerchand and Bulla Mul	3	0	7	0
Sheolal and Casheram	2	0	0	0
Logee Mull and Salikram	0	150	0	0
Girdharee Loll	0	128	0	0
Moteeram	0	60	25	0
Ramdial	0	0	7	0
Moteeram	0	0	0	0
Ramsuhoy and Judur	0	0	0	2
Total	412	641	48	2

thoroughly scrutinized and revised. The success, now that general attention has been called to the subject, in apprehending men of this class, has been remarkable. For example, 85 have been seized in Azimgurh, 57 in Jounpoor, 27 in Mirzapoor during the past year. Among these, one man had been proclaimed on a charge of murder since 1838, and one on a charge of dacoity since 1839. At remote points in Ghazeepoor, on the Gogra and in Bareilly, such criminals, hopeless of evading the revived pursuit, have voluntarily surrendered themselves.

Receivers of Stolen Property.

102. Systematic efforts have been enjoined against this class, the guilty instigators and abettors of the direct agents in depredation. Sufficient proof against receivers, whose means of life are ostensibly respectable, is attained with difficulty in all countries. Only partial and occasional success can yet be reported in these Provinces. An instance of the kind has been before alluded to of a trader at Benares, who was found to be connected with the vagrant predatory tribes of Bundlekhund.

Female Infanticide.

103. This crime, so general among the Rajpoot and some other communities of Upper India, has been, for twelve to fifteen years back, greatly repressed in several Districts of the Doâb, Mynpoory, a part of Etah, Mozuffernuggur, and Meerut, and also in Agra and in the Jaloun District, though it is still occasionally practised there, here and in other places, as in some villages on the Jumna, in Futtehpoor, and in the Jounsar and Bhawur Hill Pergunnahs of the Debra Dhoon jurisdiction, This good result has been produced, partly by the influence of humane and energetic Magistrates, and, in a great measure also by their use of different measures of vigilance and coercion, to which an obedient and well-disposed population readily submits; but which have been, in themselves, irregular and without warrant in the Law. Recently, circumstances have led to the disclosure of a painfully extensive existence of the crime throughout the districts of the Benares Division. A young Officer, Mr. W. R. Moore, who was deputed for the purpose of inquiry in the cold season of 1855-56, has furnished a full and intelligent Report, which leaves no doubt of the deplorable fact. The ease and secrecy with which the life of a very young infant can be taken in the seclusion of a Hindoo zenana, render independent proof against either the instigator or the perpetrator of the murder nearly unattainable. Yet it is shown by Mr. Moore that in one tribe of Goruckpoor Rajpoots there has been no marriage of a daughter for more than 200 years, and also that, in the villages of other tribes, no girl is to be found living, and "no account can be given of marriage "practices for daughters, and the names of *Tilluk* and *Duhej*," (the marriage ceremonial mark and the marriage portion of a daughter,) "seem to be unknown." There are, in the Benares Division, scarcely any influential Chiefs or Landholders of rank and wealth, through whose influence the co-operation of the Rajpoot communities, in the condemnation and voluntary abandonment of the criminal usage, could be hoped for. It has been felt that a resort to really effective measures for the eradication of the grievous and widespread evil is the first duty of the Government, and that, in Benares as also in other parts of the country, the object is not to be secured without the enactment of a fresh Law, by which the preventive interference of the Magistrates can be exercised on a clear and incontestable authority. It is

Special inquiry by Mr. W. R. Moore, in the Benares Division.

Project of Law under discussion.

requisite also that there should be the means of making the head of a family adequately responsible, although there may not, as there scarcely ever can, be evidence to his having personally incited the taking the life of a female child. The subject has been fully discussed with the Sudder Court, and awaits a final Report from them, when the project of a Law, founded on a Draft prepared by the Court, will be submitted to the Legislative Council.

SUICIDE.

104. The peculiar frequency of suicide in the Bundlekhund Districts of Banda, Humeerpoor, and Jaloun, has excited vigilance. There were in Humeerpoor, in 1855, 15 male and 35 female suicides, and in Banda 8 male and 13 female, besides 10 attempts. The causes are said to be generally disgust of life from pain, disease, domestic quarrels, and the like.

Deputation of Medical Officer of Humeerpoor for investigation.

The number of suicides in these quarters has been noticed in the Police Reports for many years back. Closer inquiries have now been directed by the deputation into the interior of the Districts of the Medical Officer of Humeerpoor. His first Report, and the Correspondence connected with it, will be published for general remark in an early number of the Government "Selections," and he will be again sent out for a more deliberate examination of the question in the present season.

CHILD-STEALING.

105. The carrying off of young female children for immoral purposes is too frequently reported; but convictions and punishments for the offence are also often secured and the subject engages the earnest attention of all Magistrates.

AFFRAYS.

106. Premeditated and deliberate affrays are now rare in these Provinces, disputes regarding land being closely watched and decided, as may be found necessary, by the Revenue Officers; but sudden serious quarrels and riots must be expected amongst such a population. They very seldom, however, occur with impunity. They are not regarded as disgraceful by the people. A pensioned Subadar of the Army was prominently engaged in a case during the past year, arising out of a squabble regarding Cattle-grazing.

CATTLE-STEALING.

107. This offence is habitual in the generally open villages and in the wide pasture plains of many districts. It is the hereditary practice of particular tribes. An experiment devised by an able Magistrate,—

Successful experimental measures in Moradabad.

(of Moradabad),—has been authorized for its suppression in one part of the country, and though the Official Report of the result has not yet been received, it is understood that the losses have been diminished by nearly one-half. Systematic investigation and precaution must, it cannot be doubted, alarm and break up the confederacies through which alone the plunder of cattle and their conveyance to long distances can be successful. In the

districts of the Delhie Division a plan of trenching villages has been introduced, with varying opinions of its advantage, as a protection against Cattle thefts.

CATTLE-POISONING.

Detection of systematic commission of this crime in Azimgurh.

108. The poisoning of Cattle for the sake of their hides was found, in the year 1854, to have been of most injurious prevalence in the Azimgurh District of the Benares Division. Cattle were killed by the mixing of white arsenic, (quantities of which to an extent otherwise unaccountable were imported by the Patna traders), with their food. Their hides then became, by village custom, the property of the village Curriers or Chumars, who sold these to purchasers for the export market, by whom the killing of the Cattle by this means was in fact planned and instigated. Very many of the Chumars were punished at the time; but the terms of their sentences will soon expire, and any attempt at the renewal of the practice must be promptly checked.

Para. 109.
Several noteworthy circumstances in the Police Reports for the year 1855.

109. A few specially noteworthy circumstances may be stated from the Police Reports for the past year.

Suggestion for disarming the population disapproved.

The subject of disarming the population has been considered on the Reports for the Agra District. The possession and reckless employment of weapons undoubtedly leads to lamentable risk and loss of life. But it is thought, on the whole, best not to deprive the people of the prompt means of self-defence. Instances of the neighbours of a householder attacked by robbers assembling in order to drive off or seize the criminals are happily common in these Provinces. The neighbours generally show more spirit than the Police.

A Suttee in Cawnpoor.

A case of Suttee occurred in the Cawnpoor District; but fourteen persons concerned in abetting the crime were punished.

Castes of Criminals.

Much attention has been paid by the former Magistrate of Cawnpoor to marking the castes of the Criminal classes. Large numbers of men of the higher classes—Brahmins and Thakoors—were found to have been engaged in offences both against person and property.

Encouragement to time-expired Convicts behaving well in Jail.

510 out of 720 discharged Convicts in Cawnpoor were found to be following an honest course of life. This subject is regarded with great interest generally. Valuable elementary and practical instruction is given to Convicts in the Jails. Small sums, tools, &c., are allowed to aid those of them who show good promise in supporting themselves upon their liberation, and the superior local Officers in Districts are enjoined to give them countenance and encouragement in seeking for employment.

Affrays in Banda.

In the Banda District there has remained a greater tendency than elsewhere to disorderly affrays upon any occasion of quarrel. A firm and capable Magistrate is in charge of the District, and the habit will, doubtless, soon be repressed.

In some districts of the Saugor Division a severe scarcity during the year, amounting in some places to famine, led to a considerable temporary increase of predatory crime.

Increase of predatory crimes in Saugor from severe scarcity.

In Seharunpoor, the great duo-decennial Fair of Hurdwar, (Koombh,) at which not less than two millions of persons are supposed to have been assembled, passed off with scarcely an accident. The orderly habits and the good spirit of Indian crowds, under precautionary arrangements properly taken and explained by the public Officers, are a striking and pleasing trait in their national character.

General good order of Duodecennial Fair at Hurdwar.

The great disparity in the prevalence of common offences against property, (a disparity which, after close inquiry, is believed to be real and not owing to errors or suppressions in statements,) in different districts of the Meerut Division has drawn observation. It has probably arisen from the greater or less degree of strictness with which the Magistrates have enforced the Police responsibilities of the village Zemindars. A pertinent remark on this point by Sir George Clerk, an Officer of approved ability and much varied experience, may be cited here from his Minute written on giving up the Lieutenant-Governorship of these Provinces:—"A Zemindar in any part of India, let the Kusbeh of his village be ever "so large, would incline to smile at its being deemed a hardship to impose this obligation "upon him, or at the supposition that he has difficulty not only in rightly ascertaining "the perpetrators of such crimes on the lands of his village, but in informing himself "beforehand of their intention to commit them."

Great variance in prevalence of offences against property in districts of the Meerut Division.

The responsibility of village Zemindars should be enforced.

A case in the Boolundshuhur District well illustrates the determined spirit in which a Mahomedan of the Upper Provinces thinks himself bound to take revenge for any stain on his family honour. Amanat Olla, a native of Boolundshuhur, heard, when serving as a trooper on an Irregular Cavalry Corps of the Peshawur frontier, of the misconduct of his wife. He resigned his service and returned home. His wife and her paramour had absconded; but he murdered the father of the latter, by whom the connection had been encouraged. The guilty couple having fled into Oude, (then under the King's Government) he followed them there, tracked them, and having put both to death, disappeared, and has not since, notwithstanding active pursuit and the offer of high rewards, been heard of.

A case of several deliberate murders in revenge for the misconduct of a wife.

Lastly, may be mentioned a device which has been resorted to on one or two occasions in the Budaon district, of cutting down runners carrying the public Mails, not for the sake of robbing the mails—(the bags have been afterwards discovered unopened,)—but apparently with the sole purpose of bringing suspicion and trouble on the owners of the villages in the neighbourhood of the place of attack. This matter is still left in much mystery; but it is hoped that a clue to the murders of unoffending and unprotected men will yet be found.

Murders of Mail-runners in Budaon to bring neighbouring Zemindars into trouble.

Para. 110.

110. Several general orders, having an importantbearing on Police administration, may be here enumerated.

Notice of several important orders.

On form of Police Reports.

Rules have been* prescribed for the uniform and complete preparation of divisional Police Reports, so that all points of prominent interest may be kept constantly in view.

On Character Books.

Rules have been† prescribed for the keeping up of Character Books as permanent records for the Police and all other Establishments, extracts from which are made claimable, as of right, by the Officers interested. But extracts, whether showing praise or censure, are to be delivered complete, and the practice of giving commendatory certificates to such Officers is strictly prohibited.

On arming and training men selected from District Establishments.

Discretion has been‡ given to Magistrates and Collectors for arming and training persons selected from their general Establishments, so that they may have a small body of men under their immediate command, on whom considerable dependence can be placed for supporting their authority in the event of any local breach of order. This discretion has already been acted on in some Districts—Moradabad, Budaon, Allahabad, and others—with much prospect of advantage. The total want of efficient support to a Magistrate in the old Provinces, without his calling in the aid of Regular Troops, has been often felt as a serious defect. Occasional despatches of treasure can be, and are already, made under the guard of these trained Burkundazes, who thus save in part the necessity of Military escorts.

On model of Police Thannahs.

A model plan has§ been enjoined for building all new Police Thannahs so as to take away from them the character of enclosed buildings, removed from public observation, which belonged to older buildings of the kind in the Provinces. Security for purposes of necessary restraint is fully provided for; but it is made indispensable that the front of a Thannah shall be separated from a Road or Street by open railings only.

On discontinuance of stocks in Thannahs.

Arrangements have been|| directed with a view to the general abandonment of the use, hitherto frequent, of stocks in Thannahs.

On uniform for Police and other Establishments.

Suitable uniforms have been ordered¶ to be worn in all districts, (the practice had varied in every District with the taste of every successive Magistrate,) by the Members of the Police, Revenue and Customs Establishments.

On destruction of old Thannah Records.

Systematic arrangements have been made** for regulating the destruction or retention of old Records at Thannahs.

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* Resolution Government North Western Provinces March 22nd 1855.

† Resolution January 23rd 1855.

‡ Resolution September 11th 1855. This Resolution is placed as Appendix 6 of the present Report.

§ Circular Order September 22nd 1855. Placed as Appendix 7.

|| Resolution December 15th 1855.

¶ Notification December 28th 1854.

** Circular Order 12th July 1854.

111. As far as possible, Thannahs have been directed to be placed at the same point as the stations of Tuhseeldars. Useful publicity in the proceedings of the Police, and a more near supervision over them, are thus secured. Vernacular Maps of their jurisdictions, taken from the Survey Maps, have been arranged to be distributed to all Tuhseelee and Thannah stations. The useful work, termed the Darogah's Manual, originally compiled by Mr. Marshman, has been revised, and is under issue in a new edition. In this issue, a separate section will be assigned to a collection of the Laws and Orders which forbid maltreatment of Prisoners by the Police, and an engagement will be formally taken, on every appointment of a Thannadar, for his observance of all the Rules comprised in the Manual.

Para. 111.

Several measures noticed as likely to be useful.

Thannahs as far as possible to be at Tuhseelee stations.

Vernacular Maps of jurisdiction furnished to Thannahs and Tuhseelees.

A new edition of Darogah's Manual be officially recognized.

112. An important security for an improved Police has been gained in the Rule that, upon all Revenue re-settlements, a money salary of three Rupees a month is to be paid to each village Chowkeedar. This money will be paid by the Land-owners six months in advance, and will be issued to the Chowkeedars from the Thannahs under the orders of Magistrates. This simple change of arrangement may be expected to work essential good in Police management.

Para. 112.

Payment of village Chowkeedars in money from Thannahs.

In a Revision of Records of rights in one District, (Allygurh,) unaccompanied by any alteration of the assessments, the terms of which have still twelve years to run, the Proprietors of land have voluntarily bound themselves to make good a payment to the Chowkeedars on the above plan. The assent is an acceptable, though not a singular, proof of the good understanding which exists between a Magistrate and Collector, seen to have their welfare at heart, and the people of his District, and of the influence he can exercise over them.

Voluntary engagement to make such a payment during the term of the present Settlement, given by the Zemindars in Allygurh.

113. An interesting experiment has been made towards procuring independent employment for the sons, (themselves born at Jubbulpoor, and innocent of crime,) of the Thug and Dacoit Approvers who are collected at the Central Factory on the Nerbudda. They have been drafted to some extent as Police Burkundauzes in different Districts, and have hitherto given general satisfaction.

Para. 113.

Experimental employment in Police of Sons of Thug and Dacoit Approvers at Jubbulpoor.

114. The funds for the Municipal Police and Conservancy of large Cities and Towns are chiefly derived from a Chowkeedaree Tax levied on the inhabitants. Much valuable attention has been paid by Magistrates in these Provinces to opening Roads, draining and lighting the Towns, and latterly to improved arrangements of cleanliness on a plan successfully introduced by Mr. M. R. Gubbins when Magistrate of Agra, and now largely adopted elsewhere. A report, showing how much has been done towards the more equitable and productive re-arrangement of this Tax, and the improvement of the Chowkeedaree force, in the City of Bareilly, where forty years ago the attempt to enforce the Tax roused the populace to a local rebellion, will appear in an early number of the printed Selections from Records.

Para. 114.

Chowkeedaree assessment in large towns. This beneficial appropriation.

In nearly all the Towns, enlarged and more accessible Kotwalee, or Head City Police, Buildings have either been completed or are in course of construction. Some taste and moderate degree of ornament are allowed to mark the character of these the chief public structures in populous Cities.

New Kotwalee Buildings.

Para. 115.

Four Bills on Police subjects before Legislative Council. Two projects of Law under discussion with Local Officers

115. Projects of Law on Police subjects are before the Legislative Council on the following points:—

I. A Law for the extension of the Municipal Chowkeedaree Tax and of the special Police paid from it which have been above noticed, to Towns and Bazaars in the interior of Districts. This extension has already taken place without opposition in many of the interior Towns of these Provinces, and it is very desirable to legalize it. In most of the large Towns of the Saugor Division, where the people regarded the Chowkeedaree Tax as an oppressive novelty, the Punjaub system of Town duties has, it may be here noted, been readily adopted within the last two years for purposes of Municipal watch and public security and convenience.

II. A Law for the prevention of Cattle-trespass.

This Law was proposed by the Government of Bengal; but is strongly supported also by this Government. Final reports of opinions on it have been sent to the Council, and it is believed that it will be soon passed.

III. A Law for declaring the responsibility of Landholders in regard to the residence of Bowreeas, and other tribes of vagrant and predatory habits, on their estates.

IV. A Law for the punishment of Chowkeedars for neglect of duty.

An Act for this purpose was proposed some years back in consequence of a decision of the Sudder Court at Agra that at present there is no legal power to punish Chowkeedars for neglect otherwise than by dismissal.

The subject is of practical importance, and an amended draft of Law has therefore been proposed regarding it.

Two projects of Law are yet under discussion with the local Officers of this Government—

One, for better defining and enforcing the responsibility in Police matters of Proprietary Communities, consisting of numerous co-sharers.

And one for arming the Police with greater power for the suppression of Public Gambling houses. This Law will be mainly founded on the provisions on the same subject in the recent Presidency Town Police Acts.

Section V.

JAILS.

Paras. 116 *to* 119.

Constitution of the Office of Inspector General of Prisons.

116. THE system of Jail Discipline in these Provinces owes its origin to the persevering energy and peculiar aptitude possessed by Mr. W. H. Woodcock, who, after devoting much time and attention to the subject, both as a District Officer in this country,

and subsequently during a visit to England, was, in the close of 1844,* appointed to be Inspector of the Prisons in the North-Western Provinces. The appointment was, in the first instance, experimental, and the powers conferred on the Inspector were limited. It was soon found that larger powers were requisite to enable him successfully to overcome the opposition of the numerous lower officers of the Jails who were interested in obstructing reform. In 1845 greater authority was given to Mr. Woodcock, more especially in the check and control of expenditure, as to which his services were eminently successful.

117. The permanence of Mr. Woodcock's appointment was contingent upon the financial result of his measures. This was soon demonstrated to be far greater than had ever been anticipated, and the necessity for continuing the Office of Inspector was conceded.

118. From that period the close attention of an Officer selected for this special duty has always been given to the subject of Prison Discipline. No sudden and sweeping changes have been attempted or contemplated; but each year has seen the introduction of measures calculated to render the system of imprisonment more deterring, while the cost of its infliction has been greatly diminished.

119. Mr. Woodcock's measures were, after his retirement, continued with equal marked ability and zeal by his successor Mr. C. B. Thornhill.

120. It had been the custom to employ Prisoners almost entirely in out-door work. Experience and closer attention to the subject had, however, shown the incompatibility of such employment with the enforcement of any sound discipline. They have also shown that a general and uniform system of discipline cannot be satisfactorily enforced when Prisoners are detached throughout the country in small District Prisons, under the care of the Magistrates. The varying and imperfect kinds of buildings,—the fluctuations of individual opinion on a question still so keenly debated even in Europe,—the want of the responsible superintendence of a competent Officer, distracted by no other duties,—all combine to render the attempt at effective penal discipline in scattered District Jails practicably hopeless.

Paras. 120 and 121.

Effective discipline in scattered District Jails considered hopeless. The plan aimed at, associated labour during the day, and separation at night, in Central Jails.

121. It is the decided opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor that the only method in which real discipline can be maintained among so large a body of Convicts as are now

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* The first suggestion for the appointment of Mr. Woodcock proceeded from Sir George Clerk when Lieutenant-Governor of Agra. In Para. 11 of his Minute of December 1843, on resigning the Government, he stated:—"Having heard that Mr. W. Woodcock had for some time devoted his attention to subjects of this kind, "and that moreover he had, during a late visit to Europe, made Prison Discipline the particular object of his "enquiries, I proposed to avail myself of services which, if properly applied, cannot fail to be of the greatest "public utility, as well as economical to the State. I accordingly directed my Secretary to apprise Mr. Woodcock, "then about to be relieved of his duties as Officiating Judge at Goruckpoor, that I looked to him still to pursue "this subject and to send in a Report upon it., I trust that my successor will execute those further intentions in "respect to Mr. Woodcock's services, by which I had expected to attain very important ends whether as respects "the diminution of crime, or the vast saving that may be effected in money now thrown away upon a defective "system, miscalled penal."

in the Jails of these Provinces (upwards of 22,000) is the concentration of all those whose sentences exceed some short term, into Central Prisons, where they may be employed within buildings suitably constructed, under the immediate and constant supervision of a Resident Officer specially charged with the government of the Prison. The plan on which he would construct these Prisons is with a view to associated labor during the day, with separation in well-ventilated sleeping cells for each Convict at night. He has not, however, in any orders yet issued, proceeded beyond the division of the Prisoners into six classes, according to the greater or less seriousness and turpitude of their crimes,—and the men in these classes will still, until opinion on the subject shall have sufficiently matured to allow of a considerably greater expenditure upon approved descriptions of Jails, be ranged together in sleeping apartments designed to accommodate as many as a hundred persons. A discretion is, at the same time, given as to keeping apart in the Female wards Prisoners whose association with others may be obviously undesirable.

The whole expense of this plan not, however, at present contemplated.

122. The Provinces are proposed to be divided into six circles in the most convenient of the Military Stations, in each of which the existing Jail is, where capable of being so adapted, being gradually rendered suitable for the reception of about 3000 Prisoners. When the old Jail is wholly unfit for the purpose, either from irremediable defect of construction, or from objectionable position, new buildings of an economical kind are being constructed in a better chosen locality. The stations which have been thus selected are—Agra, Meerut, Bareilly, Allahabad, Benares, Jubbulpoor. The progress which has been made has been unavoidably slow as the agency of the convicts themselves is chiefly employed in erecting the necessary buildings. All but absolutely unavoidable expenditure has been abstained from in consequence of the expression of serious doubts on the part of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, on the general question of Central Jails. The tendency of the best opinions under all the Governments in India is certainly to the result that, without such Jails, no essential improvement is at all practicable.

Para. 122.

Six Central Jails desired for the Provinces.

Measures now followed only gradual and tentative.

123. The Agra Jail has, from accidental circumstances, become the experimental and model Prison of these Provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor has frequently made a personal examination into all its details of management, and the system which is now in force in this Prison will become a general guide to the Officers who may be placed in charge of other Central Prisons. There are, however, disadvantages both in the construction and situation of the Agra Jail which have proved serious obstacles to its being raised into an Institution such as can be held out as a model for imitation elsewhere.

Paras. 123 *and* 124.

Conversion of the Agra Jail into the model Central Prison of the Provinces.

124. The rise of the Agra Jail to its present importance may be thus briefly explained. On the appointment of Mr. Woodcock as Inspector of Prisons it was thought requisite to afford him an opportunity of proving practically the correctness of the measures which he was anxious to prescribe. The Agra Jail, as being at the seat of Government, and the Head Quarters of the Inspector, was, therefore, withdrawn from the control of the Magistrate of the District, and placed under that of the Inspector. Refractory and dangerous Convicts were sent to this Jail to be subjected to a discipline, which, it was seen, readily reduced them to subordination. 500 of the Convicts of these

Provinces, of the Punjaub, and of the Districts subject to the Governor General's Agent in Central India, were transferred to Agra. Separate confinement was introduced as a means of prompt punishment; out-door labour was to a great extent abandoned, and intramural manufacturing operations substituted. A well-organized guard was authorized. Radiating segments were added as the least objectionable manner of combining an advance in the methods of control with a continued use of the ill-arranged but massive and costly wards of the old Prison.

Para. 125.
Appointment of a separate Superintendent of the Agra Jail.

125. The extent to which the Agra Jail had grown in the course of a very few years, and the responsibility of its government, were found to interfere seriously with Mr. Woodcock's more important duties of inspection of other Jails. The present Superintendent, Dr. Walker, was therefore nominated to the sole charge of the Institution, and his untiring energy and efficient management have well-maintained and enlarged its utility and reputation.

Para. 126.
Rules prescribed to ensure the exaction of deterring labor from all Prisoners.

126. On the occasion of the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to this Jail in January 1854, he was gratified by finding that, while punitive discipline was strictly insisted on, a system of conveying elementary instruction in Reading, Writing, and the simple rules of Arithmetic had been introduced by the Superintendent. With a view, however, to guard against a possible tendency to permit Convicts who evinced special aptitude in the acquirement of such attainments, to receive greater indulgences than other Criminals, rules were prescribed for exacting, (by a plan which works easily, of labour registers and ticket checks,) from all admitted into the Prison under sentence of hard labour—certain defined kinds, first of the most severe and deterring, and then of lighter, labour for fixed periods before proficiency in the subjects of instruction can be held to entitle a Prisoner to be eligible for any position, with exemptions from work in the Jail.

Para. 127.
Intention eventually to employ Convicts in part in the duty of Jail Guards.

127. The Lieutenant-Governor looks forward to the future employment of the Prisoners, who have given evidence of a well-disposed spirit and reliable character, as Guards over the other Prisoners in the manner which is adopted with excellent results in the Settlement beyond Sea. The rules now established provide that no Convict shall enter a Central Jail without the certainty of undergoing a hard and deterring punishment. But a reform of individual conduct, and the good order of Jails, will undoubtedly be promoted by leaving an eventual hope that a Prisoner may, by meriting the confidence of the Superintendent, obtain some mitigation of his sentence, and be employed in a duty of probationary trust.

Para. 128.
Views prescribed on the subject of Prison Education.
Good example set, after his release, by a Zemindar of Mynpoory, who had been educated in the Agra Jail.

128. On the subject of Prison Education, it is to be observed that the time devoted to this object is not taken from the hours of labor; but that instruction is given during those periods of the day which formerly were passed in idleness. The extract of instructions cited in the

margin best shows the spirit in which the attempts for the Education of Prisoners are prosecuted. It is a very gratifying fact that the Magistrate of one of the Districts (Mynpoory) was able to report that a released Prisoner, a Landholder, who had been taught within the Agra Jail, had, after his release, usefully exerted himself to diffuse Education in his own neighbourhood.

21. On the system of Jail Education generally, the Lieutenant-Governor directs me to take this opportunity of recording his opinion, that he entirely concurs in the view according to which the instructions of Prisoners, after completion of their daily labour, has been heretofore encouraged by this Government. Experience places it beyond a doubt that such instruction has been a valuable auxiliary to discipline in the Jails in these Provinces, and when of a suitably useful character, his Honor cannot doubt that it must have a powerful tendency towards ameliorating the habits and feelings of the Prisoners, and improving their position and means of pursuing an honest course of life after their release.

22. At the same time His Honor would in no case relax the prescribed general periods of continuous hard labour, referred to in the 1st and 2nd paras. of this letter, so as to diminish the prescribed term of irksome toil for any Prisoner, merely because he may show aptitude as a Student or Teacher. His Honor remarks that Teachers should be taken from amongst the Prisoners who have been long in confinement, and especially (both in the case of male and female teachers,) from the Life Prisoners, who have been the longest period in the Jail, but retain the vigor of their faculties.

23. The character of the instruction imparted should be, as far as possible, suited to the particular class of Society to which the Prisoner belongs. Those of the Agricultural rank, possessing interests in the soil who are under term sentences, should be made proficient in reading and writing, in village measurements, in the principles and details of village administration, and in village accounts. Prisoners, under the like sentences, confined for the more ignominious classes of offences, should be taught to read and write, with the addition of such means as may be available for conducing to better habits, and to the practice of Industrial Arts, such as may aid in their procuring employment and subsistence when set free.

24. Persons confined for life, after undergoing the necessary period of protracted severe labour, should be so taught as to improve, as far as practicable, their moral sense, and to secure for them a capacity for the most useful employment, both as teachers and artizans, within the Jail.

Para. 129.

Labour of Central Jails to be strictly intramural. Plan of inner and outer Guards.

129. The labour of the Central Jails is intended to be strictly intramural, and, as much as possible, in remunerative manufactures. The safety of the Jails will be entrusted to trained Guards, who are to be employed solely as sentries and will have no communication with the interior of the Jail or with the Prisoners. The immediate supervision of the Convicts within the Jails will be entrusted to carefully-selected and well-paid warders, who are to be designated the Intramural Guard, with whom will rest the enforcement of internal discipline. Separate confinement, by day and night, will be employed as a secondary punishment. The cells used for this purpose are artificially ventilated by a blowing apparatus, which has been successfully applied to the extensive ranges of such cells in the Agra Prison.

Solitary cells in use as a secondary punishment.

Para. 130.

Deterring effects of the plan followed in the Agra Jail.

130. There can be no doubt of the efficacy of the system, as it acts at Agra, in rendering a Jail a place of serious toil and punishment. Some striking instances might be adduced, if the limits of this Report permitted, of the degree in which its Labour-rules are felt to be effective.

Para. 131.

Statement of general results of the changes introduced.

131. Viewing as a whole the result of the changes which have been introduced into the organization of the Establishments and system of Prison Discipline, the following may be mentioned as among the most remarkable of the reforms which have been effected.

Large reduction of expenditure—12 Lakhs of Rupees in ten years.

The expenditure has been reduced from an average charge of 44 Rupees 5 annas to 30 Rupees 9 annas per annum for each Prisoner. The former was the rate previous to Mr. Woodcock's appointment; the latter that of the past year.

This reduction has not been obtained by any course of sudden harshness. It has been gradual and progressive, each succeeding year, from the first appointment of an

Inspector, having been marked by a decided but moderate diminution of charge to the State.

The daily average number of Prisoners in confinement throughout the past year having been 22,366, the actual saving during the period as compared with the former rate of charges amounts to upwards of 3 Lakhs of Rupees, and the net saving, after deducting all charges on account of the salary of the Inspector General and his Establishment, has not been less than 12 Lakhs of Rupees in the ten years which have elapsed since the creation of the Office.

Together with this reduction in cost, a great advance in the internal system of discipline has been obtained by the introduction of messing in assorted gangs instead of allowing each convict to prepare his own meals. This is an improvement of marked practical value. It cuts off a means by which illicit indulgences were formerly procured, and confirms the valuable habit of obedience to prescribed arrangements. It economizes time, space, and money.

Messing system generally introduced. In Ghazeepoor, which was excepted by a special order, the prisoners have voluntarily formed themselves into small messes.

The testimony of Medical Officers is almost unanimous as to the complete sufficiency of the amount of food allowed by the present dietary.

The progress of a wholesome influence may be illustrated by the fact that, in the Ghazeepoor Jail, the first attempt to introduce the messing system, some years back, was the cause of an emeute, and led to the issue of a special prohibition against a repetition of the attempt. The Ghazeepoor Jail is consequently the only exception to the messing rule, which is otherwise general throughout the Provinces. Latterly, however, the Prisoners have spontaneously, and by arrangement among themselves, adopted the system in part. In the Benares Jail, where, in 1853, there was also considerable excitement on the subject, the change was introduced nearly two years ago, and not a complaint has arisen from it. Civil Prisoners and Prisoners under trial are not, it should be said, included in the messing gangs.

Trained Guards formed.

The Guards of the Jail have been organized, and subjected to an efficient course of training.

Para. 132.

Out-of-door labour, still too frequent in the Jails, but only temporary.

132. Out-of-door labour, to an extent very undesirable, is still permitted in some of the District Jails. But this is only exceptional till the principle of the contemplated changes shall have become authoritatively confirmed.

Para. 133.

Favorable opinion of the Medical Visitor Dr. Murray, on the sanitary state of the Agra Jail.

133. After a patient investigation, extending through a course of years, of the sanitary condition of the Agra Central Jail, the Medical Visitor, Dr. Murray, an Officer of known experience and character, has stated that the health of the inmates of that Jail is as satisfactory as in the smaller District Prisons, and that, where ample space and strict Conservancy Regulations are combined, the congregation, within an enclosed wall, surrounding 40 to 60 acres of three to four thousand men can be of no prejudicial influence.

134. Before closing this notice, the occurrence of the excessive mortality, which carried off many of the Prisoners of the Benares District during the autumn of last year, may be referred to. This was not an illness affecting chiefly the Prisoners within the Jail. Those inside the walls were, indeed, more free from the prevalent diseases* than the men of the out-gangs who lived at a distance from it. The population of the City and its environs suffered in an equal degree, and the visitation can only be attributed to unexplained morbific influences which affected the atmosphere of the whole locality.

Para. 134.
Severe sickness among the Benares Prisoners in the autumn of 1855.

135. A passing allusion may also not be premature of the fearful violence of Cholera which devastated the City and District of Agra in the present season. Here, again, the inmates of the Jail, though enjoying no immunity from the scourge, only suffered in an equal degree with the residents of the neighbourhood. An interesting and full Report on this subject by the Medical Visitor, Dr. Murray, has been now published and circulated extensively, in order to draw attention to all the ascertainable facts of one of the most fatal outbreaks of the mysterious malady which is within recent experience.

Para. 135.
Cholera at Agra in the present season.

Report by Dr. Murray published.

136. It is not, lastly, unworthy of note that, during the past year, the use of Charcoal as a deodorizing agent, and the application of burnt Alum as a remedy for Hospital Gangrene, have been introduced with marked benefit in the Jails of these Provinces.

Para. 136.
Use of Charcoal as a deodorizing agent, and of burnt Alum as a cure for Hospital Gangrene.

137. Among the most profitable and useful Trades which have been introduced into Jails, Lithograph-printing, Paper-making, and Book-binding, Carpet-making, and Blanket-weaving, may be mentioned, and some of these have a beneficial influence even beyond the Jail walls.

Paras. 137 *to* 139.
Notice of the most profitable Manufactures in the Jails.

138. In the Agra Central Prison upwards of twenty Lithographic Presses are kept in constant employment, and it is from these that many of the works issuing from the Educational Department have been struck off.

Value of the Lithographic Presses in the Agra Jail for Educational Works.

139. In the District Jails of Moradabad, Allahabad, and Jubbulpoor, Presses are also employed with a peculiarly appropriate advantage in printing the Advertisements, or Hue and Cry Notices, which are now extensively employed, and with much success, for the apprehension of proclaimed Offenders, and the recapture of escaped Convicts.

140. The net cash profits from the sale of manufactured Articles during the year 1855 was Rupees 34,872, besides which the value of manufactured Articles in store at the end of the year was Rupees 25,909. These results may fairly be cited as satisfactory, without taking credit for the value of Convict labour employed on Articles prepared for Prison use, or on Buildings and Roads, or on menial Offices within the Jails, for which a charge for hired labour would otherwise have been requisite.

Para. 140.
Net Financial results of Jail management during 1855.

* These were chiefly Cholera, and a very virulent form of Dysentery.

Section VI.

REVENUE.

Land Revenue.

141. The nature and characteristics of the Land Revenue system in the North-Western Provinces are familiarly known to all interested in Indian Administration. It was the good fortune of the Provinces that their Revenue affairs had for ten years the most earnest care of Mr. Thomason, who was thoroughly master of every principle and detail of the subject, and who, by the compilation of lucid and comprehensive general Manuals,* and by separate detailed Memoranda of instructions upon local questions, did invaluable public service towards securing the right and consistent application of the system, and the clear solution of doubts or difficulties arising in its enforcement. The steady object of the Government during the three years since Mr. Thomason's death has been to extend and mature the good, of which the foundations had already been so deeply laid. As an important contribution to this end, select Despatches and Minutes, from a collection which had been made by Mr. Thomason, are, it may be here stated, in course of issue among the Official publications of this Government, and the first Volume is now leaving the Press.

Paras. 141 *and* 142.
General Objects of the Land Revenue system.

142. The essence of the system is a minute definition, and a continued accurate record, from year to year, of every existing kind of right or interest connected with land in each village of the Country, and a close supervision by the higher Authorities, including the Government itself, of the proceedings of the District Officers in regard to these rights and interests, so that no novel incident of tenure shall remain anywhere undetected and unprovided for, and that accessible and prompt means of redress shall be at command against the infringement of every just possession.

143. Though the utmost efforts of the Government are used to explain the character and limits of their rights to the various agricultural classes and to enable these to protect themselves in the enjoyment of their subsisting interests, there is, at the same time, no attempt or desire to impede the changes which, in the natural progress of society, may tend, although but partially and very gradually, materially to alter the present distribution of property in land.

Paras. 143 *to* 146.
Progress of alienations of Landed Property.

144. Attention has lately been called to the growing frequency of these changes, and a number† of the Selections of the Government has been printed, containing Reports collected on it during the past year 1855, from the whole body of Revenue Officers. The following table gives a comparison of the extent of such transfers for the two years 1853-54 and 1854-55, the last for which Returns have yet been received. These include every kind of right transferred, whether of whole villages, of the interest only of the person entered in the Revenue books as the immediate engager with Government, or of those of single minor co-sharers. The interests may, in many instances, have passed to other sharers in the same villages; but the means of separating such transfers from those to strangers do not

	Under order of Court.		By Private Transfer.	
	Sales.	Other Cases.	Sales.	Other Cases (not of succession of Heirs.)
1853-54	3,140	2,925	3,214	6,775
1854-55	2,985	3,315	3,413	6,680

* Directions to Settlement Officers. Directions to Collectors.

† No. XXIV.

exist in the Returns. Orders have been issued for giving precise information in future in every case of the transfer of an entire village or estate, (which may have the effect, perhaps, of breaking up an ancestral Community,) as to the particulars of the transaction, whether the property is one which had been, before, alienated, and is now transferred for a second time, or whether it is a fresh case of loss to a body of original owners, and also as to the position of the new acquirers, whether neighbouring landholders, traders, or persons connected with Official employment. The attention of the Collectors is also excited to the progress of these transitions, and, in different cases, Registers of the causes which may have led to the transfers are carefully kept up. The matter is one fit to be prominently held in view. A distinction is to be made between transfers under Judicial decrees and by private bargains. The former are compulsory for debt, which may have arisen from many causes,—improvidence, struggles to meet a heavy Government assessment, or internal disputes in the Communities. The last cause is habitually watched and obviated, as far as possible, by the Revenue Officers, who interpose constantly, by a friendly mediation, to bring about accommodations, and to frustrate the intrigues of parties wishing to profit through the ruin of the old owners. Private transfers are, of course, only made when the property purchased, or taken in pledge, is profitable, and are, therefore, the index of a light assessment. The clear registration of every share in the village accounts, the readiness with which it is tangible, and the easy, inexpensive forms of transfer, alike facilitate private acquisition, and lead to the indication by a judgment-holder of property in land as that which he desires first to seize in execution. A Collector has lately brought to notice cases of apparently large interests in land which have been directed for sale by the Courts on account of extremely inconsiderable debts, and inquiries are in progress in order to see whether a means of avoiding sales in such instances may not properly be devised.

Information to be systematically recorded regarding the transfer of entire estates.

Distinction between transfers under Judicial decrees and by private bargain.

145. The Board, in reporting on the question, remarked that—"It seems to be very doubtful whether the guarantee of pre-emption in the settlement engagement in favour of co-sharers of the same stock has been of any efficiency in preventing alienation." It has been found that the terms of the articles regarding pre-emption in the settlement engagements are, generally, too vague to be of practical value. Projects of Law for the more effectual enforcing of the right of pre-emption had been before Mr. Thomason for a year before his death; but he had come to no conclusion, and left no note of his views regarding them. They have been put aside by the present Lieutenant-Governor on the ground that—"It appears to him "that the weight of opinion and argument which is opposed to any special legislation on "the question, greatly preponderates, and that it would, in truth, be impossible to frame "a Law which should provide for securing a positive right of pre-emption to co-sharers "with any clearness, equity, or certainty."

The condition of a right of pre-emption in co-sharers not effectual in preventing alienations to co-sharers.

Project of a Law giving effect to the condition, abandoned.

146. Transfers to strangers are often, it need scarcely be observed, of undoubted benefit. "The great Bankers of Rohilcund are," it is said, "known as enterprising and intelligent men, and superior "agricultural managers." And a case is referred to in the Meerut District of "an estate "which involved a loss whilst held by a turbulent body of proprietors, being rendered "profitable by coming into the hands of an enterprising and determined Mahomedan "capitalist,—and by the introduction of a more industrious and thrifty race of cultivators."

Transfers to strangers often beneficial.

147. The system of accepting engagements for each village or mauza from parties recognized as its proprietors has been now universally introduced throughout the Provinces. It has always been the established system of the older Districts. The recognition of ownership in the land had long been withheld* in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, though, in the Northern portion of them, proprietary communities existed with rights as defined and certain as in any part of the country. The tenure in villages South of the Nerbudda was more like that in the Deckan and in the Bombay Presidency. The head man or potail of the village was, there, only the hereditary manager. But, in all instances, village settlements are in course of formation. Where, however, there was previously no owner, or body of owners, the cultivators of long possession are protected as a class of sub-proprietors, with a sufficient quantity of waste land added to their occupied fields, and they are declared to have a perfect freedom of disposing of these lands, while they pay, through the party engaging for the village, the Revenue fixed by the State. These arrangements have been approved by the Court of Directors.

Paras. 147 *and* 148.

The system of Proprietary Settlements extended throughout the Provinces.

Particulars regarding the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

In villages where there was formerly no clear Proprietary right, cultivators of long possession recognised as a class of Sub-proprietors with defined and secured rights.

148. Before conferring also the Proprietary right, an adjustment of the debts of the new owners, (who had often had a kind of half-admitted interest in the villages), has been desired to be made, and a lien over the rights thus finally granted will only be allowed in favour of creditors having their claims settled on this inquiry. The opportunity too of absolutely vesting the proprietary right is taken to secure a moderate revision, where needed, of the scale of cultivating rents. The same course has been followed in the Mahoba and Jeitpoor Pergunnahs, formerly attached to Jaloun, and now superintended by the Collector of Humeerpoor. A Settlement of the Mahoba Pergunnah has very recently been carried through and sanctioned in accordance with these views. In Nemar, village Settlements† have been, or are gradually being, made on very full instructions given by Mr. Thomason. In Neemuch, proprietary settlements are also in course of completion, and those of its two largest pergunnahs have been, within the past month, reviewed and authorized. Similar Settlements have been confirmed in portions of the Bhutteeana District, and those for the remainder of it are before long expected to be submitted. The population of this formerly bare pasturage tract are fast acquiring habits of fixed industry. Ajmere is a settled District, of which the prosperity is steadily advancing under the energetic and experienced care of Colonel Dixon.

Adjustment of debts and limitation of liens before declaring Proprietary rights in the Saugor Territory and where needed of cultivating rents.

Mahoba and Jeitpoor Pergunnahs.

Nemar.

Neemuch.

Bhutteeana.

Ajmere.

The Settlement of the Hill Districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal was made on the same principles as in the territory of the plains, with the exception that there was no detailed field measurement and record of rights. The term of the Gurhwal Settlement being now about to expire, this defect will be remedied. There was long doubt as to the practicability of executing this measure with the many small and irregular fields

Kumaon and Gurhwal—Detailed field measurements to be made in these Hill Districts.

* See "Land Revenue of British India." By F. H. Robinson, pp. 76 to 80.

† A collection of papers on the Nemar Settlements is printed.

of a Mountain Province. But the experience of one or two detached Pergunnahs, which have come under Settlement in the Kumaon District, has proved that success can be well attained, and the benefit in the administration of justice and the security of property will scarcely be calculable.

Para. 149.

Instructions for the re-settlement of the Saharunpoor and Goruckpore Districts.

Notice of new orders on them.

149. During the year 1855-56, definite orders have been given for the re-settlement of two extensive Districts, Saharunpoor and Goruckpoor, of which the term of the old Settlements approaches its close. These orders, as being of an important general nature, are placed in the Appendix.*

Their leading points are† that the record of measurements is to show clearly all sub-occupancies under other cultivators,—that the record of cultivating rates of rent is to be made with full publicity, and under the personal superintendence of the Settlement Officer, all rents being expressed in one consolidated sum,—that the statement of the village tenures and constitution is to‡ distinguish, plainly, what is a binding contract for the Settlement, from what is merely a record of present facts, and that general speculative provisions are to be strictly excluded from this paper;—that, as§ there is little doubt that two-thirds is a larger proportion of the real average assets than can ordinarily be paid by proprietors, or communities, in a long course of years, about one-half of the *well-ascertained* net assets is to be considered the ordinary standard of the new assessment,—that due‖ provision shall be made for the payment of the Village Police Chowkeedar through the Thannahs, and of the Putwarry through the Landowners, the incidence of the separate Road, School,¶ and District dâk cesses, and of the Chowkeedaree salaries being divided equally between the Owners and the Government,—and that the Representative or Manager on behalf of a Proprietary Community shall receive,** for his risk and trouble, a remuneration of 5 per cent on the amount of Government Revenue for which he is responsible, the number of such representatives being regulated and reduced as much as may be properly practicable in each case. In the Goruckpoor Instructions there is the further†† rule that "perfect partitions of mehals, with entirely separate responsibilities, will not be denied, when plainly and spontaneously called for by any party possessed of a clear and defined share of an estate; but such partitions should not be needlessly encouraged by any act of the Settlement Officer." This rule correctly explains the principle which is uniformly enforced on the subject of the breaking-up of associated village rights and liabilities in these Provinces. It very often happens that all that is wanted is what is called "an imperfect partition," that is, a separate possession, and account of Revenue debts and payments in the Tuhseeldar's Office, without an entire severance of the joint responsibility to Government in extreme resort. In particular Districts again, the claim is of nothing less than a total disjunction of property and interests. Where this demand is deliberately made, it is always com-

Principle prescribed regarding complete partition of interests in estates.

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* There have been a few later Supplementary Orders on single points which may be briefly noted.—On the period at which the detailed record of cultivator's rents is to be made.—On right of tenants to construct wells. On special rules for the settlement of Mehals bordering on Rivers.

† Seharunpoor Instructions. Para. 26. ‡ Para. 33. § Para. 36. Paras. 28 to 31.

‖ Paras. 38 to 42.

¶ The provision regarding the School cess is in abeyance pending a reference to the Home Government. The subject will be further noticed in the Section on Education.

** Para. 43 and 44. This rule has been adopted as a general one from the Punjab practice.

†† Goruckpoor, Re-settlement Instructions, Para. 11.

plied with. Rules have been prescribed for the first order on every application for a partition being always made by the Chief Revenue Officer, the Collector of a District, so that the exact object of the application may be rightly ascertained and met. A draft of new Law has been framed, and is under discussion, for the purpose of rendering the process of partition more simple and prompt, and more strictly applicable to every description of tenure.

Project of new Law on the subject under discussion.

150. The re-settlements both of Seharunpoor and of Goruckpoor have been entrusted to the Collectors of the Districts, with suitable additional Establishments. It is thought that there is a decided advantage in this course over that of employing for the purpose of Settlement other Officers who quit the District at its close, and have not to look forward to guiding its working when made. In Seharunpoor, the general expectation is that of equalizing the assessment. In Goruckpoor,—a District which pays at present a land assessment somewhat exceeding 21 Lakhs of Rupees, but has a population exceeding three millions, there will, even on the carefully moderate principles which have been enjoined, probably be some considerable increase of the Revenue.

Para. 150.

The Re-settlements to be made by the Collectors of the Districts. Some increase of Revenue looked for in Goruckpoor.

151. The present Settlement of the Boolundshuhur District will expire on July 1st 1859, and preparations for a revision of the engagements, on the same plan as in Seharunpoor and Goruckpoor, have been matured.

Para. 151.

Re-settlement of the Boolundshuhur District also to be made.

152. A minute care will be required in every new Settlement in testing the correction of the detailed measurements, and in preparing the record of individual rights. This duty was often too cursorily done in the arrangements of the existing Settlement. The subject has had much attention during the past two years, and special establishments have been authorized by the Supreme Government for remedying the serious defect, and are now employed in the Shahjehanpoor, Allygurh, and Meerut Districts. In Agra and Muttra a revision of the Records of Right had been made some years past. An establishment, partly with the same object, has also been recently sanctioned for the Allahabad District; but here, some reduction and re-adjustment of the assessments will likewise be called for in the portion of the District, (the Khyragurh and Barra Pergunnah), South of the Ganges. In Delhie, a gradual revision of the Records of Right is being prosecuted by the Collector with the assistance only of his ordinary establishment. In Futtehpoor a like revision is very desirable, and new proposals may hereafter be necessary regarding it.

Para. 152.

In those Re-settlements great care to be taken in testing the record of field measurements and individual rights.

A revision of old Records for this purpose now in progress in several settled Districts.

153. After the passing of a Law in 1848, for limiting to three years from its date the period within which suits to contest a Judicial award made by a Collector during the first Settlement could be instituted, it appears that 2275 suits of the kind were preferred. The Settlement awards were confirmed in 1402 of these cases, and modified or reversed in 873. This latter number, however, included many cases in which the suits, formally laid to set aside the Settlement award, were really intended only to confirm and register amicable arrangements made since the Settlement. Of the 2275 suits, 1336 were in one district,—Goruckpoor. The causes of this greater frequency in that quarter are still under inquiry, though it has been explained by the Collector that there were many amicable suits. In the Moradabad District, but one suit of the kind was instituted.

Para. 153.

Notice of number of suits brought in the Courts to contest the Settlement awards by Collectors. Many of these amicable to register arrangements made since the Settlement.

The ratio of modification or reversal was large in Ghazeepoor, 113 to 203 suits brought, and an Analysis and Report on the cases has been called for. The Board have, however, stated that they do not see reason to distrust the general accuracy of the Record of Rights in this District.

Para. 154.

Three general measures much advanced.

1*st.*—Formation of Putwarree's Hulkas or Circles.

2*nd.*—Education of Putwarrees and of Government Officers in Tuhseeldaree Establishments.

3*rd.*—Systematic examination of the yearly Papers of Putwarrees.

154. Three general measures have been lately greatly advanced.

First.—The forming of Circles (Hulkas) of villages, belonging to different Proprietors, under the charge of one Putwarree, with an adequate salary, and the aid of an Assistant when the circle is unavoidably large. This is, doubtless, a great deviation from the original constitution of an Indian village, each of which, large or small, had its own Accountant. But it is only by this means that such a salary can be secured to the Putwarrees as will obtain men qualified for the much more difficult class of duties required from them under our Government. A Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor, recorded on March 28th 1856, is placed in the Appendix, and shows that the measure has been prosecuted with general ease and success. Later reports are of quite the same tenor.

Putwarrees were, at the Settlement of 1833, agreed to be paid very much according to the varying opinions of Settlement Officers, either through the Collector in money after payments made by Zemindars to the Collector together with their Revenue, or directly by the Zemindars at a rate stated in the Settlement Papers. The latter was the more usual mode; but, in the independent practice which was allowed to exist very generally in these Provinces, Collectors again often altered the rule declared at the Settlement, and required the Zemindars to deliver the salaries of the Putwarrees into the Treasury in order both to protect them from delays or default of payment, and to obtain a more decided control over them. It is thought by the Lieutenant-Governor that the time has not yet come for rendering the Putwarrees independent of the Zemindars. A general arrangement of a novel character, which must tend much to their practical independence, is in course of establishment. They are, through the earnest care of the Government, being made more instructed in mensuration, mapping, and accounts, than are the bulk of the people, and there is a danger to be guarded against of their being raised, by being wholly removed from a sense of subordination to the Zemindars, into the petty masters and tyrants of their villages. Wherever, therefore, the payment of their salaries through the Collectors has not been long the practice, assented to without complaint, it has been ordered that that procedure shall be discontinued. At the same time, it has been directed that Putwarrees shall be required invariably to reside within their Circles. It has been found that there has been, in several Districts, too much laxity in allowing their non-residence.

Putwarrees to be still paid through the Zemindars.

Their residence in their Circles insisted on.

Secondly.—The education of Putwarrees, and of all the Officers in the Tuhseeldaree Establishments, in the easy Reading and Writing of the Nagree character of Hindee, (the character formerly in use in village accounts was a corrupt and scarcely legible one,) in accounts, and in Surveying by the Plane Table, and Mapping by Scale.

A very valuable degree of local improvement is being effected by these measures. Accuracy in the data necessary for the satisfactory decision of disputes regarding land possession and right will be largely secured. Teachers were first appointed for the instruction of the different Establishments, and Inspectors have now been deputed to test, by an uniform standard, the reports received of proficiency. The present scheme of village accounts has been considered open to suggestions of amendment; but it will not

be wise to press these too hastily. An experiment for the introduction of daily records of village transactions and of regular notes of current payments, has, however, been authorized under Mr. R. Alexander, the Commissioner of the Rohilkhund Division, who, when Collector of Muttra, established in that District a good practice on these points.* The Putwarrees, as a test of their continuing knowledge, will be required to furnish, from year to year, a correct field Map of all changes of cultivation and tenure which may occur in each season. And—

Changes in the scheme of village papers not pressed at present. An experiment on the point authorized in the Rohilkhund Division.

Thirdly.—The systematic examination in every year of the village papers filed by the Putwarrees, in the presence of the assembled Ameens and Cultivators of land. The continuing accuracy of these papers had been too generally assumed till sometimes they had, for years together, instead of showing the actual state of facts, been mere copies, one season after another, of the papers as they stood at the period of Settlement. The Collector, and the Officers under him in their own Sub-divisions, are now responsible for testing the papers, and the subject is one of special annual report through the Board to Government. With the progress of education, the people themselves will be more able to detect and to expose errors, and a much increased degree of correctness will be ensured. There are villages, it is to be said, chiefly held by large proprietary brotherhoods, where all classes of occupiers of land, owners or cultivators, combine to withhold information, and do not desire truthfulness in the papers. As long as complaints are not received from individuals in such cases, authoritative interference is not insisted on. The object is to have a trustworthy record as evidence where there may be allegations of wrong-doing; but not needlessly to excite differences, or to shake the feeling of contentment and harmony in a village community.

Annual Reports on the testing of village papers to be made to Government.

Interference, however, not insisted on in villages held by large proprietary brotherhoods, where there may be no complaint.

155. The practice of employing the Putwarrees in the detailed field-measurements preparatory to a Settlement has been adopted in these Provinces from the Punjab. And, though it may cause some occasional delays in the progress of the Professional Survey, or other minor inconveniences, it has been found to be attended with much more than countervailing benefit. The Putwarrees are not employed, however, in large bodies as measuring Ameens at a distance from their own neighbourhoods, but only in their own and in adjoining villages. A sense is thus created of a local and permanent responsibility, and a familiarity with every detail connected with the measurements of the Settlement, instead of being lost with the departure of the temporary measuring establishments, becomes usefully added to the stock of village knowledge. Satisfactory testimony has been received from several of the Professional Surveyors respecting the accuracy of the complete field Maps prepared by Putwarrees.

Para. 155.

System on which the detailed field measurements before a Settlement are made by Putwarrees. Its permanent advantages.

156. Much pains has been taken to secure the position of mere cultivating tenants, in so far as it may be right that the Public Authority should interfere for that purpose. A jurisdiction has, under the discretion given by the Law, been declared in the Summary Courts of the Collectors, on complaints of the non-delivery of receipts for payments. The experiment is in progress in different Districts (Meerut,

Para. 156.

Measures to define and secure the position of cultivating tenants.

* Honorable mention is here to be made of the school of private instruction for Omla established by Mr. Cust when Collector of Banda, and kept up by him at great sacrifice of valuable time and labour.

Dehlie, Budaon, Moradabad, and perhaps others,) of introducing the general use of printed receipts, or memoranda, of every sum due from, and payment made by, a Cultivator. Orders have been issued, which belong, however, more properly to next year's Report, defining the cases in which the Summary Courts should support the ejectment of Cultivators, or should themselves receive applications for ejectment. These Orders protect equally the interests of the Proprietors with those of the Cultivators. An important Correspondence took place during 1855 regarding the rights of tenants in the Etawah District, who were reported to have executed at the Settlement recorded deeds of renunciation of their title as hereditary Cultivators, while they now insist on this title, declaring their ignorance of the purport and effect of these deeds, and pleading their uninterrupted possession since the time of Settlement. The Government has directed that the Revenue Officers can recognize only existing facts of occupancy, and that questions respecting the validity and force of these deeds must be left for adjudication to the Courts of Law.

157. The record of rates of rent, made at a Settlement in these Provinces, is not, it should be said, intended to fix absolutely the amount to be paid by a tenant for the whole term of the Settlement. There are some exceptions to this principle in the former Settlements, according to the arrangements adopted on the point by each Collector. But where a change of circumstances may warrant a demand for increase of rent, the recognized rule is that this increase is claimable by the Zemindar. The Sudder Court have, however, lately issued a Circular Order, enjoining on all the Civil Courts that Reports upon such claims should be uniformly required from the Revenue Officers, whose means of arriving at a just conclusion are much more favorable than those which can be possessed by Stationary Judicial Courts. Another Order, issued by the Court, may be here noticed, as one which is also of substantial value, and as marking the cordial co-operation of the Judicial and the Revenue Authorities of the Province for the promotion of justice. When a suit was tried between two parties for a right in land before the Courts, it was the previous practice to give an order for mutation of names in the Collector's Register in favor of the one of them for whom the Court decreed, leaving any third party injured by the order to bring a fresh suit for its reversal. But as these suits were often brought collusively, serious injustice might thus be occasioned to the person really in possession. No such order for mutation is now included in the decree; but, the point being decided as between the two parties before the Court, notice is sent to the Collector, who, in executing the Decree, reports for separate orders the actual facts as to Mofussil possession. The extent of oppression and wrong, which may be prevented by this simple order, may scarcely be conceivable by those not practically conversant with the Administration.

Para. 157.

Rent rates, recorded at a settlement, not intended to be binding for its whole term.

Notice of two useful Circulars by the Sudder Court.

158. The preceding Paras. have given a general view of the principal points of interest in the scope and working of the Revenue System. Reference may now be made to Table No. XI in the Appendix, showing a Comparative Statement of the Land Revenue Collections for the years 1854-55 and 1855-56. The percentage of balances in the former year was not 1 per cent. In the latter, owing to a scarcity amounting to a famine in some districts of the Saugor Division, and to suffering from the same cause in the already impoverished district of Banda, the per centage was raised to 179 per cent. Large remissions, on account of this scarcity, have been made in those Districts. But ordinarily the collections are always prompt and punctual. In portions of the Bijnore and Moradabad Districts

Para. 158.

State of Land Revenue Collections in 1854-55 and 1855-56. These generally prompt;—a few partial exceptions noticed.

in the Rohilkhund Division, there is a tardiness in the Revenue payments, partly from a series of unfavorable seasons, and partly from local disorganization, or the competition of rival produce, (such as Sugar), owing to the advance of prosperity elsewhere. But though there will be some delay, the greater part of the Revenue in those quarters will not be lost.

Para. 159.

Table of Coercive Processes from 1841-42 to 1855-56. Decrease satisfactory.

159. The subjoined Table of the Coercive Processes employed in the collection of the Revenue from 1841-42 to 1855-56 strikingly proves the increasing ease and moderation with which the Public demands are asserted. There was some increase in 1855-56 of the number of Farms and Sequestrations as compared with previous years; but this was the sole effect of a year of considerable distress from the irregularity in the falls of rain. The decrease in the number of Dustucks, or Writs of Demand and Summons chargeable with a light fixed Fee, is decided. This subject has had much of the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor in order to prevent the abuse of such processes. Care is, of course, required that unavowed processes are not substituted for the authorized Dustucks. A new Law for the better regulation of the Dustuck Writ has been fully discussed, and will probably be soon laid before the Legislative Council.

New Law regarding Dustucks under discussion.

Statement of Coercive Processes enforced for Arrears of Revenue from 1841-42 *to* 1855-56.

Year.	Sales.		Farms.		Transfers.			Sequestrations.		Number of Dustucks.
	Number of Mehals.	Jumma.	Number of Mehals.	Jumma.	Number of Mehals.	Number of Puttees.	Jumma of Puttees.	Number of Mehals.	Jumma.	
						Shares.				
1841-42 ...	99	1,28,130	262	2,16,042	84	181 & 22	45,733	40	48,035	3,82,573
1842-43 ...	226	2,06,140	341	2,59,685	162	365 & 203	68,966	53	68,649	4,01,151
1843-44 ...	221	1,26,718	266	2,50,655	152	271 & 28	75,068	37	64,246	3,78,597
1844-45 ...	121	1,14,504	214	1,77,066	192	375 & 39	67,500	18	30,027	3,48,790
1845-46 ...	97	70,744	127	1,26,609	134	347	73,304	30	55,845	2,92,682
1846-47 ...	115	93,601	121	1,00,420	112	238	47,025	15	32,497	2,58,235
1847-48 ...	52	55,246	41	40,616	76	108½	26,366	17	41,683	2,35,127
1848-49 ...	81	81,072	45	29,088	80	120	23,436	15	35,868	2,63,219
1849-50 ...	74	91,081	102	94,855	166	349½	53,201	31	61,208	2,52,841
1850-51 ...	69	79,588	44	31,008	57	185	23,898	15	29,160	2,34,455
1851-52 ...	71¼	91,561	45	37,397	67	158	34,397	42	95,952	2,62,204
						Shares.				
1852-53 ...	93¾	1,06,060	82	68,744	94	143 & 4	32,853	7	13,108	2,50,309
						Shares.				
1853-54 ...	47	20,351	48	34,308	84	104 & 18	31,287	26	49,048	2,27,276
1854-55 ...	32	17,120	66	55,864	59	95	21,725	12	18 729	2,03,191
1855-56 ...	27	20,198	96	49,226	58	135	22,998	41	41,709	1,85,378
						Shares.				
Total last ten years...	662	6,55,878	690	5,41,526	853	1,636 & 22	3,17,186	221	4,18,962	23,72,235
						Shares.				
Average ditto ...	66	65,588	69	54,153	85	164 & 2	31,719	22	41,896	2,37,223

These entries may not be quite strictly accurate from the want of final Reports from some Districts, but they are substantially so.

Para. 160.

Pre-instruction of Tuhseeldars as to the process suited to each defaulter.

160. An excellent plan, instituted in the Banda District by Mr. Cust, has been recommended for general adoption. By this, the Tuhseeldars have lists given to them by the Collectors of the different Landholders within their limits, and a note of the legal Process of Coercion most proper to be enforced according to the character and circumstances of each. An intelligent, discriminating preparation of such

lists is of great advantage both to the interests of the Revenue and to the ease and just convenience of individual Proprietors.

161. The owners of land in these provinces have almost universally no pecuniary aid or advance from the Government except for the construction of permanent Works of Irrigation. Advances for such Works are readily made to the limits within which there may be a reasonable prospect of useful outlay by the applicants. In the past season, however, an advance of about 39,000 Rupees, for the purchase of Seed, Grain, &c., was granted to the Zemindars in the Banda District, where the assessment remains, though it has been considerably modified since the Settlement, still ill-regulated. The measures for the reform of the state of Banda will be briefly noticed in a later Para. of this Section.

Para. 161.
Advances only made by Government to Landowners for permanent works of Irrigation. An exception this year in the Banda District.

162. Some administrative measures in the Revenue Department may be next enumerated in this place.

Para. 162.
Several measures of the year noticed.
Revision of Rules of Practice.
Inspection Reports by Commissioners as to all the files of a Collector's Office.
Year of Land Revenue engagement and account.
Proposals for improvement of Summary Suit Law.
Rules for the Regular and Summary Jurisdiction of Collectors in Saugor, Kumaon, and Bhutteeana.
Yearly Report on management of Forest Estates.
Rules for examination of Tuhseeldars.
Revised scale of Salaries for Tuhseeldars.
Rules for compensating every class of Interest affected when Land is taken for public purposes.
Adjustment of Debts and Credits between Canal and Land Revenue Departments.
Reduction of ultimate highest rate of Jumma in First Grants.
Office of Canoongoo.
Standard Measurement Beegah.
Kham Khalee Estates.
Remodelling of Official Subdivisions of Districts and District Maps.
Revision of Ministerial and Record Establishments.
Transfer of Officers too long employed in the same Districts.
Arrangement, and periodical destruction, of Records in the Offices of Collectors and of Tuhseeldars.

First.—A revision has been made of the Rules of Practice for regulating the powers of the Sudder Board of Revenue and of the Commissioners of Divisions, so as to give increased authority to the latter Officers, while maintaining strictly the main principle of this administration, that a complete supervision and check are to be exercised by the Board, as the Central authority over all Revenue transactions which may affect right and tenure in Land.

Secondly.—The Commissioners of Divisions have been desired to furnish, at the end of the cold Season's tour, an Inspection Report relating to all Departments and Files in the Offices of Collectors. This will tend to bring to notice any objectionable delays, or deviations from rule and practice, especially in regard to accounts and deposits,—a neglect of which causes much confusion. Much attention generally has been given to securing promptitude in accounts and the clearance of Deposits.

Thirdly.—A long pending question regarding the proper years of Agricultural engagements and Land Revenue Account has been fully considered, and proposals for the proper regulation of the subject were submitted in January last for the decision of the Supreme Government.

Fourthly.—The important question of attaining greater expedition in the determination of Summary Suits regarding the demand or exaction of rent has been examined, and suggestions on it are in circulation among the Revenue Officers. There is a free and growing resort to the Summary jurisdiction of the Collectors both on the part of Owners and of Tenants, and the operation of the recent Rules before mentioned for giving a remedy to both classes on disputes respecting

the right of ejectment from a tenure must be expected to add to the number of Suits. There were instituted in 1854-55 —

For Rent or Repleven, ...	24,205	Cases.
Against Exaction, ...	2,534	„
Against Ouster, ...	6,277	„

Two points must be specially provided for in any amendment of the Law,—the length of time for which it shall be allowed to hold over the execution of a Summary decree, (which arises out of a Jurisdiction prompt in its character and purpose,) especially as to the right of ejecting a tenant,—and the permission, or prohibition, of awarding interest on decrees for rent. Practice as to the adjudication of interest has not been uniform. As there seems no reason why a decree for rent should not bear interest, the power of charging it has been given to the Courts of the Saugor Division. There is a further question as to whether Tuhseeldars shall not be empowered to receive and decide on Summary Suits, subject to appeal, as well as to report on them on a reference from the Collector. The Lieutenant-Governor is in favor of the change.

Interest on Summary decrees for rent authorized to be charged in the Saugor Courts.

Fifthly.—Rules have been prescribed for guiding the procedure of the Revenue Courts, both in their Regular and Summary Jurisdiction, in the Saugor and Kumaon Divisions, and in Bhutteeana.

Sixthly.—Regular Reports have been required on the yearly management of Estates held in trust, whether of Estates of disqualified Proprietors under the Court of Wards, or of Estates under Revenue attachment. There had been some neglect of this class of properties. The education of Minors of sufficient age has been cared for. There are a few Minors of family and good circumstances, whom it will be endeavored to bring together for associated instruction under Teachers of influence and character. A new Law regarding the management of Ward's Estates has been proposed in the Legislative Council; but it has been reported that it is not suited to the state of things in these Provinces.

Plans for education of Minors.

Seventhly.—Rules have been published, to have effect from January 1st 1857, regarding a suitable examination of persons in the important class of Tuhseeldars, on their first appointment, and on subsequent promotion. The selection is, in all instances, left to the Collectors; but the possession of the requisite knowledge will be duly tested.

Eighthly.—A scale of salaries in grades, varying from 150 to 200 a month, has been recommended for Tuhseeldars, and will be reported on by the Commissioner for Civil Salaries.

Ninthly.—New and more comprehensive Rules have been issued for giving compensation to every kind of interest affected by the taking up of land for Railways, Canals, Roads, or any Public object. These are embodied in a Circular Order of the Revenue Board of April 10th 1855.

Tenthly.—The mode has been arranged of debiting to the Canal Department abatements of Revenue rendered necessary through any injurious action of Canal water. A

complete review is awaited of the manner in which the fair credits and debits of the Revenue with the Canal Department may best be settled.

Eleventhly.—Greater encouragement has been given to the holders of grants for reclaiming the forests in Seharunpoor, Goruckpoor, and elsewhere, by lowering the ultimate highest standard of assessment to the average rate of the nearest peopled and cultivated tract of the adjoining District. An impulse has been given to clearance in Goruckpoor by breaking up the earlier very large divisions arranged for grants into convenient sub-divisions, of which a boundary survey is in progress.

Sub-division of old Forest Allotments in Goruckpoor.

Twelfthly.—The utility and appropriateness of the employment of Officers, under the designation of Canoongoes, on the establishment of Tuhseeldars, has been the subject of enquiry. The question will be decided during the current year.

Thirteenthly.—A question regarding the introduction of one standard beegah of measurement in all districts has been decided by an order that the beegah adopted in each district at the general Settlement now in force is to be maintained,—Tables being calculated, and sent to all offices, showing the relation of each district beegah to a selected beegah of official reference and comparison.

Fourteenthly.—Measures commenced by the late Lieutenant-Governor for settling in Proprietary Right estates* for which, from various circumstances at the Settlement, no claims to ownership were admitted, have been steadily prosecuted. Out of 1677 such estates, only 108 remained for enquiry at the date of a late return.

Fifteenthly.—The remodelling of Tuhseeldaree, Moonsiffee, and other interior Sub-divisions or Jurisdictions within districts has been carefully carried on with the intention of publishing detailed district maps, in English and in Vernacular, of each district, on the scale of 2 miles to an inch. Several of these useful Maps have been issued during the last year.

District Maps on scale of 2 miles to an Inch.

Sixteenthly.—Measures are in progress, in communication with the Commissioner of Civil Salaries, for a revision, and suitable classification and arrangement, of the ministerial establishments of Magistrates and Collectors. The principle followed in these Provinces is that of territorial distribution,—that is, certain Ministerial Officers have charge of all the files of business connected with a particular Sub-division of a District. The charge of the Sub-divisions is, as has been before explained, divided between the Magistrates and Collectors, (with a general superior control in the latter,) and the Officers under them. The Record branches of the Establishments,—which require peculiar care where so much depends upon exactness and quickness of record and reference,—have been re-organized, and placed on a good footing, from savings arising from other sources:—an improved regulation of the Treasury and Account branches, so as to render the latter an independent and efficient check on disbursements, and to secure clearness and regularity in the rendering of accounts, will be experimentally tried under the Collector of the Banda District.

Ministerial Offices regulated on principle of Territorial distribution.

Record Establishment re-arranged.

Improvement of Treasury and Account branches. Experiment authorized in Banda.

* They are technically called "Khana Khalee Estates."

Seventeenthly.—Wherever there has been reason to believe, (as in Goorgaon and Allahabad,) that Native Officers have been too long employed in the Establishments of Districts, and that objectionable connections have grown up, either by the employment of members of the same families in offices within a district or otherwise, changes have been directed, and transfers of Officers arranged from other quarters. A high standard of conduct and character is insisted on in Officers vested with responsible functions. Two Tuhseeldars, who had been shown not to be trustworthy, but were retained in employment from compassionate or too indulgent personal motives, were dismissed during the year by the direct order of Government.

Dismissal, by orders of Government, of two unworthy Tuhseeldars.

Eighteenthly.—Regular systems have been concerted with the Revenue Board, and have been enjoined by them in Standing Orders for arranging the Public Records of the Offices of Collectors and of Tuhseeldars, and of destroying, at stated periods, records the retention of which would be useless. The point is one to which Mr. Cust, when Collector of Banda, had given much praiseworthy attention.

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Notices regarding single Districts of the Provinces.

163. Some points may be stated in regard to single Districts of the Provinces.

The transit of Timber, and of all Articles, from the Dehra Dhoon Valley to the plains has been freed from duties, which used formerly to be levied at the passes. These duties were the means by which the revenue was taken from forest products. A direct management of the forests has now been introduced, which will be noticed in a subsequent section. The survey and demarcation of all the Forest Grant Lands in Seharunpoor has been completed, and several grants for clearance have been given to speculators.

Abolition of duties at the Passes from the Dehra Doon.

Survey of Seharunpore Forest Lands completed, and Grants made.

The Survey Establishment which was employed for the above purpose in Seharunpoor, has been sent, with the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner in the Punjaub, to survey the course of the Cuggur River in the Cis Sutlej Division under that administration in order to see what use can be made of its waters for irrigating and fertilizing the barren tracts of Bhutteeana.

Survey of the Cuggur River for the Irrigation of Bhutteeana.

In Bhutteeana, the Settlement of one Pergunnah, (Durba) has been finished, reported, and confirmed. This District may be regarded as in course of rapid improvement. An old Settlement of some low-lying tracts in another Pergunnah, (Futtehabad,) which had been for a considerable period before the Board, has been submitted and approved. A question of interest has been discussed in connection with these Settlements. It has not been usual, in these Provinces, to consider the occupant rights of hereditary tenants as capable of transfer by sale, or in any other manner. But it has been found that, under the permanent Settlement in Bengal, the Rights of Tenants have an admitted value in exchange, and there is no reason why an absolute bar should be placed against the transfer of whatever may have such a value, if it is allowed to take place with the tacit, as well as with the express, assent of the Proprietor of the Estate. It must be of advantage that every subsisting fixed interest in land should be made free and convertible. This principle has been generally enforced for observance in all Districts.

Progress of Bhutteeana Settlement.

Principle generally declared in the Provinces that no positive bar is to be maintained by the Revenue Officers against the growth of a transferable right in hereditary tenant occupancies.

Old Settlements, now for the first time reported, of two Pergunnahs (Tohana and Rutteea,) in the Hissar District of the Delhie Territory, have been sanctioned during the year. The arrangements have been found by experience to have been moderate and well-considered.

Settlement of two Pergunnahs of the Hissar District.

Questions, urgently pressed by the Zemindars within the Istimrar or permanent tenure of the Nuwabs of Kurnaul, of the over-assessment of their villages, have been placed in course of examination and adjustment.

Examination of complaints of over-assessment in the Isturnrar Tenure of the Nuwabs of Kurnaul.

The Rohilkhund Division, with super-abundant produce, suffers greatly from the want of communications. Metalled Roads have been begun to be constructed from Moradabad to the Gurhmooktesur Ghât on the Ganges, and from the mart of Chundousee in the Bareilly District to the Moopshuhur Ghât, and these will be continued on the West of the Ganges to the principal markets of the Dooâb.

Improvement of Roads in Rohilkhund. Railway project prepared by Captain Yule for the export of the produce of this Division.

An examination has been made by Captain Yule, of the Engineers, of the practicability of constructing a line of Railroad to bring the Timber, Sugar, Rice, &c., of Rohilkhund to the Ganges. His Report has appeared in the Public Selections, and an eventual sanction to the plan will be of vast advantage to that valuable division of the Provinces.

Three Pergunnahs in the Turaee of Rohilkhund, (Roodurpoor, Gudderpoor, and Bazpoor,) of which the Settlements have broken down, are under the charge of an Officer who is also Superintendent of Works of Irrigation in the Division. His management is very energetic and successful. The total settled demand is Rupees 48,270. The collections in the last Fuslee year were Rupees 60,013. The surplus is laid out wholly on Roads, Bridges, Dispensaries for the sick, (the tract being particularly unhealthy,) and other works of local improvement and benefit.

Beneficial direct management of three Pergunnahs in the Turaee of Rohilkhund.

In Kumaon, also, Roads are being made,—the ministerial establishments of the province, originally on a very narrow scale, have been made adequate to the present wants of the province,—the extension of cultivation in the Sub-Himalayan forest lands has, under the skilful and indefatigable superintendence of Captain H. Ramsay, now Commissioner in Kumaon, been very remarkable and gratifying. Some old undecided points respecting the rent-free tenures of the province have been determined,—and the commutation of yearly grants to the numerous temples in the Hills for present money payments has been authorized.

Measures of improved management in the Kumaon Province.

In the Agra Division the principal new measure has been the constitution of the Sub-division of Eta, (composed of parts of the Allygurh, Furruckabad, Mynpoory, and Budaon Districts) into a separate jurisdiction, with a sufficient establishment. The question of the salaries to be assigned to Eta, and some other minor Districts in the Provinces, will be reported on by the Commissioner for Salaries.

Constitution of the Etah District in the Agra Division.

In the Allahabad Division, an inquiry and registry has been directed in respect to a peculiar class of sub-occupant cultivators, termed Khugyars, in the Cawnpore District, papers on whom have been published in the Selections of Correspondence. In Banda considerable remissions of Revenue

Khugyar. Sub-occupant Cultivators in Cawnpore.

have been sanctioned for the past season, and effectual measures are contemplated to bring the revenue affairs of the district into proper order. Injurious reductions of the allowances made for the Village Police at the time of forming the present Settlement of Banda had been made in subsequent modifications of it; but the proper allowances have been now ordered to be restored. The proceedings authorized in the Allahabad District have been already explained, and the Settlement concluded in the Mahoba Pergunnah under the Humeerpoor Collector has been mentioned.

Remissions and reform of Revenue State of Banda.

Restoration of allowances of Village Police in Banda.

In the Benares Division old Settlement proceedings in the Secunderpoor Pergunnah of Azimgurh, and the surplus lands of Pergunnah Singrowlee in Mirzapoor, have been laid before the Government, and sanctioned. The entire receipts from the last-named lands have been ordered to be laid out in the improvement of the jungly tracts which adjoin the South Western Agency under the Government of Bengal. A Deputy Collector has been appointed for the management of two Extensive estates, (Kuntit and Ajoree Burhur), which are under the direct care of the Collector of Mirzapoor.

Old Settlements reported and confirmed in the Benares Division. Improvement of the Singrowlee Pergunnah of Mirzapore. Appointment of a Deputy Collector in that District for two large Estates under direct management.

In the Saugor Division, the first object has been to give facilities of export for the produce of the Country. The main road from Jubbulpoor to the Ganges has been metalled, and will be bridged. It is earnestly hoped that sanction will soon be given to the construction of a railroad from Allahabad to Jubbulpoor. Final orders have been passed for the assignment of the forest and waste lands within the Division.

Improvement of the Saugor Division. Communications.

A summary and reduced Settlement, for a short time, has been authorized, of the newly-acquired Jhansi District, pending the completion of the regular Survey. In the Nagode Superintendency of the Commissioner of Saugor the young Chief of the Myhere Principality has been brought to Agra, and a satisfactory report is made of his progress in education.

Summary reduced Settlement of Jhansi District.

Education of the Minor Chief of Myhere under Nagode Superintendent.

The prosperity of the Villages of Ajmere continues steady under the care of Lieutenant-Colonel Dixon. The principle has been recognized and applied in one case, that on the demise of the many Talookdars and other superior holders of land in this territory, a moderate increase of Revenue may be taken from the successors.

Continuing prosperity. Ajmere of Moderate increase of Revenue demand authorized on succession to Talookas in Ajmere.

In Jawud Neemuch and Nemar the matters of interest relate chiefly to the Settlements which have been before stated to be in satisfactory progress. It may be added that the District establishments of the Neemuch District have been settled upon a general revision instituted by Sir Henry Lawrence.

Progress of Settlements in Neemuch and Nemar.

Revision of Neemuch District Establishments.

164. In closing the notice of the Land Revenue subjects in these Provinces, which has unavoidably extended to much length in consequence of their great extent and variety, the following Acts relating to this branch may be noted as being before the Legislative Council.

Para. 164.

Projects of Law in the Land Revenue Branch.

A Bill regarding the care of Ward's Estates.

And a Bill regarding the Sale of Estates for Arrears of Revenue.

These Bills, prepared for Bengal, are not, it has been reported, likely to be of advantage in the North-Western Provinces.

Four projects of Acts are yet under discussion with the Officers under the Government.

On Dustucks.

On Partition of Estates.

These have been before referred to.

On the Summary Settlement of disputes and accounts among Co-sharers in respect to profit and loss in Estates held by Proprietary Communities.

And on Summary Suits for the collection of the dues of Assignees of Government Revenue, such as Talookdars and Maafeedars, from Proprietors holding under them.

CUSTOMS AND SALT.

Paras. 165 *to* 167.

The Customs duty in the N. W. Provinces chiefly derived from Salt in crossing the Frontier line. General view of the Salt System and Revenue.

165. The subject of Customs Revenue in the N. W. Provinces must be treated along with that of Salt, as Salt is the main source of the receipts on the Customs line which runs from the Sutlej to the frontier of Nagpore. An import duty is levied, of 2 Rupees a maund on Salt of all qualities. The produce of this duty was, in 1855-56, raised to nearly 60 Lakhs of Rupees. The duty on the import of Cotton was abolished, on the recommendation of this Government, by Act XXXV. 1855. It yielded a gross Revenue of 4 or 5 Lakhs of Rupees a year; but this was much diminished by the drawbacks subsequently granted in Calcutta, as to which there was, also, always a considerable opening for fraud. The only other dutiable article is Sugar, on which a duty is taken upon export across the line. This export is chiefly to Rajpootana, from which there is a large import of the best kind of Salt; and it will be a sensible encouragement to this valuable trade in Salt when the part return made in Sugar can be wholly relieved from detention and charge in transit. In Ajmere there is a local system of Customs posts, the Revenue obtained from which was, in 1854-55, Rs. 1,12,147. The question of maintaining this system was much considered by the late Lieutenant-Governor, and, in 1848, he recorded a paper, in which he stated at length his reasons for not abolishing it so long as the Customs Revenue in the surrounding Rajpoot States remained without reform. The further consideration of the question is reserved till the Lieutenant-Governor may visit Rajpootana in the course of an early tour.

Duty on Cotton abolished.

Desire to abolish the duty on Sugar.

Local Customs System in Ajmere.

166. The Salt taxation of the Provinces cannot be regarded as in a satisfactory condition. It has been clearly shown, by comparison of the quantity of Salt imported and of the population, that the consumption of the licit taxed Salt per head is only half of the consumption in Bengal and Behar, where again it is certainly not supposed that the full limit of natural consumption of such Salt is reached. The conclusion is inevitable that there is a large consumption of Salt of an illegal manufacture. This Salt is procured from the tracts of saline earth which are found almost everywhere throughout the Country, and from the refinings of Saltpetre refuse, or the Salt clandestinely made at nominal Saltpetre Factories. There may; likewise, have been some smuggling of a coarse Salt from Oude. The question is complicated since the annexation of Oude by the continued necessity of maintaining a Preventive line, which is practically but inefficient along the Eastern frontier of Oude so as to guard an extra duty of 8 annas a maund, taken on Salt passing Eastward of Allahabad, in order to equalize the rate with that of the Bengal Sea duty—Rupees 2-8 per maund. This Government made, last year, earnest application to the Government of India for the relinquishment of the extra 8 anna duty on the ground that there is no real competition of the Western Salts with the Bengal monopoly or Sea-borne Salts below Ghazeepoor, and that it is unjust that the people of the Benares Province, who consume the Western Salts, and are the most distant from its sources of supply, should be taxed at a higher rate than the Inhabitants of the Districts above Allahabad. General financial considerations have, however, prevented the granting of sanction to these recommendations. The wish of this Government is to retain the frontier duty, even of 2 Rupees a maund, only on the superior Salts, the Sambhur and Kansia Salts of Joudpore, and the Buroa Agur Salt from the Runn of Cutch, and to have no higher duty than of 1 Rupee a maund on the Salts of Bhurtpoor and the Jageers of the Delhie Territory, with that produced at the works of Noh in the Goorgaon District. By such a reduction, alone, on the lower kinds of Salts, can there be a reasonable prospect of competing with the smuggling within the Customs line. There are extensive Salt-producing tracts in Eastern Oude, as there are in the adjoining districts of the Benares Province under this Government. The manufacture in the latter is suppressed, though there is, as has been said, much coarse Salt extracted in small quantities from the surface soil all over the country. There has been as yet no decision on the course to be followed regarding the Oude Salt tracts; but the question is intimately connected with the arrangements to be authorized as to the manufacture and Revenue from Salt in the North West Provinces. Information on the circumstances of the Oude tracts and works has been requested by this Government from the Chief Commissioner of that Province, and is now awaited.

Large illicit manufacture of Salt within the Customs line.

Special duty of 8 annas a maund at Allahabad, to protect Bengal Salt Revenue.

View of this Government as to proper rates of Salt duties.

Question of Salt Works in Oude.

167. Salt is, at present, only allowed to be made within the territory under this Government, in the Noh works of Goorgaon. But there is no reason why the manufacture should not be permitted, with the necessary precautions for the Revenue, in all places fitted for it *Westward* of the Customs line, as well as at Noh. This subject is under inquiry. The object at the Noh Works is only to secure the tax of 2 Rupees a maund, in like manner as on the foreign Salts brought across the line. A degree of interference and restriction, which was exercised at the Noh Works beyond what was required for this object, has been withdrawn during the past year.

Salt Works of Noh in Goorgaon. Needless restrictions relaxed.

Other Salt tracts in the Districts west of Customs Line.

168. The establishments of the Frontier Customs line are very large. This is unavoidable, when the long line of country to be guarded by it is considered. There are 8 Collectors, 1 Assistant Collector, and 90 Patrols and Assistant Patrols, with a Force under them, little short of 9,000 men. The percentage of collection at the most productive points,—Hansi, Delhie, Hodul, and Agra,—is, at an average, about 10 per cent. Elsewhere, where there are longer sections of the line through a less populous Country, the percentage becomes higher. The Allahabad Section seems to show a percentage approaching to 50 per cent; but this is because the Oude preventive line, for the protection mainly of the extra 8 anna duty, which extends from the Ganges to the frontiers of Nepal, is charged* in account against this Sub-division. It cannot but be regarded as a serious inconvenience, and even injury to the country that its communications should be interrupted over so extended a space. But there appears to be no other feasible means of securing the Revenue, which is too considerable to be, as yet, surrendered.

Para. 168.

Large establishments of the Frontier line.

Percentage of charge on Revenue.

169. An important change in the course of the line from the Agra Frontier, was introduced in May 1855. Instead of following for a time the Jumna River, and then being thrown round the Humeerpoor and Banda Districts, and thence passing down to Mirzapoor, the posts have been drawn back so as to take in the greater part both of British and of Foreign Bundlekhund, and to run close to the East of the Towns of Jhansi, Lullutpoor and Saugor by the Belthone Ghat to the Nerbudda, and thence by Seonee to the Nagpore Frontier. This has been effected without adding at all materially to the previous cost of the Establishments. The result in the first year, 1855-56, has been an additional Revenue of 5½ Lakhs of Rupees, of which 5 Lakhs were on Salt alone. It is reasonably estimated that this increase may be raised to as much as 12 Lakhs. The effect has been the most remarkable in arresting the free passage of the most valuable Salts, which must previously have succeeded in turning the old line. The subjoined memorandum gives the results for the Sambhar, Kemsia, and other better Rajpootana Salts.

Para. 169.

New direction of the Frontier line through Bundlekhund and Saugor to the Nagpoor Frontier by Seonee.

Increase of Receipts in first year five-half Lakhs of Rupees. This may rise to twelve Lakhs.

Great increase from the better Rajpootana Salts.

	1854-55.	1855-56.
Maunds of Salt charged with duty, ...	4,41,311	8,35,439.
Gross amount realized, ...	8,87,700	16,75,812.

The Towns of Jhansi, Lullutpore, and Saugor have been left as free Depôts outside of the line, where the Salt can be kept in store till the demand leads to its being carried across for consumption. It has been intimated to the Bundlekhund States that there will be a willingness to co-operate in any matured scheme to which they may assent for abolishing Customs duties on the

The Towns of Jhansi, Lullutpore and Saugor left as free Salt Depôts West of the new line.

Willingness to agree to an arrangement with the Bundlekhund Chiefs West of the line.

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* In the accounts presented to Parliament the Customs receipts on Sugar and Cotton (previously o the abolition of the duty on the latter article) were shown separately from the similar receipts from Salt; while the whole of the cost of the frontier Preventive line, which is chiefly profitable from its drawing the Salt Revenue, is shown as a "Customs" charge. Hence the apparent anomaly of a gross Customs Receipt of between 9 and 10 Lakhs, with a cost of Collection of from 7½ to 8 Lakhs. Taking Customs and Salt together, the estimate in he Parliamentary Paper for 1854-55 was—

	Rupees.
Receipts,...	56,70,500.
Charges, ...	8,76,500.

main roads passing through their territories, on the payment to them of a reasonable amount of compensation, from the increased receipts now drawn, by the British Government, by a tax which falls, in part, through the new direction given to the line, upon their subjects. The peculiar circumstances of this new line will long require special observation; but its adoption may be regarded as one of undoubted financial benefit.

Para. 170.

Doubtful effects of competition of Lahore Rock Salt in Northern Districts.

170. There had been a supposition that, in the upper districts of the Provinces, the rock salt of the Punjab, which passes free across the Sutlej and Jumna after paying a duty of 2 Rupees a maund at the Mines, was superseding the Rajpootana Salts in the markets. The collections of the Northern Custom Houses, Hansie and Delhie, which had before declined, have, however, again, risen largely in 1855-56. The total collections of the year would have been higher than they were, but for the unusually low state of the Jumna from January to April last.

Para. 171.

Free admission obtained in the Punjab for Sambhur Salt, which has paid duty in the North Western Provinces.

171. By an arrangement authorized by the Supreme Government during the past year, it may be here mentioned, that the Sambhur Salt, which has paid the duty of 2 Rupees a maund under this Government, passes now, free, into the Punjab. It cannot compete generally in the marts there with the rock salts; but it is preferred, as a matter of taste, by some of the Natives of Hindoostan, who are employed or settled in the Punjab Districts.

Para. 172.

Customs and Salt system of Bhurtpoor.

172. The course of administration, as regards its Salt produce and Customs system, in the Bhurtpoor Chiefship, closely adjoining the Agra Frontier, materially affects the amount of trade, and the yield of the duty, on the nearest sections of the North West line. Bhurtpoor is now managed for the Minor Rajah by a Political Agent acting under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana. There has been correspondence, during the past year, on the reforms which it may be most expedient to introduce into the Bhurtpoor Customs Rules, and it is hoped that arrangements may be concerted which shall be beneficial to the interests of Bhurtpoor, while at the same time giving relief and facility to traffic.

Para. 173.

Relinquishment of Road duties by Gwalior and Indore Durbars.

Modification of duties in Rewa.

173. An honorable example has, under the influence of Sir Robert Hamilton, the Agent for Central India, been set by the Gwalior and Indore Durbars, in freeing the main routes to and from Gwalior, and from Bhilsa to the Saugor frontier, from all duties of transit. A recent modification has been made, of the duties levied by the Rewa Durbar on the road between Jubbulpoor and Mirzapoor, the result of which will be watched during the current year.

Para. 174.

Establishments for the suppression of illicit manufacture of Salt within the frontier line not successful.

Effect of Act XXXVI. 1855.

174. There are Inspectors and establishments in the Dooab of the Ganges and Jumna, and in other parts of the Provinces, for the suppression of the illegal manufacture of Salt; but their operations, whether in respect to the Saltpetre works, or to the washings from saline earth, which can be made in a common earthen vessel on every house top, are not attended with much success. Decisions of the Courts had disallowed the right to

search houses or enclosed places for contraband salt, and Act XXXVI. 1855 was passed by the Legislative Council to remedy this defect. But the establishments now complain of the restrictions imposed by this Act. It is to be apprehended that no legislation can be effectual for the suppression of a manufacture so readily concealed, and so universal.

Para. 175.

Importance of the Office of Commissioner of Customs.

175. The Government has had occasion, in its correspondence with the Commissioner for Civil Salaries, to express its sense of the great importance and responsibility of the Office of Commissioner of Customs in the North-Western Provinces. What has been said of the number of the establishments, and of the various interests and authorities with which this Officer has to deal, may be briefly referred to as well justifying this view.

Excise.

Para. 176.

Abkaree Revenue is slowly increasing. Principles on which it is managed.

176. The receipts from the Tax on Spirituous Liquors amounted, in 1854-55, to Rupees 20,87,612, having been Rupees 18,29,927 in the four years, from 1844-45 to 1848-49. The Revenue from this source grows slowly, with the gradual increase in the population and wealth of the country. The rule by which the department is governed, is to tax the unavoidable consumption of spirituous articles, while restraining all needless multiplication of retail shops, and using the control over them in aid of measures of police and good order. The tendency to a monopoly of the District Contractors is the peculiar evil to be provided against in the supervision of this branch of the Revenue. In their endeavours for the purpose, some of the Collectors had employed men in working stills under their own directions. All such attempts, which are unsuited to the position and duties of public servants, have been prohibited. By time and encouragement, minor Contractors will, generally, be found ready to establish themselves within each Tuhseeldaree Sub-division of a District.

Objectionable practice of some Collectors prohibited.

Para. 177.

Orders passed to restrain sales to European Troops.

177. Rules have been laid down, by an order issued by the Board, on January 19th 1855, with the approval of Government, for checking the sale of liquor to European Troops on the line of march. The shops, within a quarter of a mile on either side of the Trunk Road, are to be entirely closed while such Troops are passing, a regulated compensation being given to the Contractors. On the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, the shops in the Bazar near the Convalescent Depôt at Landour have also been discontinued.

Para. 178.

Abkaree establishments under Collectors reduced. Year of engagements altered.

178 The establishments attached to the Collector's Offices for the duties of the Abkaree Revenue have been revised and considerably reduced. The year of Abkaree engagement has been altered, so as to commence when the general state of the season can be most clearly judged.

Para. 179.

Suggestions regarding the Bill on the Abkaree Revenue now before the Legislative Council.

179. In reporting on the Bill for consolidating the Law on the Abkaree Revenue, which is before the Legislative Council, this Government has stated that it does not object to the higher duty of 1 Rupee per imperial gallon (London proof) which is proposed by the Bill to be placed on spirits manufactured in the

European manner. Representations against this duty have been received from the Managers of the well-known Rosa Factory in Shahjehanpoor, but there has not appeared to be sufficient reason for applying for a rate for these Provinces lower than that thought proper in Bengal. It has been suggested that, in the new Law, there should be a Clause for the licensing of Establishments for the manufacture of Beer in the Hill Provinces. Such Establishments have already been formed with a partial degree of success.

STAMPS.

180. The net* receipts from the Stamp Revenue, were, in 1854-55, Rupees 15,24,594. This is also a slowly increasing item of receipt. There is no point of prominent remark connected with it, excepting that means have been taken, in order to procure accurate returns of the number and value of Stamps filed as well in the Revenue as in the Magisterial Offices. Great seeming inequalities have been discovered, upon inquiry, in the returns of Stamp Papers presented in the Offices of the Magistrates of different Districts, and the attention of all Magistrates has been directed to the subject.

Para. 180.

Stamp Revenue. Slowly growing means taken to procure accurate returns of use of Stamps in different Offices.

OPIUM.

181. The production of Opium is only permitted within the North-Western Provinces, in the Districts in which Agencies have been established on the part of the Government of Bengal. The Report of the Operations of these Agencies belongs to that Government. The question has been agitated, whether the liberty of growing and manufacturing Opium might not be extended to all Districts, either on the condition of delivering the produce to the Public Agencies, or on the introduction of a system of fees for passes, such as that by which the Opium of Malwa is allowed to be taken to, and exported from, Bombay. The matter is of grave importance to the Revenue, and must be closely and maturely examined before its practical discussion is sanctioned by the Government.

Para. 181.

Question of throwing open the cultivation of Opium in the North-Western Provinces has been raised. Requires very cautious examination.

182. The retail sale of Opium had been conducted on the same plan as that of the Liquor Farms, on contracts of lease for larger or smaller divisions of the Country. Much abuse had, however, been found to attend the Opium Farms. Inconsiderable quantities of the Government Opium being purchased at the stated price from the Government stores, this authorized sale was made the cloak for the retail of considerable quantities of illicit Opium. Opium Farms have, in consequence, been now interdicted, and the sale of the Government Opium, at the fixed price, is only permitted directly from the Government Offices at the fixed charge. Such purchases will, of course, be exceedingly rare, and there will be some decline of the Revenue under this head. But the Government is no longer in the discreditable position of being, almost openly, a party to the breach of its own Laws.

Para. 182.

Great abuses from old system of retail Opium Farms. Sale now only allowed at a fixed price at Government Offices.

* Gross Receipts	16,21,491
Charges	39,245
Rupees	15,82,246
Value of Stamps refunded	57,652
Rupees	15,24,594

MISCELLANEOUS.

183. The total of the Revenues, accounted for, as of this class, in the Provinces, was, in the gross, during 1854-55, Rupees 3,31,391, or, after deducting charges, a net sum of Rupees 2,70,318. The items are, nearly exclusively, from the Forests of Deyrah Doon, Seharunpoor, the Kumaon Province, and the neighbouring Districts of Rohilkhund, Goruckpoor, and some Districts of the Saugor Division. The Forests yield Timber, Lime, and a variety of minor products. The management of the greater portion of the valuable Forests of the Meerut, Kumaon, and Rohilkhund Divisions has been placed under a separate Superintendent, whose duties, in the conservancy of timber, will be noticed in a subsequent section. Within these Forests, the administration of the Revenues, from the minor products, is also committed to the Superintendent in subordination to the Collectors of Districts. There are many discrepancies in the modes of drawing the dues from the Forest products, and a comprehensive examination of the subject has been enjoined on the Board, with a view to the general adoption of the least burdensome and restrictive practice. Their Report on the point is awaited. Every where, the proceeds of these special duties and sales are largely employed for the opening of Roads, the establishment of suraees and dispensaries, and other works for the health and convenience of the traders resorting to the Forests. The demand for the Railway Works will operate, for a few years, in creating unusually active demand for timber, as well as for stone, of which valuable Public Quarries exist in Mirzapoor, yielding a yearly Revenue of from 15 to 20,000 Rupees. In Kumaon and Gurhwal, there are some inconsiderable receipts from leases of small Iron and Copper Mines on rude Native systems of working.

Para. 183.

The Receipts under this head, chiefly from Timber and other Products of the Forests in some Districts.

Report required from the Board on local varieties of system.

Receipts expended largely for the benefit of Traders to the Forests.

Mirzapoor Stone Mahal.

Petty receipts from Iron and Copper Mines in the Kumaon Province.

Section VII.

EDUCATION.

184. In a letter No. 2232 A. of the 31st October 1855, addressed to the Supreme Government, a general outline of the system of Education, which has been adopted by this Government, was submitted.

Para. 184 *to* 186.

General view of the scheme of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces.

185. It was there stated, that the first frame-work of a wide and efficient scheme of National Education, rising from the ordinary Village, or Rural, Schools, to the very useful Tehseelee Schools, then to the Anglo-Vernacular, or Vernacular Zillah Schools, held at the Sudder Stations of Districts, and managed for the most part by different Missionary bodies, and ultimately to the Government Anglo-Vernacular Colleges, might be said to have been satisfactorily devised, and, in some considerable degree, established. It was added, that there was yet much imperfection in the scheme, and that the agency for giving effect to it was, both very partially trained, and inadequate in amount. The letter referred to sets forth so fully the general principles and aims of the Government in the direction of Education, that it may be best to place it with this Report, and it will be

found as No. XII in the Appendix. It shows the large attendance of Mahomedan as well as Hindoo Pupils at the lower Schools,—the practically useful character of the teaching,—the great results which may be expected from adopting the Hulkabundee Village Schools as a part of the fixed administrative system of the country,—the means arranged for the publication of an enlarged series of school-books,—the extended preference given for all public employments to candidates able to read and write,—the increasing yearly sale of books of instruction,—the growing, though yet comparatively slight, demand for trained students from the Anglo-Vernacular Institutions for posts in the Public Service,—the want of good junior Masters for the Government Colleges, and of qualified Teachers for the Vernacular Schools,—the care taken to secure an improved teaching and use of English, as a language, in all the Colleges and Schools, elementary instruction in the junior Classes being given in the Vernacular Hindee and Oordoo of the Pupils,—the extension of the Educational Staff of the Colleges,—the plans for placing Normal Schools at the head-quarters of each Educational Circle,—the views as to Grants-in-Aid to valuable private Institutions, and as to the completion of the establishments for instruction and inspection throughout the Provinces, and the state and prospects of the special Institutions, the Thomason Engineering College at Roorkee, and the Medical School at Agra.

186. The history of the department, during the past year, can only be a record of advancing steps towards the attainment of the objects proposed in the scheme, which had been thus explained, and which still appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to rest upon sound principles and to be of excellent promise.

187. The sanction of the Supreme Government having been accorded to the required expenditure, the whole of the Territory subject to this Government, except the detached District of Nemar, has now been brought under the operation of the general scheme of Education.

Para. 187.

Five Circles of Educational Inspection formed. Increasing number of pupils in the Hulkabundee and Tuhseelee Schools.

1st Circle Districts.

1. Paneeput.
2. Hissar.
3. Delhie.
4. Rohtuck.
5. Goorgaon.
6. Meerut.
7. Moozuffernugger.
8. Saharunpoor.
9. Deyrah Dhoon.
10. Bolundshuhur.
11. Ally Gurh.
12. Bijnour.
13. Mooradabad.
14. Bareilly.
15. Budaon.
16. Shahjehanpoor.

Area, 31,721 square miles.
Population 11,966,9,35, by Census of December 31st 1852.

2nd Circle.

1. Agra.
2. Muttra.
3. Etawah.
4. Mynpoorie.
5. Eta.
6. Futtygurh.
7. Cawnpoor.
8. Humeerpoor.
9. Banda.
10. Futtehpoor.
11. Allahabad.
12. Jaloun.
13. Jhansi.

Area, 25,421 square miles.
Population, 9,533,045.

3rd Circle.

1. Benares.
2. Ghazeepoor.
3. Mirzapoor.
4. Jounpoor.
5. Azimgurh.
6. Goruckpoor.

Area, 19,737 square miles.
Population, 9,437,270.

4th Circle.

1. Saugor.
2. Dumoh.
3. Jubbulpoor.
4. Hoshungabad.
5. Nursingpoor.
6. Baitool.
7. Seonee.
8. Mundla.
9. Chundeyree.

Area, 22,118 square miles.
Population 22,41,939.

Kumaon Circle.

1. Kumaon.
2. Gurhwal.

Area, 11,972 square miles.
Population, 6,05,830.

The Ajmere, Mairwarra, and Neemuch Vernacular Schools are superintended by the Superintendent of the School at the Station of Ajmere.

The details of the present Educational Circles of Inspection are given in the margin.

The Expenditure, which has already been sanctioned by the Supreme Government, amounting to Rupees 1,72,076 per annum, has been apportioned in the following manner:—

1st Circle	Rs.	53,232
2nd „	„	49,820
3rd „	„	25,400
4th „	„	33,664
Kumaon	„	9,960

But as authority for the larger portion of this was only received in the present year, namely, 52,729 Rs., sanctioned in Orders of the Supreme Government, dated December 21st 1855, and 56,448, in Orders of the

1st August 1856, nothing beyond organizing the establishments could yet have been effected. Some satisfactory progress has, however, been made.

In place of 758 Hulkabundee or Village Union Schools with 16,327 Scholars mentioned in the letter of October 31st 1855, there are now 1353, with 23,686 Scholars.

The 62 Tuhseelee Schools then reported have now risen to 183, and the Pupils from 4,688 to 9,564.

188. The greatest difficulty which has retarded the rapid establishment of effective Village Union or Hulka Schools has been the necessity for educating a class of qualified Schoolmasters to superintend, them. With a view of meeting this demand, a Normal Training School was established at Agra in June 1855, and in July 1856 it was reported that the Institution in the previous twelve months furnished 136 School-masters who had obtained the required certificate of proficiency out of 180 who had passed through it in that period. Proposals have been laid before the Supreme Government for the extension of the Agra Normal School, and for the founding of similar Schools at Benares and at Meerut.

Para. 188.
Three Normal Schools at Benares, Agra, and Meerut.

The sanction of the Supreme Government has already been received to the Establishment of the Benares and Meerut Normal Schools,—the first designed for the training of 100, and the latter of 150 Pupil Teachers.

189. In Para. 33 of the letter of October 31st 1855, it was stated that, with the exception of the Schools attached to Missionary Institutions, Female Education of an improving character could scarcely be said to exist in these Provinces. Within the last six months, however, a marked and gratifying change has been effected in the feelings of the Inhabitants of the Agra and Muttra Districts on the subject of the Education of their Girls, and 95 Schools, numbering 1799 Scholars, have already been established.

Paras. 189 and 190.
Ninety-five Girls' Schools recently established in the Agra and Muttra Districts.

It is to be remarked that as yet the attendance is almost entirely confined to Hindoo Girls, 1774 of the Pupils being of that Creed, and only 25 Mahomedans.

190. A small monthly Grant has been experimentally assigned as a contingent charge for a limited period, towards the salary of the Teachers of these Female Schools, and the further progress of this interesting movement, and the probable prospects of permanence in the desire for Female Education will be earnestly watched. In many of these Schools the Parents of the Girls themselves name the Educational Visitor, to whose inspection of the Schools they have no objection. In others, a condition is made of the admission only of Female Inspectors.

191. The demand for the School Books prepared under Mr. H. S. Reid's able superintendence remains active. Many of the publications have reached a sixth edition, and each impression of the more popular Works numbers many thousand copies. An elementary compilation (termed the Bidyartha) prepared under the direction of Dr. Walker, Superintendent of the Agra Jail, and struck off at its Presses, is also eagerly sought after.

Para. 191.
Preparation and Sale of School Books; extensive demand for them.

The superintendence of the Printing and Sale of the Government School Books, has, since the latter part of last year, been entrusted to the Curator of Government Books.

The Sale is chiefly effected by means of Depôts, which have already been established at thirty-eight convenient localities throughout the Country.

The preparation of new works is mainly the charge of the Director of Public Instruction aided by the several Inspectors. One Inspector is engaged on a work on the Progress of Geographical Discovery, and another on the Growth of Inventions in Art and Science.

The printed list of Books already published, which has been forwarded to the Supreme Government, shows that the series already numbers upwards of 250 Works.

192. Libraries have been established in the cities of Furruckabad and Shajehanpoor with a view to encourage, or create, a taste for self-improvement among the adult population. All educational publications are supplied to these reading rooms, and a small selection of the most approved standard authors of acknowledged merit, in the Persian and Oordoo language, has also been presented by the Government.

Para. 192.
Reading Rooms established in the Cities of Furruckabad and Shahjehanpoor.

The Reading Rooms are under the immediate control of the Inspectors in whose Circles they are situated.

193. The success of the Hulkabundee Schools* in the Mynpooree District under the earnest care of the Magistrate and Collector, Mr. Cocks, merits special notice. The average attendance of Scholars has increased from 2560 in 1835 to 3012 in the early part of the present year, and Mr. Cocks expresses his conviction that the Zemindars are now so fully aware of the benefits conferred by them that there is no fear of their ever being allowed to languish for want of local support.

Paras. 193 *and* 194.
Progress of Hulkabundee Schools in the Mynpooree and Muttra Districts.

194. Again, in the Muttra District, after inspecting the pupils from the Union Schools in the vicinity of Kosee, who had been assembled to the number of 700 on the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor passing through that Town, it was placed upon record by the Lieutenant-Governor that the sight of so many usefully educated and orderly boys, surrounded by their relations and friends, who manifested a lively interest in the proceedings of the day, was one of the most gratifying sights which had been witnessed by him in the Provinces.

195. The Deputy Inspectors, (the designation given by recent orders of the Supreme Government to the former Zillah Visitors,) have been assigned rank with Tuhseeldars invested with the powers of Deputy Magistrates, and three grades of each denomination have been constituted as regards salary, so as to maintain a constant incentive to active discharge of duty.

Para. 195.
Rank and grades of Zillah Visitors now termed Deputy Inspectors.

196. The great extent and unavoidably slow means of movement in the Hill Districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal, have led to the sanction of the Supreme Government being solicited and obtained to the constitution of a separate Circle of Inspection for that Division.

Para. 196.
A separate Inspector assigned to the Hill Province of Kumaon.

197. In the Government Colleges of Dehli, Agra, Bareilly and Benares, and in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools of Saugor and Ajmere, an uniform scheme of studies, framed by the Director of Public Instruction in concert with the several Principals, has been introduced during the past year.

Para. 197.
Uniform scheme of study for the Anglo-Vernacular Institutions.

* The Children of Parents who contribute towards the stated Cess for the support of these Schools have free tuition. All other Classes pay a small fee.

Some merely temporary obstacles to adhering to it have been experienced from the difficulty of obtaining an adequate and sustained supply of class books.

198. Fixed periods in the year have been determined at which, only, pupils are to be admitted to the Colleges. As the introduction of an uniform scheme of studies for all the Government Colleges and Schools allows of an uniform examination to be made at the close of the year, a systematic plan has been arranged for that purpose by the employment of examiners unconnected with the educational service.

Para. 198.
Examiners appointed, unconnected with the Educational service.

199. The low standard of attainments attained at the last annual examination led the Director of Public Instruction to recommend that all Senior English Scholarships should be withheld during the present year, and the funds have been appropriated to raising the pay of the Junior Teachers. The essential defect of the Anglo-Vernacular Institutions is in the want of correct and complete teaching of the English language in the junior preparatory classes. Continued close attention is devoted to this subject. Mr. H. S. Reid, now in England, has received authority to select ten well-qualified Teachers for the care of such Classes. The practice of accurate and idiomatic translation from the Vernacular into English, and conversely, is habitually enforced.

Para. 199.
Pay of Junior Teachers raised. Ten Junior Teachers expected from England.

The marked defect, the imperfect teaching of English in the younger Classes.

200. Lectures on Mental Science are delivered, in successive courses, by Dr. Anderson at the Colleges of Agra, Delhie, and Bareilly. A similar course of Lectures is also delivered by Doctor Ballantyne at the Benares College.

Para. 200.
Lectures on Mental Science at the Colleges.

201. The study of Sanscrit has been confined to the Benares College, where it is combined, with eminent ability, by Doctor Ballantyne, with general Literary and Scientific instruction in his Pundit Classes. The Hindee language is now only taught to the School or lower Department of the Colleges generally, excepting at Benares and Ajmere. Oordoo is the most suitable Vernacular medium in all other parts of the country.

Para. 201.
Sanscrit taught only at the Benares College. In the School Department, Oordoo the only Vernacular taught, except at Benares and Ajmere, where Hindee is employed.

202. Special Anglo-Vernacular Schools exist at Roorkee and Cawnpoor. The former is for the numerous Classes connected with the Engineering Establishments, to whom a knowledge of English will be valuable. The latter was originally a Military, and has now become a Station School. A correspondence is in progress, for its transfer to the care of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel.

Para. 202.
Special Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Roorkee and Cawnpoor.

203. Twenty-eight Students of the Delhie College obtained employment during the year. The objectionable distinction which had hitherto been allowed between the Sheea and Soonnee Students at all times of their studies has been abolished, and the two Classes have been amalgamated excepting as concerns their private religious teaching.

Paras. 203 *to* 205.
Particulars regarding Delhie and Bareilly Colleges. Success of Ex-Students of the Colleges in Public employments.

204. The Bareilly College has furnished eighteen Students to the Thomason Engineering College, for success at which its course of training is shown to be peculiarly adapted.

205. Several of the Ex-Students of the Government Colleges are in responsible Public employments, and have been mentioned with much credit in the Administration

Reports of the year. Two Tuhseeldars in the Banda District, who were educated at Bareilly, and one in Etawa, who was educated at Agra, are of this Class.

Para. 206.
Progress of Thomason College of Civil Engineering.

206. The Thomason College of Engineering at Roorkee has this year furnished 26 European, and 21 Native, trained Pupils for the lower situations in the Department of Public Works. One of the Students of the higher Native Department has been appointed a Sub-Assistant Civil Engineer on the Establishment of the Ganges Canal during the year, and four new Students, (all from the Bareilly College), have been admitted into this Department. Exhibitions have been founded in the College for young men of European birth or descent not in the Public Service, and four have earned them. Practical Classes have been established at the College, and afterwards on the Ganges Canal Establishment. A Professor of Surveying has been appointed. Instruction in Wood Engraving has been introduced, and two Apprentices are under training in this Art,—one a European, and one a Native. A Report from a Committee assembled to consider the present condition and wants of this vauable Institution has been sent to the Supreme Government with the recommendations of the Lieutenant-Governor on their proposals.

Report of a Committee on its present condition and wants, now before the Supreme Government.

Para. 207.
Medical School at Agra.

207. The Medical School at Agra gives good promise. It is hoped that the Native Doctors trained at it may soon claim admission into the service, on the same footing as those educated in Calcutta. Manuals in Oordoo on Materia Medica, the Practice of Medicine, &c., will shortly be published.

Para. 208.
Grants-in-aid given.

208. The annexed Statement* shows the extent to which Grants-in-aid of special Educational Establishments have as yet been assigned in these Provinces. But it is to be remarked, if the plans of this Government for the universal establishment of Hulkabundee Schools by joint equal contributions by the State and Land-owners should be approved, that a system of what may be truly called National Grants-in-aid will be created with results of incalculable advantage.

Para. 209.
Instruction in Photography. Publication of a Monthly Magazine.

209. It should not be omitted that instruction in the principles and art of Photography will be given at the Colleges as soon as implements and chemicals, on their way from England, are received, and that a Monthly Magazine,—(the Muallini-oolomla),—of useful information, both administrative and general, is published under the supervision of the Director Public Instruction.

* *Memo. of Grants-in-aid sanctioned.*

Number.	Name of Institution.	Annual Grant.	Special Grant.
1	Almorah Mission School	1,800 0 0	0 0 0
2	Azimgurh ditto	1,200 0 0	700 0 0
3	Jounpore ditto	1,800 0 0	600 0 0
4	Jafirabad Vernacular School	0 0 0	400 0 0
5	Agra High School	2,400 0 0	0 0 0
6	Futtehgurh Station School	600 0 0	0 0 0
7	Jainarain's College, Benares	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
8	St. Peter's College, Agra	1,500 0 0	0 0 0
9	St. John's College, Agra	3,600 0 0	600 0 0
10	Meerut Mission School	1,200 0 0	0 0 0
11	Delhie Mission School	1,200 0 0	0 0 0
12	Goruckpore ditto	1,200 0 0	0 0 0
	Total	19,500 0 0	5,300 0 0

Section VIII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Para. 210.
General Constitution of the Department Public Works in the Provinces.

210. The Department of Public Works under this Government is sub-divided in the following manner :—

Chief Engineer.

Superintendent of Canals and Irrigation.

Superintending Engineer of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory.

Deputy Consulting Engineer Railway Department North-Western Provinces.

Local Committees for the Administration of Road, Ferry, and other Miscellaneous Local Funds.

The Chief Engineer, assisted by two Superintending Engineers, and twelve Officers in charge of Executive Divisions, has the direct control of all Military Works and Imperial roads under this Government, with the exception of those in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory.

He is, also, the adviser of the Government upon all projects submitted by District Officers for Engineering Works involving any considerable outlay.

The charge of the Grand Trunk Road involves, also, the organization and administration of the system of Tolls which has been established on it for the last two years.

Roads and Buildings.

Para. 211.
Total cost of Grand Trunk Road in the Provinces.
Receipts from Tolls.

211. The Grand Trunk Road, extending, through these Provinces, from the Kurrumnassa, below Benares, to the South-East, to a few miles beyond Kurnaul to the North-West, with its branches—from Delhie and Khoorja to Meerut,—from Ally Ghur and Bowgong to Agra,—from Bewur and Goorsahaegunge to Futtehgurh,—and from Gopeegunge and Raja-ka-Talao to Mirzapoor,—is the main artery of Commercial Traffic, having a total length of 837 miles, and requiring for its efficient maintenance an annual expenditure of about Rupees 4,22,000, which is disbursed under the immediate superintendence of the Executive Officers of the four Divisions into which the entire line is distributed.

This total cost of maintenance is incurred on the following accounts :—

Salaries of Executive Officers and their Establishments... ..	50,412
Nokur Cooly establishment for current repairs	83,121
Petty charges.....	14,337
Renewal of Metal Bridges, &c.	2,74,130
	4,22,000

Of this expenditure about Rupees 70,000 per annum are already recovered in the net collections from the Toll Bars which have been established.

212. The system of effecting the usual current repairs to the earthen berms and road metal by a "Nokur Cooly," or permanently entertained Establishment of laborers, had, for some time past, appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to be of doubtful efficiency and economy. The annual cost of upwards of Rupees 80,000, or nearly Rupees 100 per mile per annum, seemed larger than was absolutely necessary for ordinary surface repairs. The subject was discussed with the Chief Engineer, and a proposal of the Superintending Engineer of the 1st Circle has recently been experimentally sanctioned in one Division of the Road for carrying out such repairs by laborers engaged for the day under the supervision and responsibility of the Road Overseers.

Para. 212.

Experiment with a view to dispensing with the permanent Nokur Cooly Establishment.

213. Although the Grand Trunk Road, within the limits of this Government, taken as a whole, may perhaps challenge comparison with any other Road of similar extent, even in Europe, for the general excellence of its metalled surface, yet the maintenance of this excellence requires a very unrelaxing supervision. During the tour of the Lieutenant-Governor in the past year the state of the Section of the line to the North of Delhie was found to be far from satisfactory, and it was also ascertained that, from local maladministration, much well-founded ground of complaint existed in the portion between Allahabad and Cawnpoor. These defects have been now, however, well remedied.

Paras. 213 *and* 214.

Constant care required for the efficient repair of the Trunk Line and Branches.

214. The branch Roads which connect the large Commercial Cities of Furruckabad and Mirzapoor with the Trunk line were, until recently, under the charge of the Local Committees. They have now been transferred to the care of the Chief Engineer, and their thorough repair is earnestly prosecuted.

215. The provision of supplies for Troops and Travellers on this Road has engaged the anxious attention of the Government for many years past. A scheme, originating with Mr. R. Montgomery, the present Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab, when Magistrate and Collector of Cawnpoor, formed the ground-work of the present system, which has been since further improved and matured, and is now maintained in efficiency by yearly Inspectional Tours of an Officer, who combines the duties of Superintendent of Cantonment Police, and of Supervisor of Supplies and Encamping Grounds on the Grand Trunk Road.

Paras. 215 *to* 219.

System of Road supplies, and of arrangements for the security and convenience of Traffic.

216. The main point in the plan is the location, at each halting place, of a Store House (Burdashtkhan) at which all articles of food, forage and fuel, &c., indented for by the Commissariat Department, are retailed at determined moderate prices. The Retailers receive advances from the Government through the Collector of the District, and enter into engagements to supply certain articles at fixed prices for a definite period.

The practical advantages of this system have been very great, and it has been extended, it appears from the published Reports, to the main Roads of the Punjab.

217. Attached to each Encamping Ground, and in the vicinity of the Burdashtkhanas, walled enclosures (Puraos) have been also established, the object of which is to secure the merchandise, in transit upon country carts, a place of security to rest in at night. The use of these enclosures is free, on the main lines of Public Road, from all

Private Puraos established by Landholders.

charge. They have been found so useful that landholders and others often construct them upon minor Roads, and find that a small fee is readily paid for their use.

218. Masonry troughs for watering cattle have also been provided at the wells of each halting-place, and the comfort and convenience of travellers, as well as the certain and near supply of water for Road repairs, have been further cared for by the contemplated construction of numerous wells along the Trunk line, at a cost of upwards of a lakh of rupees, which has received the sanction of the Supreme Government. The suggestion of the Governor General in Council that wealthy natives should be invited to co-operate in this beneficial measure by the erection of walls, upon which their names should be recorded in a tablet with a suitable inscription, has been communicated to all District Officers.

219. Among minor points of convenience in the Road arrangements, the metalling of the approaches by which access is gained to the halting-places and Puraos, may merit notice, as of much convenience to the people. Carts, plying on the metalled road, are, now, loaded to an extent which renders the strength of the bullocks unequal to their draft on an earthen or unmade road.

220. The Establishment of a Steam Ferry to connect the communication, at Benares, across the Ganges, has received the sanction of the Government of India, and the specifications of the required boats have been forwarded to England for execution. Meanwhile, attempts are made by the Local Officers to improve this important crossing by the use of Paddle Boats.

Para. 220. Projected Steam Ferry at Benares.

221. In connection with this main Road, the working of the Tolls which have been established upon it, under Act VIII of 1851, since 1st December 1854, may be briefly noted.

Paras. 221 *to* 223. Results of Toll Bars.

222. In the month of January last a general review of the result of the first year's operations was taken by the Lieutenant Governor in a printed Paper which is placed in the Appendix.* A clear profit of upwards of 60,000 Rupees has been derived, without difficulty, from the Tolls. The first Schedule of Tolls has been reduced and simplified with benefit to the traffic, and, as has been shown during the first six months of the present year, with an increase of the receipts.

223. Wherever the erection of a Toll Bar has intercepted free access to the lands of a village, as in the case of a gate placed on one of the Ganges Canal Bridges, the Carts and Cattle, belonging to that village, are exempted from the payment of Toll. The special Police force, which was at first entertained at each bar as a precautionary measure, having been found almost unnecessary, has been greatly reduced, and will be, soon, altogether withdrawn.

224. The Hon'ble Court of Directors have recently sanctioned the proposals of this Government for the extension of the Meerut Branch of the Trunk Road to the Station of Roorkee, which has now become of importance from its being the head quarters of the Canal Department, and of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, and from the Thomason College of Civil Engineering being placed at it. The estimated cost of this work is Rupees 2,19,000, and every effort will be made for its early completion.

Para. 224. Meerut and Roorkee Road.

Sanction to an expenditure of Rupees 2,19,000 received.

* Appendix No. XIII.

225. The Agra and Bombay Road, though highly important as a Commercial line, is still more so as one of Postal Communication between Bombay and Northern India. From Agra to the Chumbul, the Road is under the Chief Engineer, and sanctioned works on it are in active progress. Thence it traverses the Gwalior state, at the request of whose Government the services of a separate Engineer have been recently placed at their disposal for its superintendence, an annual sum having been, with great liberality, assigned by the Durbar for its construction and maintenance. Within the territory to the Southward, which, as well as the relations with Gwalior, is subject to the control of the Agent of Governor General Central India, the influence, always readily and efficiently exercised, of Sir Robert Hamilton, has secured the co-operation of the Chiefs of Dewas, Nursingpoor, and Rajgurh, each of whom has contributed 600 Rupees per mile within their limits, and these sums, with a contribution of Rupees 25,000 sanctioned by this Government, are being applied, on a contract concluded under the direction of the Agent, with Mr. MacMahon, a gentleman who is connected with the staff of one of the Railway Companies, in the metalling and bridging of this section of the line.

Paras. 225 *and* 226.
Agra and Bombay Road.

226. The charge of the portion of the Road from Indore to the Bombay Frontier beyond Sindwa is under the Superintending Engineer, Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. This part of the Road has also the benefit of frequent examination by Sir Robert Hamilton. It was in good order; but, having been much injured by the unusually severe rains of the past season, a grant of Rupees 16,000 has been made for its early repair.

227. The great Deccan Road, connecting the Districts along the Ganges, and the important mercantile entrepôt of Mirzapore, with the Valley of the Nerbudda and Nagpore, is, throughout the greater part of its length, under the Superintending Engineer of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory. About 36 miles of the Mirzapore terminal portion, from the Kuttra Pass Eastward, are under the Chief Engineer.

Paras. 227 *to* 229.
Deccan Road from Mirzapore to Jubbulpore and Nagpore.

228. From the Kuttra Pass to the Nagpoor Border, the line is divided into two executive charges meeting at Jubbulpoor, which are designated the 1st and 2nd Divisions Great Deckan Road.

229. The sanction of the Hon'ble Court has been now received to recommendations for bridging nearly the whole of the streams in the 1st Division, and to the works for raising and metalling the 2nd Division of this Road,—the total cost being estimated at Rupees 3,67,446. A readiness has also been stated to sanction the further sums which will be required for bridging the 2nd Division. At no distant period it is anticipated that this route, so important to the backward Central Districts of India, will be permanently* open for traffic during the entire year.

Expenditure of Rupees 3,67,446 authorized in the two Divisions.

230. A Branch of the Great Deckan Road joins the Grand Trunk Road at Allahabad by the Sohagee Pass, and has been placed in efficient repair as a raised, (not metalled), and bridged route. The descent down the Sohagee Pass, which had been, in great part, constructed from the Local Funds of the Allahabad Districts, has, since January 1855, been rendered safe for wheeled carriages by the erection of parapet walls where necessary, and the completion of the original design.* This may be noticed as a highly

Para. 230.
Branch Road from 1st Division Deckan Road by Sohagee to Allahabad.

Improvement of the Sohagee Pass.

* Suraees have been lately constructed by the Government along this main line as well as on the road from Saugor to Jubbulpoor.

creditable Engineering Work. The question of metalling this Branch Road is under consideration.

Paras. 231 *and* 232.
General Scheme of Imperial Roads.

231. It may be desirable concisely to note the extent to which minor Roads, connecting Districts with the Trunk Roads, have been improved by grants, from the Treasury, in aid of the local district resources.

232. The Grand Trunk Road, it has been observed, extends throughout the extreme length of the North Western Provinces from the South East to the North West. The Deckan Road, approaching from the South, connects Nagpoor and the Nerbudda Valley with the Emporium of Mirzapoor, and with the Trunk Line there, and at Allahabad. From Bombay the Great Postal Road, passing through Indore and Gwalior, has its Terminus at Agra, which, again, is connected with the main Trunk by Branches to Bhowgong on the East, and Ally Ghur on the North. The City and great river mart of Furruckabad has its up and down junctions at Bewur and Goorsahaigunge. From Khoorjah, to the North of Allygurh, a branch extends to Meerut, and thence rejoins the main line at Delhie. In a short time, the important station of Roorkee will also have its metalled Road to Meerut, and a proposition for connecting Meerut, by a direct line, with the main route to the Punjab at Kurnal, at a cost of something beyond five lakhs of Rupees, has been prepared under the direction of this Government, and forwarded by the Governor-General in Council for the consideration of the Home Government.

Paras. 233 *to* 236.
Special difficulties of the Rohilkhund Division. Eventual project of a Railway. Metalled Roads to the Doab. Markets commenced.

233. A glance at the Map will show that, from the benefit of these Imperial Roads, the Province of Rohilkhund, with its twelve thousand square miles of the most productive soil in Upper India, and five millions of inhabitants, is, virtually, excluded.

234. Intersected by numerous Rivers and Streams, with a soil naturally unfavorable to the construction of Roads, this important Division of the Country has latterly become placed at great disadvantage. The cost of carriage over earthen, and generally heavy sandy roads,—with no navigable River by which produce could be conveyed,—has already enabled the Sugar-producing Districts of the Benares Province to compete successfully with, and even to undersell, the Rohilkhund Sugar in its old markets, and the effects of the completion of the Trunk Railway to Delhie and the Punjab must be still more serious.

235. Inquiries, as referred to in a previous section, were made by Captain Yule, when Deputy Consulting Engineer in the North Western Provinces, with a view to ascertain the course and extent of the Import and Export Trade of Rohilkhund, and the prospect of success which might be anticipated from the construction of a Branch Railroad. His able report on this question has been published in the Public Selections. This project is necessarily held back till the works of the main Railway are more advanced, and there is a much greater command of Iron for ways and other works. Meanwhile the construction by the District Committees, with the assistance of Public Grants, of some lines, the most urgently required, has been at once commenced, and several of them are in advanced progress—viz.

From Pillibheet, a great Timber and Rice-producing District, and also the Entrepôt of the Trans-Himalayan traffic in Borax, &c., *viâ* Bareilly and Budaon, from which Sugar is largely exported to Agra, passing through Eta.

From Moradabad to the Gurhmuktesur Ghât on the Ganges, from which point a metalled Road has already been constructed from the local funds of the Meerut District to that Station.

From the central depôt of Chundousee, in the Moradabad District, to the marts of Anoopshuhur and Coel, the former on the Ganges, the latter on the Grand Trunk Road.

From the Bijnour District, by two routes, *vid* Shamlee and Baghput to marts in the Delhie Territory.

236. These lines will have a steady attention till they can be completed as metalled Roads, open to the traffic of heavy carts at all seasons.

Para. 237.
Delhie and Hansie Roads.

237. The Districts of Bhutteeana, Hansi, Hissar and Rohtuck, though separated by no River from the main trunk line at Delhi, have felt the want of a good Road. A Survey of this line by a competent officer has recently been made. An assignment has been arranged from the Local Funds of each District, and a special grant allowed by the Government. The completion of the most difficult portion of this line, near Delhie, may be anticipated during the coming year.

Para. 238.
Roads from Delhie to Muttra and Agra, and from Agra and Muttra to Bhurtpoor and Deeg.

238. From Delhie, and the Country around it, a considerable traffic, chiefly in salt and cotton, passes down the right bank of the Jumna, through the Goorgaon District, to Muttra, from which there are communications with Deeg, Bhurtpoor, and Agra. These lines had received, previously, useful attention within particular Districts. They are, now, being connected and completed on a more general plan. An embanked and metalled road will be commenced, in this season, from Agra to the Bhurtpoor Frontier, and the work within Bhurtpoor will be continued at the expense of that Government. This road will connect the salt, cotton, &c., of Bhurtpoor with the Railway.

Para. 239.
Roads from Jhansi to Cawnpoor, Nowgong, and Saugor.

239. The newly-acquired Territory of Jhansi has been brought into direct communication, towards the North, with the port and mart of Calpee, on the Jumna, by a road passing through the Station of Oraee. From Calpee, a metalled branch already exists to Cawnpoor. To the North-East, the communication with Nowgong has been greatly improved, and to the South, the road to Saugor has been, *vid* Chundeyree, efficiently constructed.

Para. 240.
Four lines of Road selected for first attention in the Saugor Territory.

240. In the Saugor Territory, some main lines of road have been selected for preference of attention.

1*st.*—The Road from Saugor, westward, to the frontier of Bhilsa,—a District belonging to Scindia. The Road within the Native States towards Indore has been, or will be, completed, under the superintendence of the Agent for Central India. For the road, as far as the British frontier, including a large bridge over the Bheema River, an estimate of Rupees 71,379 has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

From Saugor to the Bhilsa Frontier.

2*nd*.—The road from Saugor to Jubbulpoor, with a branch from Dumoh to Myhere on the 1st Division Deckan Road. For the first Section of this road, from Jubbulpoor to Kuttarghee at the foot of the Vindya Range, an estimate of Rupees 45,852 has been authorized by the Supreme Government, and the work is far advanced. The remaining estimates are under preparation.

From Saugor to Jubbulpoor with branch from Dumoh to Myhere.

3*rd*.—The Road from Saugor to Nowgong. This has been, in part, commenced from Saugor. But the line runs through the territories of many Native States, and may, in consequence, be considerably delayed.

From Saugor to Nowgong.

4*th*.—The roads connecting Jubbulpoor with Nursingpoor and Hoshungabad, in the Nerbudda Valley. These will be prosecuted on the system of grants in aid of the district funds. Further to the westward, care is taken to connect the roads from Hoshungabad, through Hurda Hindia and Nemar, with the Agra and Bombay Trunk Road.

Roads from Jubbulpoor down the Nerbudda Valley, and through Hurda Hindia and Nemar to Agra and Bombay Road.

241. From Myhere, on the 1st Division Deckan Road, to Kallinger, from which there is a communication to Banda and Cawnpoor, the construction of a good fair-weather cart-road has been completed, at a cost of about 50,000 Rupees.

Para. 241.
Myhere and Kallinger Road.

Lieutenant Pearson, an Officer of the Madras Army, stationed at Nagode, superintended this useful work with a vigour and success which have received warm approbation. The Ghauts have been opened out, and serious difficulties removed; but it is intended also to metal and bridge this valuable line between the Dooâb and the Nerbudda Valley.

242. The roads connecting Jubbulpoor with the Districts of Mundla and Sohagpoor, of which the resources had much declined, have been partially opened out, and it is hoped that this line will be, ultimately, extended across the Rajadhur Ghaut to Raeepoor in the Nagpoor Province.

Para. 242.
Jubbulpoor Roads through Mundla to Raeepoor in Nagpoor.

243. Crossing the Ganges, the Benares Division presents a most gratifying proof of the results attainable by the well-directed energies of Local Committees, encouraged and assisted by the Government. A direct North Road has been carried from Ghazeepoor to Goruckpoor; the masonry works, some of which are of an extensive description, have been nearly completed, the embankment raised, and the metalling laid down through a considerable portion. A branch connects Ghazeepoor with Azimgurh, from which latter station direct communications with Benares, Jounpoor and Goruckpoor, are either completed or well advanced.

Para. 243.
Important progress in Roads in Benares Division.

From Jounpoor a direct road is in course of construction joining Mirzapoor to the mart of Shahgunge towards Oude, and the line to Allahabad is being completely repaired and bridged.

In the Mirzapore District, the opening of a permanent communication with the Singrowlee Pergunnah on the South,—a measure which has been noticed with interest by the Home Government,—has made rapid progress, and two masonry bridges, of some magnitude, have been successfully erected.

Para. 244.
Two Bridges over the Pandoo River on Calpee and Humeerpore Roads to Cawnpore.

244. Bridges of considerable cost are also being built over the Pandoo River on the roads from Cawnpore to Calpee and to Humeerpore.

Paras. 245 *and* 246.
New Roads in Kumaon and Ghurwal.

245. In the Hill Province of Kumaon, the almost total absence of good means of communication has, as has been before alluded to, tended greatly to retard its advance. The growth of the cultivation of Tea, and the extensive cultivation of the Bhabur or Plain Tract lying under the outer Himalayan Ranges, have, of late years, rendered the necessity for free and easy access to the interior even more urgently apparent. Lines of new road have, therefore, been sanctioned, leading from the foot of the Hills at Kaleedoongee, Ramnuggur and Katdwara to Dwara Hath, Bugesur, and Sreenuggur, respectively. The three main marts, at the foot of the Hills, have thus been placed in direct communication with their corresponding marts in the Interior. The capital, Abuora, has, lastly, been connected with the entrepôt of Bugesur by a road passing through the tea tracts of Khutyoor.

246. During the past year, which has been one of great scarcity throughout the Hills, the occurrence of absolute famine, and fearful consequent distress, was happily prevented by the facilities which have been provided by these roads for conveying the abundant produce of the irrigated Bhabur lands into the inner Hills.

Para. 247.
Improvement of Passes in Ajmere and Mairwara.

247. Further funds have been given for improving the passes of the Ajmere and Mairwara Districts.

Paras. 248 *and* 249.
Rules for systematic direction of the employment of Road, Ferry, and Miscellaneous Funds.

248. To the above sketch of the advance in systematic internal communications, may be added a brief outline of the extent of the operations of the Local Committees, and of the funds which are administered by them. By orders issued in 1854 and 1855, the expenditure of the Local Funds, namely, the one per cent or Road Fund, the Ferry Fund, and the Nuzool or Miscellaneous Funds, has been subjected to the close and prompt review of Government, and an endeavour has been made to give greater consistency, concert and vigour to the measures followed in all districts.

249. An annual meeting of all the Committees throughout the Provinces has been prescribed for a fixed and uniform date, at which the execution of the plans sanctioned for the previous year is reviewed, and the projects for the ensuing season are discussed, with reference to the anticipated income. The resolutions adopted are submitted, through the Commissioner, for the orders of Government, which directs the general course of the proceedings, and provides that all large expenditure shall be employed so as to improve, to the greatest degree, the main lines of traffic connecting different quarters of the Country.

Para. 250.
Principle of appropriation of Road and of Ferry Funds, the former first devoted to the efficient maintenance of Interior or Group Roads to the Markets of each locality.

250. The one per cent on the Land Revenue, or Road Fund, which is, in substitution of the old obligation, imposed by the custom of the country, on Proprietors of land for the maintenance of common Roads, is enjoined to be applied, in the first instance, to the keeping in good order of Market Roads, by which Villages arranged in convenient groups can each obtain access to its immediate

Market. These lines, again, lead into others of more general traffic, and connect the Local with District Marts, whence the produce is conveyed, along main lines, constructed chiefly from the Ferry Funds. These latter Funds are derived from the surplus collections of the Ferry Tolls on the principal thoroughfares, which are thrown into one common Fund, and allotted to each district at the close of the year. The proper conveniences of the Ferry crossings are, of course, first cared for, and at leading points, such as Allahabad, Cawnpore, the Gurhmooktesur Ghât, Delhie and others, great improvements in the easy transit of the rivers have been effected. Sums, which can be spared from the Road Fund after the due repair of the interior group roads are added to the Ferry Funds for the construction, or reparation, of the larger lines.

Paras. 251 *to* 253.
Classified expenditure of these Funds in the past year.

251. During the past year, the expenditure through the Agency of Local Committees has been as follows :—

From Road Fund	4,59,761
„ Ferry Fund	4,39,091
Miscellaneous	1,70,060
Grants-in-aid from General Revenue.....	3,60,275
	14,29,187

The largest item of expenditure is on account of roads, some of the more prominent charges being—

Roads	5,74,920
Bridges.....	2,56,641
Wells	23,820
Seraees	16,107
Burdashtkhana or Road Store Depôts	2,026

besides expenditure on Public Buildings, which need not be here stated.

252. It is not easy rightly to classify the nature of the work performed upon roads. The construction of new lines, in favorable situations, may involve less labor and outlay than the repairs of an old Road exposed to much destructive action. It is, therefore, only mentioned in general terms that nearly 12,000 miles of road have, in various degrees, received the attention of the Local Committees. Of Bridges, 672 have been constructed, varying in size from a simple drain to the large and creditable spans which have been executed, up to 50 feet, in the Benares Division.

12,000 miles of Road made or improved, 672 Bridges built.

123 Wells —, 29 Seraees constructed.

253. Of Wells, 123 have been constructed of masonry. 29 Seraees have been provided for the accommodation of Travellers.

Para. 254.
Change contemplated in the duties of the Road and Ferry Fund Committees.

254. The constitution of the Road and Ferry Fund Committees is intended to be revised, so as to restrict their charge to the main lines of Road. The group roads in the interior can be better kept in order by the Magistrates and Collectors, with the aid of their Tuhseeldars and of the persons directly interested in each local subdivision. It is an important object, the means for which are under examination, to provide the Committees of each Division with a competent Superintendent of Works from among the young men trained at Roorkee.

255. The expenditure on what are termed " raised roads," that is, roads embanked but not metalled, is ordered to be duly regulated according to the levels and soil of every portion of a line. The surface roads of the Country may often be spoiled by raising soft earthen ways on them. The raising of such roads should be limited to low swampy sites, and the best aid to traffic upon them may be in the building of bridges, wherever they may be needed.

Para. 255.
Plan prescribed as to raised Earthen Roads.

256. The Miscellaneous or Nuzool Fund, which comprises every source of income other than that derived from the Road and Ferry Funds, and Special Grants, is, usually, expended in paving, cleansing, lighting and draining the principal Towns of each District. Aid is also given for these purposes from the surplus, not required for Police Establishments, of the Chowkeedaree assessments of Towns, or from the produce of Town duties where these are levied.

Paras. 256 *and* 257.
Improvements in Towns effected through the Nuzool and Miscellaneous Funds. Drainage of Meerut well completed, and projects in view for the drainage of Mirzapoor, Furruckabad, Cawnpoor and Moradabad.

257. A very complete and extensive system of drainage of the Cantonment, Sudder Bazar, and City of Meerut has thus been lately effected. Measures are, with the approval of the Government, now in course of execution for the drainage of the City of Mirzapoor, for which object Rupees 30,000 have been subscribed by the inhabitants. A sum of Rupees 20,000, which has lately become available to the Local Authorities, is about to be devoted to the same purpose in the populous City of Furruckabad so soon as the necessary levels can be obtained. Measures for the same object have been commenced in Cawnpoor, and have been only delayed owing to the proposal to transfer the Cantonment to the Eastward of the Ganges Canal. In Moradabad, likewise, Funds exist, and are held in reserve with a view to its thorough drainage.

Military Buildings.

Para. 258.
Enumeration of important Military Buildings completed, or in progress.
At Convalescent Depôt Landour.

258. Under this head, considerable additions are in progress to the Buildings of the Convalescent Depôt at Landour.

At Roorkee.

Barracks and an Hospital have been erected at Roorkee for the accommodation of the Sappers and Miners Corps, the Head Quarters of which have been permanently transferred to this Station. Extensive Sheds have also been completed for the Pontoons, which will be connected with the Canal by a cut, for which, with necessary works connected with it, sanction has been received.

At Meerut.

The alterations and additions to the Dragoon Barracks at Meerut are approaching completion, and they will be in readiness for the Corps of European Cavalry expected during this season from England. New Hospitals and other requisite Buildings have been furnished at this station for the use of Artillery Head Quarters transferred to it from Dum-Dum.

Military Prison at Meerut.

The new Military Prison, for which an assignment of one lakh of rupees during the present year has been sanctioned, will be commenced immediately.

At Agra the commodious and extensive Barracks for a Regiment of Europeans, for which an outlay of 4½ Lakhs of Rupees has been sanctioned, have recently made some satisfactory progress.

New Barracks for European Regiment of Infantry at Agra.

A new Central Office for the Chief Engineer has been sanctioned at a cost of 33,000 Rupees, and will soon be built.

Central Office for Chief Engineer at Agra.

At Cawnpoor active progress is being made in the construction of new Barracks, east of the Canal, for an European Corps of Infantry. An advance of 2½ Lakhs of Rupees has been given for this work.

New Barracks for European Infantry at Cawnpoor.

At Futtehgurh the building of new lines upon an improved plan awaits an early inspection, by the Lieutenant-Governor, of the proposed site.

New lines for Native Regiment at Futtehghur.

Civil Buildings.

259. No extensive works of this Class have been undertaken during the year—although additions have been made of record, or other single, rooms to old buildings—excepting in the newly-acquired District of Jhansi, where a Court-house is being raised for the Officer in charge of the District, at a cost of about Rupees 20,000. It may suffice to add that, during the past year, 10 new Tuhseeldaree Buildings, 27 Thannahs, and 119 Police out-posts were completed at an aggregate expense of above Rupees 65,000.

Para. 259.

New Cutcherry at Jhansi at a cost of about Rs. 20,000. Rs. 67,000 expended on Tuhseelee and Police Buildings.

Railway.

260. The line of the main Railway has, now, been finally settled along the whole length of these Provinces, and the land is made over as soon as it is required to the Railway Engineers. This has been done, without the aid of Extra Establishments, by the usual District Officers, with an ease and rapidity which have been acknowledged by the Engineers, and may fairly be claimed as creditable, when it is remembered how minutely subordinate rights and holdings are intermingled, and how complicated and sub-divided are the interests and tenures in estates, especially in those held by large coparcenary brotherhoods.

Paras. 260 *and* 261.

Land rapidly made over for the Railway in the Provinces.

Clear and complete adjustments made by Mr. Christian as Collector of Etawah.

261. An example, which should be named with merited and special praise, of clear, quick and complete adjustment of all questions arising in the taking up of lands for the Railway, and granting compensation for them under every due head, was afforded by Mr. G. J. Christian when Collector of Etawah. A memorandum of the plan followed by him has been generally circulated.

262. An Order of February 11th 1856, placed in the Appendix* shows the Rules, as finally arranged and now in force, for taking up land, temporarily or permanently, for the Railway in the Districts under this Government. A strict adherence to these Rules is insisted on, as, in one instance, inconvenience has been caused by more land having been made over on the application of the District Engineer, than was ultimately thought to be required.

Paras. 262 *and* 263.

Rules now in force for taking up Land, permanently or temporarily, for the Railway.

General results will be reviewed.

* No. XIV.

263. On the completion of the Reports of the Revenue Board the whole subject of the mode in which transfer of land has been made to the Railway, and a summary of the financial results, will be brought under review by the Lieutenant Governor.

264. Among the more important problems which have arisen from the construction of a line of Railway in a new Country is the extent to which it is necessary to provide means of communication between dissevered portions of villages, and the mode in which the evils arising from the interruption of useful Channels of Irrigation or Drainage may best be met or palliated. On these points a full and intelligent Report has been obtained from the Deputy Consulting Engineer for the Provinces, Lieutenant W. H. Greathed. The real wants of the Country, in cross communications, will be attentively watched and provided for. Questions caused by the severance of Irrigation Channels will be decided on the principle that a permanent opening for such Irrigation will only be given through the Railway Works where the cost of its construction would fall short of the expense of providing a source of Irrigation similar to that cut off by the line, on the same side of the line as the fields for which it is required.

Para. 264.
Care regarding interruption of routes of Communication, Irrigation, or Drainage by the Railway line.

265. The site of all the principal Stations has been determined, and the land has been authorized to be made over for them. Nothing obstructs the early opening of the Railway, but the seemingly unavoidable delay in the supply of the great quantities of iron which the works will require.

Para. 265.
Sites of Principal Stations. Delay in opening the line caused by want of Iron.

266. The projects of Railroads for connecting Calcutta and Upper India with Bombay have been reported on, during the past year, by the Lieutenant Governor.

Para. 266.
Reports on lines connecting Upper India with Bombay. Views of the Lieutenant Governor.

His opinion is, first, in favor of a line from Allahabad by Jubbulpoor and the Nerbudda Valley through Candeish. But he would also earnestly desire to see another line, which could scarcely fail to be remunerative, carried from Surat, through the Opium-producing tracts of Central India, and thence either by Rajpootana, or by a course more to the Eastward, to Agra or Delhie. A connecting branch between two such lines could be formed from about Myhere on the one, to some convenient point on the other of them, and would well complete the net-work of rapid communication in the upper Sections of the Indian Empire.

CANALS.

267. The past history of the Ganges Canal is so well known that little need here be repeated. Although projected and approved of sixteen years ago, active operations, with an energy and expenditure commensurate with the magnitude of the design, were not commenced till 1847. In April 1854 water was first admitted, and in May of the following year, water for purposes of Irrigation was first given from its channels.

Paras. 267 *to* 270.
General view. Total expenditure. Annual cost of supervision.

268. The Canal itself, with its subordinate and terminal branches, extending to a length of nearly 800 miles, with upwards of 1250 miles of distributing Channels, many of which, from their size, deserve the name of Canals, presents a system of Irrigation unequalled in vastness throughout the world, while the dimensions of the main Channel, and the stupendous Works of Masonry which occur in its course, more particularly in the

Section between Roorkee and Hurdwar, render the work eminently one of national distinction and honour.

269. Up to the close of the official year 1854-55, the total expenditure on this imperial work had been, in round numbers, Rs. 14,600,000, or nearly one million and a half of Pounds Sterling, and the impression of the greatness of this outlay will be justly increased when the difference in the value of money, and in the cost of labor and materials, between this Country and England, is duly taken into consideration.

270. The annual cost of Central and Executive supervision amounts to Rupees 2,37,376.

271. Although the distribution of water for Irrigation only commenced so recently, the aggregate direct Revenue, and indirect profit derived in the first year of its operations, amounted to Rupees 64,061. The system of charge for water by measurements of the irrigated surface under particular crops, which existed on the older Canals, has been replaced, in these as well as on the Ganges Canal, by a regulated rate for a given volume of discharge, the amount varying with the greater or less probable command of rain at different seasons of the year. The plan of contracts, for a term, on account of a stated supply of water, may be, hereafter, introduced. The change which has been already made is one of decided ease and advantage both to the cultivators and to the Canal Administration.

Para. 271.

Receipts in first year Rupees 64,061. Payments made not by measurement of land irrigated, but by regulated volume of discharge. Contracts for a term hereafter contemplated.

272. In connection with the working of the Ganges Canal, the following questions, which are all of practical importance, have been determined during the year.

Para. 272.

Questions decided in connection with this Canal.

Payment for land taken for Rajbuhas, or distributing Channels. Control vested in Canal Department over Rivers connected with the Canal system and Waters-way of Bridges to be approved by Canal Superintendent. Charge for excess of water above ordinary supply given from Escape Rivers authorized.

Rules as to aid in supply of Fuel.

1*st.*—Compensation for land taken for the Rajbuhas, or distribution Channels, is paid to the persons to whom the land belonged, and the amount is added to the general amount of advance for the construction of the Channel, which is afterwards recovered by instalments from all the villages benefiting by the water. Formerly land was taken for Rajbuhas without any payment being made.

2*nd.*—The control over all Rivers and Streams connected with the system of Canal drainage and discharge is vested in the Canal Department. Bridges, by whomsoever constructed, over all such streams are to have a water-way approved by the Superintendent of Canals.

3*rd.*—A regulated charge for any excess of water over the previous usual supplies from Rivers, used as Escape Channels of the Canal, is allowed to be made for the benefit of the Canal Administration. And—

4*th.*—Rules have been laid down for guiding District Officers in rendering aid to the Canal Department in procuring the fuel which is constantly in demand by it for material, for its immense range of works.

273. The Canal has, only now, begun to be used for general traffic, and that, as yet, exclusively by Boats belonging to the Department. Private goods have, however, been carried in these Boats, and rates have been published, at which private Boats can ply on the Canal. The saving to the Canal Department by the facilities

Paras. 273 *and* 274.

Use of the Canal for Navigation commenced. Steam Tug Boat under construction.

for water carriage of materials has amounted to upwards of 15,000 Rupees during the past year.

274. The experiment, which has been authorized, of employing a Steam Canal Tug for Passenger Traffic will, it is hoped, be carried into execution before the close of the approaching year.

Paras. 275 *and* 276.

Improvement of Canal Work-shops. Proposals for the local working up of Gurhwal Iron, recommended to Supreme Government. Merits of the first Superintendent Captain Allen.

275. The Work-shops at Roorkee are now provided with the requisite machinery for the performance of every description of engineer's work. A small-high pressure steam engine has been constructed on the spot, and has continuously worked the blast for the foundry, where castings up to two tons weight are produced. A proposal has been laid before the Supreme Government for the working up of Iron smelted at Kunkul near Roorkee, from Ore procured at Kote Dwara at the outer foot of the Gurhwal Hills, from which it may reasonably be hoped that extensive benefit will, before long, be derived.

276. The merit of the success of the Roorkee Workshops is chiefly attributable to Captain Allen, 55th Native Infantry, the ingenious and zealous Superintendent, who had the direction of them from their first foundation.

Western Jumna Canals.

Paras. 277 *to* 279.

Favorable Financial results of the Western Jumna Canals. Defects and evils of the old Imperial lines. Remedies contemplated.

277. The Western Jumna Canals form a system of Irrigation by which the waters of the Jumna are made to fertilize the otherwise arid and sterile districts of the Delhie territory. The length of the main trunk and its branches extends to 443 miles, and the total expenditure incurred up to the close of the past year, has been 15,74,512 on permanent works, and 60,59,274 on Establishments, Repairs, &c., making a total outlay of 76,33,786. During the 36 years this Canal has been in operation, the revenue derived from it has exceeded 100 Lakhs, the annual profit, in round numbers, having been at the rate of 1 Lakh of Rupees per annum. The direct net income is now about 3½, and the expenditure 1½ Lakhs per annum, and the area irrigated from it 375,000 acres.

278. Although the financial results of this undertaking appear so favorable, yet an evil of no inconsiderable magnitude has arisen, from the adoption of the faulty line, and defective levels, of the old Imperial Canal. Leakage, consequent malaria, submersion of cultivated Land, and the development of a saline efflorescence, the cause of which has not yet been clearly ascertained, have produced extremely injurious effects upon many of the villages near the line of the Canal. The cause and extent of this evil will occupy the attention of the Superintendent of Canals, and of an Officer who will be specially deputed, in the Revenue Department, during the present season.

279. A special inquiry has been directed as to the practicability, and best means of clearing off a large accumulation of water from the drainage of this Canal, which lies in an extensive and deleterious swamp at no great distance from the Cantonment of Delhie and the removal of which is an object of urgent importance. Plans for the rectification of the entire Channel of this Canal have been, for a considerable period, under examination, and the subject will not be lost sight of.

Eastern Jumna Canal.

Paras. 280 to 284.

Eastern Jumna Canal, also profitable, though in a less degree.

Rectification of Channel in progress.

280. This Work is, in many places, merely a revival of the old Mogul Canal in the same part of the Country. Its present length is 137 miles of main, and 37 of branch Channel, with a system of Rajbahas or Water-courses consisting of 500 miles of main and 1200 of Village distribution. The head works of this Canal have been altered and greatly improved during the past year, and the improvement of the line in many points where its sinuosities or erroneous levels had, led to the formation of Swamps, is in progress of execution.

281. The expenditure upon permanent works up to the close of 1855-56 had amounted to 12,96,148 Rupees, and for repairs, establishments, &c., to 34,64,526 Rupees, giving a total expenditure of Rupees 47,60,673. The income during the same period has, after allowing 5 per cent interest upon the capital invested in permanent works, exceeded the outlay by about a Lakh of Rupees, which sum now stands at the credit of the undertaking.

282. The ordinary current expenses average about 80,000 Rupees per annum, and the direct returns 1,75,000, showing a net income of 95,000 Rupees. The area under Irrigation is computed at 1,31,250 acres, but provision has been made for the Irrigation of 3,93,750 acres.

283. On the 1st May 1855 a revised tariff of water rates, on the principles which have been before explained, came into operation, by which the charges to the cultivators were materially lowered. The result has been satisfactory since the increased extent to which the water has been taken, has made up the deficiency which would otherwise have been caused by the diminished rate.

Indirect return from Canal Irrigation near equal to direct receipts in water-rate.

284. In speaking of the financial results of these Irrigation Works, the direct returns from the water-rate only have been taken into calculation; but it must be remembered that a nearly equal amount of return is indirectly obtained from increased productiveness, and the cultivation of land previously lying waste.

Deyrah Dhoon.

Para. 285.

Dhoon Canals. Pecuniary results hitherto not favorable; but now prospect of improvement.

285. In this Valley several small Canals have been constructed and others* are in course of completion. The total cost of permanent Works and current expenditure up to the close of 1854-55 have been nearly 5 Lakhs, while the direct returns has been only about 1½ Lakhs. Circumstances, which, it is hoped now no longer exist, have tended to retard a full return from these Canals; but an increasingly favorable return is anticipated in each succeeding year.

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* The Kalunja Canal, sanctioned on an estimate of above Rupees 50,000. Jakhun Canal, provisionally sanctioned at an expense of Rupees 99,650.

Rohilkhund Canals.

286. These Works, which are also under the general control of the Superintendent of Canals, are immediately in the charge of an Officer who, as has been mentioned in the Revenue Section of this Report, is also entrusted with the direct Revenue management of the Turaee Pergunnahs, for the benefit of which they have been executed. Their aggregate length is about 90 miles, and their direct returns, on the capital invested, have varied from 5 to 9 per cent.

Paras. 286 *to* 288. Rohilkhund Canals in the Turaee promising. A new Canal under execution at cost of 82,476 Rupees.

287. During the past year, a new Canal, the Kylas, has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government at an estimated cost of 82,476 Rupees, and has been commenced upon. It is intended to irrigate 25,000 acres, and the calculated return is 12 per cent. Another project of a new Canal, (the Laiha), of the same class, though not estimated to yield an equal amount of profit, is under examination.

288. In Western Rohilkhund two small Canals, the Nugeena and Nehtoor, are under the charge of the Civil Revenue Authorities, by whom they were executed.

Kumaon Bhabur Canals.

289. The Bhabur or Forest waste at the foot of the Kumaon Hills, which is apparently a talus of shingle abraded from the adjacent Mountains, possesses no springs, nor have wells ever been successfully sunk within its limits. Cultivation, therefore, entirely depends upon the employment of artificial modes of leading the streams by inferior aqueducts, from their rocky bed within the Hills, across the intervening shingle in which they would, otherwise, be absorbed. The efforts which have been made by the present Commissioner of Kumaon, Captain H. Ramsay, have been attended with highly satisfactory results. Villages have risen, and the dense present wastes been transformed into luxuriant sheets of cultivation, wherever he has been able to carry the water Channels, of which several are now in safe working order.

Paras. 2892 *and* 290. Canals in Kumaon Bhabur Tract. Clearing of the Forest. Credit due to the Commissioner Captain H. Ramsay.

290. The Lieutenant Governor is able, from personal observation, to speak of the rapid and still advancing change in the Bhabur. The cultivation is carried on by inhabitants of the Hills, many of whom, now, permanently reside in Villages which have been formed where, before the clearance of the Forest, it was thought fatal to attempt to live, as fatal to all who remained in them at certain seasons of the year.

Delhie and Goorgaon Drainage and Irrigation.

291. The object of these works is to drain extensive areas of productive land, now permanently submerged, and to convert the water which in those spots produces a barren and unhealthy swamp, into an agent for fertilizing other lands. The cost of the Nujjufgurh Jheel Works, the principal of the works, has, up to the close of 1854-55, amounted to Rupees 1,35,298. The average annual expenditure in repairs and establishments has been 8,400. The direct return has been about 16,000 Rupees, or a net income of Rupees 7,600, which is about 5¼ per cent on the outlay.

Para. 291. Delhie and Goorgaon Works.

Agra Division.

292. In the Agra District, Works which had, at various times, been undertaken by the Civil Officers, with a view of storing, and rendering available for subsequent irrigation, the floods of the Ootungun River, have now been placed under the Superintendent of Canals, and are conducted on a systematic plan. The financial results have been satisfactory, a return of upwards of 18 per cent having been obtained upon the expenditure.

Para. 292.
Agra Division.

Bundlekhund Irrigation Works.

293. The Bundlekhund Irrigation Works are yet in their infancy. In December 1855, they were transferred to the Canal Department, and an Officer specially deputed to the charge. The principle upon which these works are being executed, is that which is familiar in the Madras Presidency, viz., the formation of Reservoirs for the storage of the surface drainage during the rainy season, by the construction of embankments wherever the natural features of the country may admit of it. In some instances, advantage can be taken of the existence of remains of ancient Works of a similar kind. Twenty-eight such Works are projected for Pergunnahs Mahobah and Jeitpore, and the Officer in charge is in communication with the Deputy Superintendent of Jhansi with a view to the prosecution of similar measures in that district.

Paras. 293 *and* 294.
Bundlekhund Works now first under inquiry. Principle of District water rate prescribed. The possibility of drawing Canals from the main Rivers to be examined.

294. The rule has been laid down that whenever water is supplied from works of Irrigation constructed by the Government, no addition to the usual revenue rate of assessment is to be made on the land; but the rate at which the water is taken by the Cultivators is to be separately received, and shown as a credit to the works. In connection with the irrigation of Bundelkhund, the possibility of draining Canals, for the purpose, from the main Rivers, the Sinde, the Betwa, the Dussaun, and the Ken, will have attentive investigation.

Mala Swamp Pilibheet.

295. With the Works of Irrigation or Drainage may be noticed the drainage of the Mala Swamp in the Pilibheet Sub-division of Rohilkhund. This is an extensive and deadly morass lying between the Northern part of the Shahjehanpore and the Pilibheet Districts, and has been caused, or greatly extended, by an attempt to construct an Irrigation Dam by a neighbouring Landholder. The lowering of this Dam, and the rectification of the Irrigation cut, are now in progress at an authorized cost of above 18,000 Rupees, and will, it is anticipated, be followed by the reduction of the Swamp to a small Rivulet, and the removal of a source of disease and death which has, for many years, rendered its vicinity a waste.

Para. 295.
Drainage of Malá Swamp in Pilibheet.

296. All these various works have, it is to be noted in conclusion, been, by an arrangement, which received the authority of the Supreme Government, towards the end of the past year, removed from the control of the Chief Engineer, and placed under that of the Superintendent of Canals in the North-Western Provinces. The latter Officer is, therefore, properly to be designated as Superintendent General of Irrigation Works under this Government.

Para. 296.
All Irrigation Works in the Province placed under Superintendent of Canals.

Section IX.

POST OFFICE AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

297. These subjects require only a brief passing notice in the Report for the North-Western Provinces. It was a satisfactory proof of the working of the new Post Office system that, in the first year of its establishment, 1854-55, there was an increase of 72 per cent in the number of letters delivered through the District Dâks. No similar return has been yet received for 1855-56; but there can be no reason to doubt that the benefits of the great boon of cheap and extended Postal Communication will, with each succeeding year, be more and more felt throughout the country. This Government gave its support to proposals for connecting Jubbulpoor and Nagpoor by a line of Electric Telegraph with Mirzapoor, and also for forming a line between Jubbulpoor and Indore. The latter suggestion was not adopted by the Supreme Government, as the first had been already authorized as a part of a general plan for a double line by Nagpoor and Hyderabad to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and as the construction of this new line will place Jubbulpoor in communication with Indore *viâ* Agra.

Para. 297.
Increase of Letters sent by the District Dawks under new system. New line of Electric Telegraph through Jubbulpoor.

Section X.

FINANCIAL.

298. A principal duty of this Government in relation to Finance is, in addition to the maintenance of regularity and promptitude in the accounts of its own transactions, to see to the supplies of all the Upper Treasuries, in order both to a timely provision for considerable Military payments, and to the procuring of Funds when required, from Calcutta or from Bombay, for the Military and Civil disbursements of the Punjab. Questions of displacement of old Native Currencies have occupied attention during the past year. Such Coins maintain their hold in the Rohilkhund Districts; they being, in fact, the main currency used by the people in all ordinary affairs, and circulating habitually above their intrinsic value in exchange with the Company's Rupee, which is little used excepting for payments into the Public Treasuries. The circumstances have been the subject of a full Report to the Government of India, which has decided that there is no sufficient ground for authoritative interference. The introduction of British administration into Oude may, perhaps, tend to the gradual disappearance of these old Native coinages. Some local inconvenience is experienced in the Saugor and Bundlekhund Districts from the existence of the Rupees of Nagpoor, and of various minor Chiefships. These currencies are received, for the present, in the Public Offices, at fixed rates of discount. But the rule has been declared that Company's Rupees only are to be entered in Village Papers, and in all recognized transactions of Landlords and Tenants. The only material change in establishments during the last year has been in the large addition, which has been before stated, in the Educational branch. A Superintendent of Vaccine in the Kumaon

Para. 298.
Provision of Funds for Upper India and the Punjab. Continued circulation of old Native Coins in Rohilkhund, Bundlekhund, and Saugor. Notice of new or modified Establishments.

Province and in Rohilkhund, and a Superintendent of Forests in the Meerut and other Divisions, have been appointed, with the necessary considerable number of Servants and Agents. A Superintendent of Vaccination was also authorized for the Agra Division; but the charge scarcely commenced before the current year 1856-57. Provision has been suggested without additional charge, (through the abolition of the Futtehpoor Judgeship in the Dooab), for the creation of the second Civil and Session Judgeship, which has, for many years, been a want, earnestly urged by this Government as demanding remedy, within the three districts of Bareilly, Shahjehanpoor and Budaon. The constitution of a new small district at Eta on the Trunk Road between Bewur in the Mynpoory Magistracy and Collectorship and Allyghur has been arranged, with little, if any, further expense.

Section II.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

299. The only topic of interest which can be noticed, under this head, is the continued endeavour made to improve the difficult navigation of the Ganges from Revelgunge in the Chupra District to Allahabad. The expedients used are merely temporary, and of comparatively slight advantage. It is to be hoped that by the navigation of the Gogra, which has been found on examination to be a stream with less danger or obstructions, and the formation of a good line of Road from a convenient point on its bank through Oude to Cawnpoor, the communication between Bengal and the Upper Provinces will be valuably expedited.

Para. 299.

Ganges Navigation Works.. Superiority of the line by the Gogra, and thence by a road through Oude.

Section III.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

300. The means of permanently assigning a Chaplain to the important Station of Gwalior have been discussed, and it is trusted that an arrangement for the object may be found practicable. Allowances from the Government, of Rupees 100 a month each, have been granted to the Clergymen employed through the Additional Clergy Society at Muttra and at Shahjehanpoor.

Para. 300.

A Chaplain required for Gwalior. Allowances to Clergymen under the Additional Clergy Society at Muttra and Shahjehanpoor.

Section IV.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

301. The business of this Government in regard to Political and strictly Military questions is extremely limited. As to the latter, (independently of the care of Buildings and Works, which is exercised both as to those of the Military and of the Civil Departments), there is little else than occasional Correspondence as to changes suggested in the distribution of Troops in different Cantonments. The Political control is confined to the King and his family at Delhie, and to the Chiefs, of whom, together with the estimated

Para. 301.

Affairs of the Delhie Family, and of the Jageerdars in the Delhie Territory, and of Rampoor, and others.

States of the Rajah of Baunpoor in Chundeyree.

amount of their Revenues, a note is annexed.* There is also a Chief,—the Rajah of Banpoor in the Chundeyree District, assigned by Gwalior for the payment of Troops,—who occupies a sort of quasi-independent or Political status. He is, in truth, however, only a subject, whose position is open to regulation according to the discretion of the Government. Orders were issued in the end of the year 1854, defining the rank and powers to be allowed to him, so as to leave him practically without much interference during his life-time, so long as his management of the tract held by him may be orderly and proper. He is a Bundlekhund Rajah of ancient stock, and respected on that account, though the Gwalior Army conquered the country in the early part of the present century. At Banda, the Nuwab Allee Bahadoor, descended from an illegitimate son of one of the Peshwas, is, with a few members of his family and immediate servants, exempted during their lives from the jurisdiction of the Ordinary Courts, and the settlement of their affairs and debts is confided to the Commissioner of the Division as Agent to the Lieutenant Governor, and to the Magistrate and Collector of Banda as Assistant Agent. The Nuwab is young and reckless, and it may be necessary to take decided measures for the restraint of his extravagance. Exemptions of the same kind have been before mentioned as existing in the Saugor Division in regard to some number of petty Chiefs, and here again the adjustment of debts, lavishly incurred, is the source of frequent trouble. Rules have lately been prescribed by this Government for the guidance of the local Officers on the subject. The four small Bughela Chiefships, under the direct management of the Superintendent of Nagode, are administrated on the same principles as ordinary Districts. At Benares the affairs of a few pensioned families sometimes call for orders. These pensions, for the most part, fall in on the death of incumbents.

302. The last Prince, recognized as Heir Apparent to the title of King of Delhie, died a short time ago, and the measures to be adopted in consequence have been the subject of a Report to the Government of India.

303. The Chiefs in the Delhie Territory, (excepting the Nuwab of the few Villages of Furookh Nugur, who holds under an Altumgha Grant from one of the late Delhie Kings), are the descendants of leaders of Horse, to whom Jageers were granted by Lord Lake. A partial and undefined supervision is maintained over their acts; but any instance of gross disorder, or general oppression, would be promptly noticed. Barbarous modes of punishment, such as mutilation, are, of course, not permitted. The Nuwab of Jhujjur, who has much the largest of the Jageers, is the best administrator, and is prudent and regular in his habits. He is now engaged in making a regular settlement of his villages on the model of that in our own Districts, and his proceedings will be examined by the Agent at Delhie in order to guard against too high a standard of demand. The Nuwab is bound, by his tenure, to furnish a body of horse for the Police duties of the

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* *Delhie Territory.*

	Per annum.
Nawab of Jhujjur, ...	9 Lakhs.
Raja of Bulubgurh, ...	.. 1,60,000
Nuwab of Bubhowghur, ...	 1,50,000
Nuwab of Patondee, ...	.. 72,000
Nuwab of Doojana,..	 60,000
Nuwab of Lobaroo, ...	.. 60,000
Nuwab of Farookh Nugger, ...	 19,000
Rohilkhund.	
Nuwab of Rampoor, ...	8 Lakhs.

Delhie Division, and a discussion is pending on the substitution of a reduced money payment by him for the keeping up of these horsemen, who, though fairly equipped and mounted, are but imperfectly under the orders of the Magistrates.

304. No disciplined or organized force is entertained by the Delhie Jageerdars. The Nuwab of Rampoor, in Rohilkhund, has a Corps of respectable Cavalry 500 strong, and a Regiment of Infantry, less efficient, of 550 strong, with 63 Artillerymen, and a miscellaneous body of about 1500 men employed for Police and Civil purposes. The father of the present Nuwab was a Deputy Collector in the Company's Service, and his administration was made more regular and careful from this experience. His son follows, with good intentions, the example in which he was trained. There are Officers specially appointed for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice according to Mahomedan Law. Capital sentences are inflicted when warranted by that Law, and three are reputed to have been passed in the past year. A new and commodious Jail is intended to be soon built. 199 Prisoners were by the last statement in confinement, of whom three were for life. Transit duties, which had brought in a Revenue of about 30,000 Rs., were abolished by the present Nuwab on his accession. The receipts from the Country are added to from the profits of Sugar, and other Factories, which were established by the late Nuwab. On the whole, the character of the management of the Jageer may be observed with satisfaction.

Section XIV.

POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Para. 305.
Proposals regarding new Census.

305. The last Census of the greater part of the Provinces was taken in December 31st 1852. It had not been intended to revise the Census at shorter than decennial periods; but communications have been held with the other local Governments, in which it has been stated that, should a General Census be resolved on of the Empire, this Government will readily co-operate in the measure at the close of next year 1857. The subject awaits the decision of the Government of India. No accurate Census has yet been attempted of the Saugor Division or Jhansi Superintendency, of Ajmere and Mairwara, Jawud Neemuch, or Nemar.

Para. 306.
Special Products. Little prospect of profitable extension of Hemp or Flax cultivation. Great promise of Tea Culture in Dehra Dhoon, Kumaon, and Ghurwal. Recent Reports by Mr. Fortune.

306. There has, generally, been no marked improvement or extension of agricultural productions under this Government of late years. The cultivation of Sugar and Indigo is, however, increasing, and is readily undertaken by Native Landowners and Tenants, when the state of the markets gives encouragement. Attention was naturally turned, during the war with Russia, to the growth of better qualities of Hemp and Flax; but it seems doubtful whether superiority in these Articles is likely to be attained in these districts. The fitness of the Hill Province of Kumaon and Gurhwal, and of the Sub-Himalay an Valley of the Dhoon, for the profitable culture of Tea has, however, been convincingly demonstrated. Encouraging reports, on this interesting subject, by Mr. R. Fortune, who has, within the last few months, inspected all the Tea growing Estab-

lishments of the North Western Provinces and the Punjab, will shortly be published, with the remarks on them of Mr. Jameson, Superintendent of the Experimental Tea Plantations, and of the Commissioner of Kumaon, Captain H. Ramsay. These papers will, doubtless, draw much notice both in this country and in England. Rules were declared in September 1855, for the grant of land, in Kumaon and Gurhwal, for Tea Cultivation, on very easy terms, and some such grants have already been occupied. There is what may be fairly called an inexhaustible quantity of suitable land, which can be obtained for the growth of Tea in these Mountains. It will soon be determined whether to part altogether with the experimental Plantations and Factories established by the Government. The first great object of the experiments has been already fully gained, by proof that Teas of excellent quantities can be produced in the selected tracts. Mr. Fortune, at the beginning of this year, brought from China a supply of fresh manufacturers and manipulators, by whom the quality of the Teas is expected to be considerably raised. The objection to parting too soon with the Government Establishments is that seeds and plants are given from them, largely and gratuitously, to all speculators. This assistance, would, of course, be withheld, and competition discouraged to the utmost, were the Establishments to become the property of an individual purchaser or of a Company.

Question of retaining or parting with the Government Factories and Plantations.

307. It may be, in this place, observed that pains have, for four or five years, been devoted to improving the small and weak breed of common Cattle of the Country. The large animals of the Hissar Government Stud have been found to be not adapted for the purpose, and the breeding of 200 of the best bull calves of the Country stock under the care, which has readily been given, of the Superintendent of Studs, has now been authorized as being thought to be a measure of greater promise.

Para. 307.

Measures for improvement of breed of Cattle.

Section IV.

FORESTS.

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308. The appointment of Superintendent of Forests has been created for the care of the extensive, but too long neglected, resources in valuable Timber of the Dehra Dhoon and Shewalik Hills, and of the adjoining Dhoons, or low valleys, of the Bijnour and Gurhwal Districts. The arrangement is too recent to admit of any important benefit being yet ascribable to it; but its working will be sedulously watched, and it is anticipated that valuable results will be attained through it in a very few years.

Para. 308.

Superintendent of Forests appointed for the Dehra Dhoon, Bijnore, and Gurhwal Sub-Himalayan Tracts.

Section VII.

MINING.

309. The most important fact to be mentioned in this Section is the discovery, last year, through the zealous and energetic researches of Lieutenant Colonel H. Drummond, of the Bengal Cavalry, of vast beds of good workable Iron Ore at the foot of the Kumaon Hills, extending North West, at near intervals, from under the Station of Nynee Tal to the neighbourhood of Hurdwar. The Iron Ore of the interior of the Hills is very pure, but, for all general purposes of manufacture, requires to be mixed with coarser varieties of the metal, which are not obtainable excepting at a distance so great as to preclude their use owing to the great cost of transport. There is no coal, yet traced, near these newly found Iron beds; but the thick closely neighbouring forests will yield an abundant supply of charcoal. The best means of turning the Iron to account has been investigated, with much care and ability, by Major R. Strachey, of the Engineers, and his Report, with the views of this Government founded on it, has been, for some months, before the Supreme Government. The practical good from introducing a remunerative manufacture of Iron, in Upper India, need not be dwelt upon. More recently, proposals from the Director of the Ganges Canal have been received and submitted for an experimental manufacture of this Iron near Roorkee, for the use of the Canal Work-shops, where the uncertainty and cost of procuring European Iron from Calcutta are much felt, and an early sanction from the Government of India is hoped for to them.

Para. 309.
Extensive Iron Beds under the Kumaon Hills. Investigation and proposals regarding them. Recent suggestions for a local manufacture of Iron for the Roorkee Work-shops.

310. The Iron and Coal of the Nerbudda Valley are both good, and in sufficient quantities; but they are, unfortunately, nearly entirely situated on different banks of the River. Inquiries have, during the past season, been prosecuted with vigour on the point by a European Firm of character and means; but no result is yet known.

Para. 310.
Iron and Coal of the Nerbudda Valley—on different banks of the River.

311. The Mineral resources of the South East parts of the Mirzapoor District will be examined, in this season, by Mr. D. Smith, a Gentleman deputed as a Coal and Iron Viewer from England.

Para. 311.
Intended investigation in this season of South Eastern Mirzapore.

Section VIII.

SURVEYS.

312. Three large Revenue parties have been at work, in the Provinces, during the seasons 1845-55 and 1855-56, besides detached Surveys in the Neemuch districts, where the work has been satisfactorily completed, of the Goruckpoor Forest Grants, with a view to their convenient Sub-division, and of other smaller tracts, the result, for the three main Surveys, in the two seasons has been

Para. 312.
Three large Survey Parties employed. Their results. Neemuch District surveyed and the old Forest Grants of Goruckpore with a view to Sub-division.

	Square Miles.
Jubbulpoor Survey Party, ...	1214
Saugor Ditto,...	1384
Bundlekhund...	1324

besides 790 square miles of Territory occupied by Native States.

This rate of progress, in a Country covered with a good deal of hill and jungle, is generally satisfactory.

313. The system of Revenue Survey has been brought to much greater perfection, in recent years, especially in the measures for the settlement of the Punjaub, than was aimed at in the first operation of a Survey Settlement of the North-Western Provinces from fifteen to twenty years ago. All these subsequent improvements have been adopted in the Surveys now in progress. There was a discussion, in the year under report, as to the utility of insisting on the rendering of what are technically termed the "Interior details," that is, the blocks of cultivated, culturable, and barren areas, Village sites, Roads, Tanks, Water-courses, &c., by the Professional or Scientific Surveyors. It has been determined that, though accuracy in the Interior field and other detailed measurements may be fairly reckoned on from the Surveys by the Village Putwarrees, which have been before spoken of, yet that the details shall continue to be given, as before, by the Professional Surveyors, both as a check on the Putwarree Maps, and, still more, as desirable for the correct Topographical delineation of the Country in Maps prepared upon an uniform and good plan.

Para. 313.
Present improved system of Survey. Discussion as to requiring "Interior details" from Professional Surveyors. These to be still furnished.

314. A general Geological examination of the Country will be prosecuted, during each cold season, by Mr. H. Medlicott, Professor of Geology at the Thomason College of Roorkee. This inquiry will, of course, be made subservient to his proper duties of instruction at the College.

Para. 314.
Geological Examinations by Professor Medlicott.

Section VIII.

VACCINATION.

315. Special measures for the extension of Vaccination were adopted last year by the appointment of a separate Medical Officer, for the purpose, in the Rohilkhund and Kumaon Divisions. A supply of the virus is kept up, throughout the year, in the Upper Hills and Passes, and this is distributed, with great advantage, during the cool months, to many districts in the plains. In the present year, another Medical Officer has been appointed Superintendent of Vaccination in the Districts of the Agra Division.

Paras. 315 *to* 317.
Appointment of a Superintendent of Vaccination for the Rohilkhund Division and Kumaon. Promising results in the past year. Vaccine Virus preserved throughout the year in the Hill Passes. Later appointment of a Superintendent of the Agra Division.

316. In the Agra District, much had been previously done for the diffusion of Vaccination through the exertions of the able Civil Surgeon, Dr. John Murray; but he had only time to give a brief and intermitted attention to the subject.

317. Mr. Pearson, the Superintendent of Vaccination in Rohilkhund, is an Officer whose returns are minutely checked, and may be received with much confidence. The result of his operations in the first year of the new appointment gives 82,287 persons vaccinated, (56,739 in Rohilkhund, and in Kumaon and Gurhwal, 25,548), and has enabled

him to state that "no insuperable difficulties exist in inducing the people to avail themselves of the remedy, provided it can be offered to them at their own homes." Vaccination, Mr. Pearson thinks, can only successfully be carried on in Rohilkhund in the three coolest months, December, January, and February. The percentage of successful cases in these months was—

In December 1855	58·86
In January 1856	76·09
In February 1856	72·31

The percentage of success in the Hill Districts is considerably higher, and the remedy can be used for a longer period. Mr. Pearson writes—"In the Hills, the progress of Vaccination has been most satisfactory, and there is now, no doubt, a fast growing belief in the minds of the people in its efficacy."

Section XIX.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

318. The Thomason Hospital at Agra is the only large Institution, for Medical reliefs of the highest class, in the Provinces, (excepting, of course, the Military and Jail Hospitals,) and it is only of recent foundation. The number of larger and smaller Dispensaries is, however, now, happily, very great. At all the larger Dispensaries superintended by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, there are from six to twelve beds for Hospital treatment of the most serious Medical or Surgical cases of suffering. A printed Table, showing the number and working of the Dispensaries and their branches during 1855, is placed in the Appendix.* At a cost of Rupees 82,646, of which above Rupees 10,000 were received from private subscriptions, 7,533 In-door, and 2,37,638 Out-door Patients had relief administered to them. Within the last three years, five new principal, and seven new minor, Dispensaries have been established. These Institutions are among the most valuable, as they are the most plainly disinterested, benefits which our Government has conferred upon the people. It has been an especial object to extend the boon in large Cities, by having branch Dispensaries, easily accessible, in different parts of them. Several of these had been, before, established in Benares, and they have been now added to the main Dispensaries of Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly and Delhie. These useful branch Dispensaries, where relief can be quickly procured for all common disorders will be still further multiplied.

Para. 318.

Thomason Hospital recently founded at Agra. Great benefit of Dispensaries.

New Dispensaries recently established.

Extension of Branch Dispensaries in large Cities.

319. Special Dispensaries are provided in all the more unhealthy localities, as in the Rohilkhund Turaee, and the Towns in its vicinity. Small Dispensaries are, also, established within the Hills along the Pilgrim Road to the great Hindoo shrines of Buddreenath and Kedarnath. These latter are supported from the pro-

Para. 319.

Special Dispensaries in the Rohilkhund Turaee, and on the Pilgrim Road in Kumaon.

* No. XV.

ceeds of Local Charitable Endowments. They are much required, for, in one year, 30,000 Pilgrims were counted on the Road, who had, many of them, come from great distances, Peshawur, Rajpootana, Malwa, Goojerat and Mysore.

Para. 320.
Temporary Cholera Relief Depôts at Benares.

320. At seasons of peculiar prevalence and malignity of disease, as in the visitation of Fever and Cholera, from which the Benares Province suffered in the autumn of 1855, temporary Medical Depôts are promptly placed where they can be most useful. This was done in the City and Suburbs of Benares, during the last year, with marked advantage.

Para. 321.
Precautions enforced against Muhamurree in Kumaon and in Gurhwal.

321. The outbreak of a fatal disease, the Muhamurree, with many of the characteristics of the plague, in the Kumaon and Gurhwal Hills, led to the enforcement of special preventive measures during the years 1852-53 and 1853-54. Pure air in houses, and generally cleanly habits, are the best security against a recurrence of this peculiarly serious malady. These necessary precautions are carefully maintained under the superintendence of Mr. Pearson, whose duties in regard to Vaccine lead to his residence and travelling in the Hills in the hot and rainy months.

Para. 322.
New Lunatic Asylums, on the most approved plan, under construction at Benares, Meerut, and Bareilly.

322. In connection with the public health, the building of new Lunatic Asylums at the Central points of Benares, Bareilly and Meerut, may be mentioned. These are in rapid progress, and are on the most approved plans, with ample space and means for the amusement and light healthful employment of the inmates, whose cases may not absolutely compel restraint.

Section VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paras. 323 *to* 328.
Notice of a few Special Subjects.

323. A few separate topics may be worth notice in this concluding Section of the Report.

Remains of Ancient Structures of interest protected at the Kootab, Budaon, and Jounpoor.
Exploration of the Ruins of the old Boodhist Temple at Sarnath near Benares. Photograph impressions of the remaining Sculptures taken.
Publication of the Series of early Mahomedan Historians selected by Sir Henry Elliott.
Continuation of Statistical Memoirs of Districts.
Examination of site for a new Military Sanatarium in the Kumaon Hills.

324. Measures have been adopted, under the direction of the late Governor General of India, for preserving from further decay any ancient structures of remarkable interest or beauty throughout the Country. One of the fine arches of the enclosure round the Kootub Minar, near Delhie, has been taken down, stone by stone, and replaced with striking fidelity and skill. The domes of the surrounding galleries have been thoroughly protected against gradual injury from weather. The roof of the large old Mosque at Budaon has been similarly protected. The interior of the ancient Fort, which marks the days when an independent dynasty ruled at Jounpoor, has been cleared and repaired, and the space is now used as an ornamental garden.

325. The Ruins of the Boodhist Temple of Sarnath, near Benares, which belong to a remote age, have been carefully explored, and Photographic impressions will be taken of the sculptured surface of the buildings still standing but likely to be destroyed by time. A Memoir has been prepared of all particulars of the examination of these Ruins.

326. The printing, in a carefully revised edition, of the standard early Histories in Persian, of the Mahomedan Rulers of India, the series of which was selected by Sir Henry Elliot, has been commenced. This Resolution has been recently noticed with approval in a Despatch from the Hon'ble Court. Two of the Works will soon be published, and the whole will be completed as competent Editors can be found, with leisure for the purpose.

327. The series of Statistical Memoirs of Districts is being gradually carried out. The Volume for Budaon has issued; that for Allygurh is on the eve of appearing. Mr. Spankie, the intelligent Magistrate and Collector of the District, has made arrangements to complete the Memoir for Seharunpoor during the progress of its Revenue Re-settlement.

328. An investigation has been made, and reports rendered, on the best site for another Military Sanatarium in the Kumaon Hills near Nynee Tall. It is probable that even more eligible sites may be discovered than those first-named, in which the choice was restricted, a good deal, by the desire to make use of the advantages of the existing Nynee Tal Settlement. The question may become of earlier practical interest from the increased employment of European Troops in Oude, to which Kumaon is more near, and may be found more convenient, than any of the other British Hill Territories.

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES ACCOMPANYING THE FIRST FOUR SECTIONS OF THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Appendix I. Table showing the Area, Population, and Revenue of the Districts and Tracts subject to the Government of the North Western Provinces.

Ditto II. Statement of the Administration of Criminal Justice during 1855 in all the Districts under the orders of the Sudder Court.

Ditto III. Circular Order of May 25th 1844, regarding the distribution of business between Magistrates and Collectors and the Officers subordinate to them, with subsequent Circular of Sudder Board of September 14th 1855.

Ditto IV. Instruction issued by the North-Western Provinces Government in connection with Regulation II. 1832.

Ditto V. Triennial Statement of all crimes committed in the Police Divisions under the North-Western Provinces Government.

Ditto VI. Resolution regarding the arming and training of men selected from the District Establishments.

Ditto VII. Circular Orders regarding the building of new Police Thannas, with Plan.

APPENDICES TO GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, FOR 1855-56.

Appendix VIII. Saharunpoor Settlement Instructions.

Ditto IX. Goruckpoor Re-Settlement Instructions.

Ditto X. Resolution of 28th March 1856, regarding Hulkabundee Arrangements, Education of Putwarrees, &c.

Ditto XI. Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances in the North-West Provinces for 1855-56.

Ditto XII. Letter dated 31st October 1855 to the address of the Supreme Government on the state and prospects of Education in the North-Western Provinces.

Ditto XIII. Memorandum on Tolls.

Ditto XIV. Rules for the occupation of Land by Railway Engineers.

Ditto XV. Notification regarding Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces.

Appendix No. I.

STATEMENT of Area, Population and Revenue of the North-Western Provinces.

Division.	District.	According to the Census prepared in 1852-53.			For 1854-55.						Remarks.
		Area in Sqr. miles.	Population.	Townships.	Land Revenue.	Abkaree including Opium.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous & Sayer.	Customs.	Grand Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
Delhi, ...	Bhutteeana, ...	3017·7	112974	Not given.	141936	0	5538	639	53171	201284	
	Paneeput, ...	1269·9	389085	538	818272	7046	10092	5412	.....	840820	
	Hissar, ...	3294·2	330852	653	466287	3748	7676	867	791018	1269596	
	Delhi, ...	789·7	435744	568	441688	60965	68803	7387	1166237	1745080	
	Rohtuck, ...	1340·4	377013	300	631166	3411	11710	1145	.....	647432	
	Goorgaon, ...	1939·1	662486	1274	1058769	6295	15148	2964	A 1381019	2464195	A Collections of the Hodul Customs Division.
Meerut, ...	Dehra Dhoon, ...	673·8	32083	Not given.	42697	19298	4040	123260	.....	189295	
	Saharunpore, ...	2162·3	801325	1904	1081962	39336	50195	3155	.....	1174648	
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	1646·3	672861	1138	1109954	35490	21489	3858	.....	1170791	
	Meerut, ...	2200·1	1135072	1638	1703096	84045	54246	7642	.....	1849029	
	Boolundshuhur, ...	1823·6	778342	1576	1069629	14829	23430	8284	.....	1116172	
	Allygurh, ...	2153·4	1134565	1997	1974086	37874	68959	12593	.....	2093512	
Rohilkhund,	Bijnore, ...	1900·0	695521	3030	1203606	19625	25062	7181	.....	1255474	
	Moradabad, ...	2698·8	1138461	3484	1347988	39655	69970	5142	.....	1462755	
	Budaon, ...	2401·9	1019161	2232	1119810	41269	45709	3045	.....	1209833	
	Bareilly, ...	3119·1	1378268	3563	1776815	124162	91670	21098	.....	2013745	
	Shahjehanpore, ...	2308·4	986096	2785	1059334	87651	31117	2147	.....	1180249	
Agra, ...	Muttra, ...	1613·4	862909	1019	1665735	30589	3104	1787	.....	1729152	
	Agra, ...	1864·9	1001961	1143	1613076	50352	94063	4361	1966885	3728737	
	Furruckabad, ...	2122·9	1064607	2017	1336845	19639	69677	2035	.....	1528196	
	Mynpoorie, ...	2020·2	832714	1344	1263362	34572	36541	963	.....	1335438	
	Etawah, ...	1677·0	610965	1495	1274134	21414	15621	4861	.....	1316030	
Allahabad, .	Cawnpore, ...	2348·0	1174556	2257	2139950	143460	61277	8844	.....	2353531	B Including Non-Regulation Pergunnahs of Mahobah and Jeitpore.
	Futtehpore, ...	1583·1	679787	1617	1425680	65965	25942	989	.....	1518576	
	Humeerpore, B	2694·6	605589	C 997	1133694	30176	10412	1824	.....	1176106	C This does not include the Townships of the Non-Regulation Pergunnahs Mahobah and Jeitpore.
	Banda, ...	3009·6	743872	1257	1594652	42017	26119	17135	.....	1679923	
	Allahabad, ...	2788·7	1379788	4003	2128777	143992	77203	2645	421271	2773888	

Benares, ..	Goruckpore, ...	7340·2	3087874	15714	2127749	203386	113514	53178	.....	2497827	
	Azimgurh, ...	2516·4	1653251	6270	1490890	101372	64874	3782	.....	1660918	
	Jounpore,...	1552·2	1143749	3431	1253786	68990	50217	3318	.....	1376311	
	Mirzapore, ...	5152·3	1104315	5280	839509	103930	54474	20585	119438	1137936	
	Benares, ...	995·3	851757	2296	903645	156876	72012	4023	.....	1136556	
	Ghazeepore, ...	2181·0	1596324	5088	1509405	119905	103535	2462	.....	1735307	
	Total of the Regulation Districts, ...	76198·7	30473927	81908	40747984	2061334	1511376	348611	5899039	50568344	
	Non-Regulation Districts.	From Census of 1847-48.*									
Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.	Saugor, ...	1857·9	305594	....	787114	27598	26320	6578	.....	847610	
	Dumoh, ...	2428·2	363584	....							
	Jubbulpore, ...	6237·3	442771	....							
	Seonee, ...	1459·2	227070	....	646631	51500	26164	8544	.....	732839	
	Mundla, ...	†6170·0	†225092	....							
	Hoshungabad, ...	1916·8	242641	....	481877	64443	17637	2991	.....	566948	
	Baitool, ...	990·5	93441	....							
	Nursingpore, ...	501·9	254486	....	316842	17976	13387	1836	.....	350041	
	Jaloun, D	2313·7	246297	....	1376936	23121	7535	20893	.....	1428485	
	Jhansee, ...	1394·0	300000	....	497058	14253	4497	2423	E 268409	786640	
	Chundeyree, ...	556·3	87260	....	121716	5026	1581	2107	.....	130430	
Jawud Neemuch,	Jawud Neemuch, ..	443·5	84866	....	355788	6221	765	5834	.....	368608	
Nimar, ...	Nimar, British & Scindiah's, F	269·1	25727	....	150008	18636	....	24511	.....	193155	
Ajmere, ...	Ajmere, including all Mairwara, G ..	2891·2	287290	....	302274	8284	11160	5606	112147	439471	
Kumaon, ...	Kumaon, ...	11972·9	605830	....	201804	4262	11704	9544	.....	227314	
	Gurhwal, ...										
	Total of the Non-Regulation Districts, ..	41402·5	3791949	....	5238048	241320	120750	90867	380556	6071541	
	Grand Total, . ..	117601·2	31265876	81908	45986032	2302654	1632126	439478	6279595	56639885	

D Including Kutchwahagurh.
E Collections of the Calpee and Rajpore Customs Divisions.

F Area and Population for British Nimar alone.
G Including all Mairwara for columns 6—11; but the area and Population are for Ajmere and British Mairwara.

* No Census of later date.

† From Board's Statistical Precis of 1854-55.

Appendix

No.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons brought to trial, convicted, com-
Provinces, the average duration of cases, and the proportion of persons
population during

	Districts.	1 Population.	2 Area in square miles.	3 Total number of cases.	4 Number of persons brought to trial inclusive of cases pending at close of past year.	5 Number convicted.	6 Committed to Sessions.	7 Acquitted.	8 Otherwise disposed of.
Dehlie, ..	Paneeput, ...	389085	1270	511	1178	809	35	304	5
	Hissar, ...	330852	3294	487	942	766	55	96	13
	Dehlie, ...	435744	789	1278	2566	1700	49	758	24
	Rohtuck, ...	377013	1340	459	1077	826	17	215	12
	Goorgaon, ...	662486	1939	865	2083	1471	53	528	10
Meerut, ..	Dehra Dhoon, ...	32083	673	285	528	250	3	269	5
	Saharunpore, ...	801325	2162	977	2096	1044	98	881	32
	Moozuffernuggur, ..	672861	1646	820	1914	1070	54	696	43
	Meerut, ...	1135072	2200	1321	3201	1595	65	1410	43
	Boolundshuhur, ...	778342	1823	907	2372	1054	98	1073	4
	Allygurh, ...	1134575	2153	1318	2870	1506	114	1177	13
Rohilkhund,	Bijnore, ...	695521	1900	689	1533	820	124	559	8
	Moradabad, ...	1138461	2698	1536	3575	1959	98	1409	44
	Budaon, ...	1019161	2401	1408	3224	1829	172	1156	4
	Bareilly, ...	1378268	3119	2500	4759	2419	246	2012	28
	Shahjehanpore, ...	986096	2308	1876	3641	2373	130	1098	14
Agra, ...	Muttra, ...	862909	1613	1043	2496	1142	78	1232	11
	Agra, ...	1001961	1864	2240	4801	2829	125	1738	11
	Furruckabad, ...	1064607	2122	2001	4380	2398	239	1639	9
	Mynpoorie, ...	832717	2020	1318	2995	1695	79	1198	11
	Etawah, ...	610965	1677	795	1713	845	69	738	20
Allahabad, ..	Cawnpore, ...	1174556	2348	2259	4883	2536	189	2006	17
	Futtehpore, ...	679787	1583	992	2322	1192	151	952	0
	Humeerpore, ...	548604	2241	945	1862	1002	118	709	7
	Banda, ...	743872	3009	1483	3051	1740	172	1087	4
	Allahabad, ...	1379788	2788	1467	3171	1866	184	921	7
Benares, ..	Goruckpore, ...	3087874	7340	1304	3350	1811	181	1283	1
	Azimgurh, ...	1653251	2506	1637	3226	1871	310	963	20
	Jounpore, ...	1143749	1552	1219	2419	1507	131	746	7
	Mirzapore, ...	1104315	5152	1257	2232	1268	119	810	5
	Benares, ...	851757	995	1630	3235	1807	126	1177	23
	Ghazeepore, ...	1596324	2181	1598	2954	1648	84	1123	17
	Total, ...	30303981	72706	40434	86649	48648	3766	31963	472
									NON-REGULATION
Kumaon, ..	Kumaon, ...	369223	6962	315	667	395	24	288	2
	Gurhwal, ...	236687	0	198	397	213	15	155	2
Saugor, ..	Saugor, ...	305594	1857	1634	2824	1924	134	743	18
	Dumoh, ...	363584	2428	560	869	577	77	209	6
	Jubbulpore, ...	442771	6237	1124	2186	1352	120	674	15
	Mundla, ...	0	0	324	606	379	22	184	6
	Seonee, ...	227070	1459	393	563	459	18	80	0
	Hoshungabad, ...	242641	1916	550	1003	571	35	305	24
	Baitool, ...	93441	990	246	528	273	24	130	0
	Nursingpore, ...	254486	501	541	920	560	103	228	12
	Oocheyra, ...	0	0	398	609	435	41	120	3
Jhansie, ..	Chundeyree, ...	87260	440	420	730	524	33	170	3
	Jaloun, ...	0	0	849	1590	906	68	586	3
	Jhansie, ...	0	0	904	1657	961	139	515	14
	Total, ...	2622757	22790	8456	15149	9529	853	4332	108
	Grand Total, ...	32926738	95496	48890	101798	58177	4619	36295	580

No. 11.

10.

mitted and acquitted in the Magisterial and Sessions' Courts in the North-Western arrested, brought to trial, convicted and released, in each District, to the year 1855.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL AT CLOSE OF YEAR.			Average of acquittals to persons tried.	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CASE.		Total number of witnesses summoned.	Detained 1 day.	Detained 2 days.	Detained 3 days.	Detained 4 days and upwards.
In Jail.	On bail.	Total.		With Police Agency.	Without Police.					
14	11	25	26·48	8	6	3230	3108	120	0	2
8	4	12	10·46	13	5	2883	2775	62	32	14
29	6	35	30·24	6	3	7732	7508	189	35	0
1	6	7	20·32	7	4	2950	2723	134	13	80
3	18	21	25·73	13	9	5314	5080	192	25	17
0	1	1	51·53	10	8	1211	1167	12	20	12
23	18	41	43·54	13	16	4835	3430	646	384	375
3	48	51	38·24	18	6	3990	3769	137	38	46
14	74	88	45·92	11	8	10845	9534	1083	201	27
37	106	143	48·22	18	14	7137	5809	836	261	231
20	40	60	42·08	13	11	13881	13564	112	135	70
9	13	22	37·19	4	1	6826	4892	1049	466	419
39	26	65	40·65	21	9	10791	85 2	1155	503	631
48	15	63	36·61	9	4	14716	13299	1319	98	0
30	24	54	43·01	17	9	15792	14435	1092	222	43
11	15	26	30·49	5	4	18391	16942	1165	181	103
4	29	33	50·24	14	10	9093	8830	217	44	2
53	45	98	37·04	17	13	6074	3936	1138	511	489
21	74	95	38·33	13	13	16591	13900	1919	401	371
9	3	12	40·3	17	8	10120	9725	343	14	38
21	20	41	44·67	17	10	5935	5397	373	72	93
61	74	135	42·4	13	5	15968	14326	970	266	406
4	23	27	41·48	8	8	5733	5415	246	66	6
10	16	26	38·76	18	8	5600	5421	133	39	7
29	19	48	36·24	14	9	8099	7218	620	175	86
170	23	193	30 99	12	10	9730	9572	0	130	28
73	1	74	39·17	20	13	13807	12407	1060	270	70
23	39	62	30·62	7	4	7780	7431	172	89	88
10	18	28	31·29	9	5	4553	4344	175	32	2
13	17	30	36·86	11	10	7911	7381	387	137	6
19	83	102	37·84	9	9	11417	11005	376	36	0
38	44	82	33·33	19	15	17869	13453	3491	768	157
847	953	1800	37·89	12½	8½	286804	256298	20923	5664	3919
PROVINCES.										
4	9	13	35·73	16	28	1467	1406	38	5	18
0	12	12	4·46	49	24	693	541	113	28	11
3	2	5	26·25	7	11	6297	6167	95	25	10
0	0	0	24·21	9	5	3523	3284	184	36	19
13	12	25	31·4	10	5	3652	2072	644	454	482
14	1	15	31·45	5	2	963	642	98	86	137
4	2	6	14·36	4	4	1447	1219	147	24	57
42	26	68	33·47	15	9	3602	2947	369	131	155
93	8	101	30·44	19	8	1084	789	131	110	54
7	10	17	25·58	15	8	2646	2174	242	120	110
9	1	10	20·13	12	5	1714	1316	218	127	53
0	0	0	23·38	5	5	1630	1628	2	0	0
15	12	27	35·56	10	9	3121	2475	505	87	54
24	4	28	31·88	13	7	4703	4529	109	42	23
228	99	327	29·44	13½	9	36542	31189	2895	1275	1183
1075	1052	2127	36·62	....	....	323346	287487	23818	6939	5102

Appendix

No.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons brought to trial, convicted, com-
Provinces, the average duration of cases, and the proportion of persons
population during

	Districts.	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		Result of Sessions Cases.						Punishment in District Courts.				
		Convicted.	Referred to Nizamut Adawlut.	Acquitted.	Died, escaped, &c.	Commitment cancelled.	Average of acquittals to number tried.	3 years' imprisonment.	Above 6 months and under 3 years.	Under 6 months.	Fined.	Flogged.
Dehlie,	Paneeput,	16	1	14	0	1	45·16	9	91	88	428	4
	Hissar,	43	1	4	0	1	8·33	24	91	145	320	6
	Dehlie,	19	2	27	1	0	56·25	24	149	207	998	57
	Rohtuck,	9	5	5	0	0	26·31	44	70	185	305	10
	Goorgaon,	47	1	1	0	0	2·04	23	71	136	1033	5
Meerut,	Dehra Dhoon,	3	1	1	0	0	20·	5	12	47	150	10
	Saharunpore,	75	7	3	0	0	3·52	21	134	194	371	59
	Moozuffernuggur,	24	14	9	0	0	19·14	17	112	149	517	5
	Meerut,	35	10	14	0	0	23·72	20	153	181	850	41
	Boolundshuhur,	51	10	43	0	0	41·34	3	28	211	493	14
	Allygurh,	49	48	31	0	0	24·21	12	83	357	660	15
Rohilkhund,	Bijnore,	64	40	13	0	6	15·21	12	47	205	245	31
	Moradabad,	67	20	22	0	5		64	102	501	779	6
	Budaon,	55	26	48	0	3	37·2	36	230	428	829	13
	Bareilly,	156	39	59	0	3	23·22	173	493	576	792	41
	Shahjehanpore,	90	21	32	0	4	22·37	77	77	626	735	38
Agra,	Muttra,	43	10	28	0	1	34·56	13	51	229	737	15
	Agra,	67	31	30	1	4	23·43	32	242	282	889	147
	Furruckabad,	159	33	57	0	0	22·89	29	112	496	1148	25
	Mynpoorie,	59	18	17	0	7	25·97	20	67	292	859	18
	Etawah,	27	5	19	1			16	51	176	278	5
Allahabad,	Cawnpore,	117	23	75	0	3	34·88	14	102	271	1329	51
	Futtehpore,	114	13	28	0	0	18·06	31	94	212	375	18
	Humeerpore,	30	7	27	0	4	42·18	27	73	177	485	21
	Banda,	64	3	29	3	20	30·2	19	129	436	787	39
	Allahabad,	61	81	11	0	1	7·18	74	132	481	727	27
Benares,	Goruckpore,	107	36	47	2	0	24·73	74	222	374	816	4
	Azimgurh,	228	8	50	1	66	17·48	48	295	647	540	77
	Jounpore,	95	28	15	0	4	10·86	43	132	356	670	40
	Mirzapore,	63	45	47	1	6	30·32	25	98	253	562	34
	Benares,	84	19	21	31	0	16·93	30	106	462	881	17
	Ghazeepore,	51	7	21	1	2	26·58	73	329	193	644	52
	Total,	2172	613	848	42	141	23.34	1132	4178	9773	20032	945
											NON-REGULATION	
Kumaon,	Kumaon,	22	9	7	0	1	18·42	16	30	33	291	10
	Gurhwal,							6	6	33	133	4
Saugor,	Saugor,	99	3	22	1	0	17·74	38	251	489	1032	46
	Dumoh,	42	1	28	0	0	39·43	18	119	103	282	33
	Jubbulpore,	88	5	23	4	0	19·82	18	154	407	580	64
	Mundla,	22	0	5	0	0	18·51	10	70	169	112	7
	Seonee,	16	12	7	0	0	20·	34	46	111	217	39
	Hoshungabad,	21	3	11	9	0	31·42	27	41	110	343	22
	Baitool,	11	2	6	0	0	31·57	6	21	64	170	4
	Nursingpore,	64	6	17	1	0	19·54	7	100	162	213	39
	Oocheyra,	11	3	4	0	3	22·22	3	32	87	252	22
Jhansie,	Chundeyree,	185	15	19	0	0	8·67	0	67	160	234	35
	Jaloun,							18	33	127	574	27
	Jhansie,							9	59	177	585	75
	Total	581	59	149	15	4	18·88	240	1029	2232	5018	427
	Grand Total	2753	672	997	57	145	22·54	1372	5207	12005	25050	1372

Agra, the 31st May 1856.

No. II.—*(Continued.)*

10.

mitted and acquitted in the Magisterial and Sessions' Courts in the North-Western arrested, brought to trial, convicted and released, in each District, to the year 1855.

31	32	33	34	35	
Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Proportion of arrests to population.	Ditto of persons brought to trial to ditto.	Ditto of convicted to ditto.	Ditto of released to ditto.	Remarks.
1148	1 to 338	1 to 330	1 to 480	1 to 1279	N. B.—The population and area of the Districts in the Regulation Provinces have been taken from the Census Report, and of those in the Non-Regulation Provinces from Shakespear's Tables.
908	1 to 364	1 to 351	1 to 431	1 to 3446	
2470	1 to 176	1 to 169	1 to 256	1 to 574	
1056	1 to 362	1 to 350	1 to 456	1 to 1753	
2042	1 to 324	1 to 318	1 to 450	1 to 1254	
519	1 to 61	1 to 60	1 to 128	1 to 119	
2038	1 to 363	1 to 382	1 to 767	1 to 864	
1685	1 to 397	1 to 351	1 to 638	1 to 966	
3144	1 to 367	1 to 354	1 to 711	1 to 805	
2249	1 to 346	1 to 323	1 to 747	1 to 725	
2833	1 to 400	1 to 325	1 to 753	1 to 963	
1509	1 to 460	1 to 453	1 to 848	1 to 1244	
3499	1 to 325	1 to 318	1 to 581	1 to 807	
3155	1 to 323	1 to 316	1 to 556	1 to 881	
4622	1 to 298	1 to 289	1 to 580	1 to 685	
3548	1 to 277	1 to 270	1 to 415	1 to 898	
2447	1 to 352	1 to 345	1 to 755	1 to 700	
4679	1 to 212	1 to 208	1 to 354	1 to 576	
4235	1 to 251	1 to 243	1 to 443	1 to 649	
2983	1 to 279	1 to 278	1 to 491	1 to 695	
1652	1 to 369	1 to 356	1 to 724	1 to 827	
4746	1 to 247	1 to 240	1 to 463	1 to 585	
2289	1 to 296	1 to 292	1 to 569	1 to 736	
1800	1 to 304	1 to 293	1 to 547	1 to 773	
2989	1 to 282	1 to 243	1 to 427	1 to 776	
3122	1 to 441	1 to 435	1 to 739	1 to 1498	
3322	1 to 929	1 to 921	1 to 1705	1 to 2406	
3123	1 to 529	1 to 512	1 to 883	1 to 1716	
2322	1 to 489	1 to 472	1 to 758	1 to 1533	
2121	1 to 520	1 to 512	1 to 870	1 to 1363	
3130	1 to 272	1 to 263	1 to 471	1 to 723	
2815	1 to 567	1 to 540	1 to 968	1 to 1421	
84200	1 to 359	1 to 350	1 to 622	1 to 948	
PROVINCES.					
608	1 to 607	1 to 553	1 to 934	1 to 1584	
392	1 to 603	1 to 596	1 to 1111	1 to 1526	Area not known.
2822	1 to 108	1 to 108	1 to 158	1 to 411	
858	1 to 423	1 to 418	1 to 630	1 to 1739	
2150	1 to 205	1 to 202	1 to 327	1 to 656	
589	0	0	0	0	Population and area not known.
542	1 to 418	1 to 403	1 to 494	1 to 2838	
975	1 to 841	1 to 241	1 to 442	1 to 795	
516	1 to 181	1 to 176	1 to 342	1 to 718	
901	1 to 282	1 to 276	1 to 454	1 to 1116	
607	0	0	0	0	Population and area not known.
722	1 to 120	1 to 119	1 to 166	1 to 513	
1532	0	0	0	0	
1607	0	0	0	0	Population and area not known.
14821					
99021					

H. W. DASHWOOD,
Register.

Appendix No. III.

CIRCULAR No. 745 A.— To the Commissioners of Divisions—Judicial Department, Nynee Tal, the 25th May 1854.

ALL the replies to the Circular Order No. 155 A., dated 29th November 1853, having now been received, and laid before the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, I am directed, with reference to the information contained in them, to communicate the following observations.

2. The Returns do not uniformly show, in a distinct manner, what it was the main object of the Circular Order to learn, *viz.*, how the Magistrate and Collector in each district distributes the various duties of his office among the several officers subordinate to him, and the amount of duty performed repectively by himself and them.

3. The practice in regard to the distribution of the duties appears to vary in different districts, according to the particular views, or preference for particular portions of business, on the part of the superior officer.

4. In ome cases he arranges the district into sub-divisions, placing each of his subordinate officers in immediate control of one such sub-division, including the performance of all duties, whether in the Criminal or Revenue Department, connected with it; and retaining in his own hands one of the sub-divisions, together with the nomination and removal of the higher Native Officers, and the general supervision and control of the business of all kinds transacted throughout the district.

5. In other cases, the Magistrate and Collector keeps the whole district in his own hands, referring only individual cases as they arise, and as he thinks fit, to his subordinate officers.

6. In others, again, he reserves to himself, almost exclusively, the Revenue business of his office, and makes over, practically, the charge of the Police, and of the duties connected with it, to his Joint Magistrate.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion, that the system of administration in so important a respect, as that now under consideration, should be regulated on an authorized and consistent plan; and that which he would desire to be followed in all districts, is the first of those above-mentioned; which, while it admits and requires an effective responsibility on the part of the superior officer, provides also for the whole time and attention of one subordinate officer being given to a sub-division of convenient extent, in the administration of which he will have the best training for the performance of every class of duty arising in the management of a district, in whatever Department.

8. On a plan of administration and control, such as is above approved and enjoined, His Honor is especially desirous that it should be understood that the personal reponsibility of the Magistrate, in regard to the general direction of the Police, to the tracing the perpetrators of every serious crime, and to the exact and complete preparation of commitments for trial, will be held to be as strong as that for the due discharge of the Revenue duties of the joint office of Magistrate and Collector.

9. In every important Police case, the Magistrate should follow closely, the course of enquiry held by his subordinate officers in all the sub-divisions; and before the commitment is submitted for trial, he should carefully examine the proceedings, and see that all necessary parts of the evidence have been thoroughly sifted, and are regularly and clearly exhibited for the determination of the Sessions Court.

10. You are requested to forward the accompanying printed copies of these orders, for the information and guidance of the Magistrates and Collectors within your Division.

No. 15. – *To all Revenue Authorities, North-Western Provinces, dated Agra, the* 14*th September* 1855.

Distribution of business between Heads of Offices and Subordinates.

Under instructions from Government, the Sudder Board of Revenue for these Provinces required the special attention of all Collectors and Revenue Officers in charge of districts, to the annexed extract of the orders of Government No. 921 A., dated 2nd May last, to the address of the Officiating Commissioner of the Meerut Division, relative to the principles to be observed in the distribution of business, between heads of Offices and subordinates.

ANNEXURE.

EXTRACT Paragraphs 2 *to* 7, *of Orders No.* 921 *A., dated* 2*nd May* 1855, *from Secretary to Government, North-West Provinces, to Officiating Commissioner of Meerut Division.*

Paragraph 2*nd.* The Lieutenant-Governor, in reply, desires me to remark that, in the division of business, the principle to be observed is that, as far as the subordinate officers are fit to be entrusted with such powers, they should have the full opportunity of acquiring experience in all the fixed and usual branches of Administration.

3*rd.* The systematic reservation by a Collector of any portion of the permanent work of his office, the Lieutenant-Governor would, therefore, treat only as exceptional, until the officers in charge of sub-divisions have given proof of the general knowledge, and of the prompt and accurate habits of business, which are necessary to their being employed in the discharge of all descriptions of duty.

4*th.* Of course, as is mentioned by you to be the practice of the Collector of Meerut, in the application of the above principle, the Collector would keep himself regularly informed of the course of procedure, in all points, on the part of officers under him, and would require them to refer to him before acting in any matter of difficulty.

5*th.* The rule now explained would not apply to the special or occasional duties, such as the re-settlement of a district, the introduction of Hulkabundee arrangements, which includes an entire revision of the putwaree establishments, or any other peculiar and extensive administrative measures.

6*th.* The whole charge of these last mentioned kinds of duties might appropriately be kept by the Collector in his own hand, or committed to a single Subordinate Officer, as he should see fit.

7*th*. "Where a district is much disorganized, and the personal control by the Collector of the course of current collections in every Tehseel division is necessary to enable him to judge promptly, when to show a fair indulgence, and when to apply a suitable measure of coercion, an exception may also be rightly admitted to the enforcement of the general principle. All such cases should, however, be made matter of special report for the information of the Commissioner, and so also, as the occasion may arise, in regard to any other particular branch of the Administration.

Appendix No. IV.

No. 1675 of 1856.

Judicial Department, Agra, the 6th March 1856.

Resolution.

The returns to the Circular No 1794, dated 22nd August 1855, calling for opinions upon the expediency of modifying the provisions of Regulation II of 1832, having been received and laid before the Lieutenant-Governor, the following Resolution is recorded on the subject:—

1. There is not found to exist a sufficient unanimity of opinion, or clear practical ground of proved inconvenience or encouragement to criminal habits, such as would warrant the Government in applying to the Legislative Council for a modification of the Regulation.

2. But it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor, that without any alteration of the Law and in full conformity with its intent and object, the present ordinary procedure of the Police in reference to its provisions may be readily improved.

3. The principle upon which the Regulation was enacted is, that an enquiry in any case of simple burglary or theft should not be forced upon the injured parties against their will, so as to cause them, possibly, a greater loss and annoyance than that arising from the offence itself.

4. But, on the other hand, it would go beyond the true meaning of the Law, to allow the impression to prevail that the Police are indifferent to the occurrence of such crimes, and that they are matters into which enquiry would not promptly and closely be made if the sufferers from them should themselves be desirous of it.

5. Thannahdars may, accordingly, be properly authorized, on the hearing of the occurrence of simple burglaries or thefts, and especially where predatory practices of the kind may have become of any frequency, to proceed to the spot, to place themselves in communication with the persons robbed, and if these parties should show a real desire that an investigation should be held to point out to them the means of making it legal by presenting a written petition for the purpose.

6. It may reasonably be hoped, that the latter class of thannahdars, who will now be employed under the higher rates of pay recently authorized, and with the greater care and strictness in regulating promotions in the Police Force generally, which may be expected from the rules now in force, may be trusted to carry out orders to the above effect with judgment and carefulness according to their true spirit, and so as not to cause any persons, upon whose property burglaries or thefts unattended with personal violence have been committed, to take part in public investigations regarding them, which they would themselves be reluctant to institute.

7. It will be the duty of the Commissioners of Divisions to watch the manner in which the discretion intimated by this Resolution, is employed, and to give such cautions and instructions for the guidance of the Magistrates and subordinate Police as to the right mode of acting on it as may, from time to time, be found necessary.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Crimes committed in the

		Meerut Division.			Delhie Division.			Rohilkhund Division.		
		Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.
		11297-7.	4578032.	6949705.	11340-5.	2135183.	3591518-2-8.	12488-2.	6217507.	6510790.
		Crimes and offences ascertained to have occurred								
		1853.	1854.	1855.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1853.	1854.	1855
1.—Violent offences against the person.	Murder by Thugs ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto by ditto on the River ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto by other Cases ..	30	33	29	20	12	16	58	68	61
	Ditto with Dacoity ..	0	0	0	*	1	0	1	0	1
	Ditto with River Dacoity ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with Highway Robbery ..	2	1	1	1	0	2	3	2	1
	Ditto with Burglary ..	2	2	3	1	0	0	2	1	1
	Ditto with Theft ..	2	5	3	*	1	4	3	1	1
	Ditto by administering Drugs* ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto of Children for their ornaments ..	5	4	1	1	2	2	5	6	11
	Ditto with Cattle-stealing ..	1	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
	Wounding with intent to murder ..	8	5	6	2	2	4	6	7	13
	Culpable homicide ..	51	45	35	24	25	24	43	46	48
	Affrays with homicide ..	11	9	12	0	5	7	12	9	17
	Affray with violent breach of the Peace ..	27	22	7	11	3	11	35	49	47
	Assault with severe wounding ..	142	131	60	39	32	40	195	243	250
	Rape ..	6	7	9	9	5	2	7	14	23
	Total..	288	269	169	109	89	113	370	447	474
2.—Offences against property with violence (not included under head 1.)	Dacoity with Torture ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with severe wounding or injury ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	River ditto with ditto ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Highway Robbery with ditto ..	8	7	6	4	10	3	4	12	7
	Burglary with ditto ..	19	17	11	1	0	0	16	13	16
	Theft with ditto ..	26	29	13	4	6	3	22	16	16
	Theft by administering Drugs ..	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1
	Cattle-stealing with personal injury ..	8	4	4	1	2	1	0	0	3
	Total..	64	60	35	11	20	9	43	44	43
3.—Simple offences against property without aggravated circumstances.	Dacoity ..	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	River Dacoity ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Highway Robbery ..	15	14	2	20	12	15	13	8	5
	Burglary ..	1633	1802	2021	267	256	19:	2855	2738	2441
	Theft ..	3389	3249	2687	719	888	72.	7223	6893	6004
	Cattle-stealing ..	1520	1837	1878	595	588	574	1407	1281	1300
	Receiving stolen property knowingly ..	114	125	137	80	98	85	32	54	84
	Arson and Incendiarism ..	13	21	16	3	1	1	48	25	10
	Forgery ..	7	6	2	6	0	4	9	8	14
	Total..	6692	7054	6748	1690	1793	1598	11587	11007	9858
4.—Miscellaneous.	Child stealing, to sell into slavery and for other illegal purposes.. ..	8	14	5	2	6	4	10	7	4
	Suttee, aiding and abetting ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Importation of slaves and sale or purchase of imported slaves	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	1
	Coining and altering ..	6	3	10	0	2	4	2	6	3
	Perjury ..	13	12	22	26	20	14	17	21	20
	Smuggling* ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	False imprisonment* ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Procuring or causing abortion* ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Adultery ..	6	1	1	1	2	0	5	11	5
	Total ..	33	30	38	33	32	22	35	46	33
5.—Crimes not specified above.. ..		3889	4095	3911	2706	3042	2855	5564	5667	5136
6.—Attempts to commit any of the above ..		2459	2198	1362	18	203	138	2262	1927	1821

* The Divisional Statements afford no information

No. V.

several Divisions of the N. W. Provinces during the past three years.

Agra Division.			Allahabad Division.			Benares Division.			Saugor Division.			Kumaon Division.			Total for the N W.P. including Saugor.		
Area in square miles	Population.	Land Revenue.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Area in square miles	Population.	Land Revenue	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.
9302.	4373156.	7153152.	12990-4.	4448422.	8425046.	19737-6.	9437270.	8124930.	40840.	31015S7.	4616346.	10360.	604010.	198067.	127734076.	33946016.	45567614-2-8

in 1855 as compared with the two preceding years.

1853.	1854.	1855.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1853.	1854	1855.	1853.	1854	1855.	1853.	1854.	1855.
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
78	70	60	58	59	53	42	39	40	43	42	37	5	4	5	334	332	301
1	1	0	4	3	5	0	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	6	11	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	2	0	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	14	6	9
2	2	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	12	7	6
5		7	6	4	6	4	7	6	3	6	4	0	0	0	23	26	31
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	8	4	9	9	12	2	1	6	2	3	3	0	0	0	29	33	39
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	6
14	10	16	8	4	2	5	6	7	10	10	6	0	0	0	53	44	54
57	41	32	36	52	50	62	84	75	17	20	20	3	4	3	293	317	287
31	22	16	15	12	22	8	8	12	3	2	1	1	0	0	81	67	87
46	22	43	16	20	8	28	28	20	1	4	1	0	0	1	164	148	138
161	159	145	123	118	118	180	192	176	85	60	77	1	4	1	926	939	867
3	5	8	13	10	17	6	11	12	15	13	8	0	0	0	59	65	79
405	343	335	290	291	296	345	383	355	182	166	161	10	12	10	1999	1990	1913
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	3	1
2	1	0	6	6	3	5	2	2	1	3	6	0	0	0	14	13	11
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
7	12	10	13	13	13	18	15	5	4	7	17	1	0	0	58	76	61
13	8	20	5	3	3	5	6	1	7	5	6	0	0	0	66	52	67
48	42	26	10	8	8	11	13	12	10	8	6	0	0	0	131	122	84
3	3	2	9	2	0	9	6	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	29	18	12
4	2	3	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	15	12	13
77	68	61	44	32	27	50	44	27	26	28	37	1	0	0	316	296	239
2	2	0	4	4	3	3	10	9	0	2	5	0	0	0	10	18	18
0	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1
3	9	9	7	11	2	19	9	10	24	31	50	1	2	0	106	94	90
2699	2232	2162	1064	1101	1370	4236	3796	3912	2468	3133	5513	2	2	9	15222	15058	17611
4008	3359	2716	1771	1633	1833	4454	3904	4277	6123	6446	7871	74	86	95	27687	26872	26112
722	769	1405	213	188	277	1114	1105	1039	559	591	779	7	8	5	6130	6309	7252
49	33	31	53	38	36	115	113	83	41	54	92	6	2	4	484	515	548
13	16	19	28	14	22	63	57	37	59	44	23	0	0	1	227	178	128
8	10	15	6	11	8	9	13	6	8	11	10	2	1	2	53	59	59
7509	6430	6857	3148	3000	3551	10016	9008	9374	9282	10312	14343	92	101	116	50016	48705	51925
12	12	16	8	6	9	19	11	13	2	3	3	0	0	0	61	59	54
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2
0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	3
0	3	4	7	18	11	4	1	3	25	11	26	0	0	0	44	44	61
22	12	17	17	15	15	24	25	24	13	7	16	6	4	2	137	112	123
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	6	8	12	5	10	6	10	4	40	34	26	2	1	0	73	69	54
37	33	47	45	44	46	54	47	45	80	55	71	8	5	2	330	292	304
5926	5953	6463	4692	4715	4973	5870	7846	5538	4022	4079	4668	488	509	405	32657	35906	33949
1821	1478	1394	1264	1269	1082	470	435	438	321	304	459	1	3	2	8559	7817	6696

in regard to these offences.

Appendix No. VI.

No. 1994 A.

Judicial Department, Nynee Tal, the 11th September 1855.

READ the following returns to Circular No. 882, of 6th March 1855, regarding suggestions by the General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoitee Department, for the prevention of Dacoitees and other offences by organized Gangs :—

From Commissioner of the Rohilkhund Division, dated 27th April 1855, No. 57, with enclosure.

From Officiating Commissioner of the Delhie Division, dated 12th May 1855, No. 38, with enclosures.

From Commissioner of the Agra Division, dated 5th June 1855, No. 47, with enclosures.

From Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, dated 21st June 1855, No. 105, with enclosures.

From Commissioner of the Saugor Division, dated 23rd June 1855, No. 250, with enclosures.

From Commissioner of the Benares Division, dated 11th July 1855, No. 73, with enclosures.

RESOLUTION.

The state of things under which this enquiry originated has happily now ceased in consequence of the energetic measures adopted by the Political Authorities of Rajpootana, owing to which no Dacoitees have been committed along the whole Western Frontier of the Districts under this Government, since the early part of the present year.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion, that the most direct and effectual remedy against the recurrence of such outrages is to be looked for in the exercise of the same activity on the part of the Political Officers, and does not see the prospect of adequate advantage in organizing, at present, special means of vigilance and additional precautionary force along the frontier line.

3. These papers have, however, raised the more general question of the means of improving the discipline, training, and employment of the Police throughout all the Districts of these Provinces.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is happy to think that, within the Provinces themselves, there now exists no systematic habit of violent crime committed by any associated parties of Dacoits, or other class of robbers.

5. In instances where there has been reason to suspect concert between residents of the British Districts and the subjects of Foreign States in the commission of Dacoitees, special detective means of a general character have been directed by the deputation of the Assistant Superintendents in the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department. For example, the Head Quarters of Lieutenant T. H. Chamberlain, the Assistant Superintendent of that Department in the

Dooab, have been removed from Meerut to Etawa, where he is now engaged in putting down the Bhadooreeâ Gangs of Dacoits, whose homes are in the Gwalior Territory.

6. Detective measures, within particular Districts, against ordinary crimes not attended with danger to the public peace, are of a more limited scope, and are adopted, from time to time, through the Agency of the Local Officers, as has recently been authorized on an application from the Magistrate of Moradabad, with a view to the suppression of Cattle-stealing.

7. In respect, however, to an improved discipline and management of the whole Police Force of Districts, some new measures may, it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor, be now sanctioned with a fair promise of benefit.

8. The arrangements in course of execution, and already carried out in a number of Districts, have introduced a fixed rate of standard pay for all grades of the Police Officers, though as yet, in some quarters, an approach only can be made to this scale, pending the general revision of Establishments as Districts become open to re-settlement.

The scale is as follows :—

Thannahdars.

One-third at ..... 60 Rupees.
Two-thirds at..... 40 Rupees.

Out-post Jemadars.

One-third at ..... 20 Rupees.
Two-thirds at..... 16 or 15 Rupees.

Mohurrirs at 12 and 10 Rupees.
Jemadars at Thannahs at 10 Rupees.
Duffadars, and also occasionally Mududgars, at 8 and 6 Rupees.

And one-quarter, or one-third, of the Burkundauzes, at 5 Rupees ; the remainder at the old rate of 4 Rupees.

9. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be very important, that in the first selection, and in the subsequent distribution and promotion, of all the members of his Police Force upon the better prospects thus opened to it, a Magistrate should take a more direct part and feel a more clear personal responsibility than may have heretofore been required by orders from the Government.

10. For this purpose, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that the whole force under each Magistrate shall be considered, and systematically regulated, as a force for the entire District. A list of *all* its members should be kept in English, in a book of the same kind as has been prescribed for the Character Book, and should form one of the fixed records of the Magistrate's Office. Every entry of employment, or promotion, should be made in this Book, under the orders of the Magistrate himself, or of the Officer in charge of a sub-division, to whom such authority may be delegated by the Magistrate, with particulars of the caste, parentage, residence, and qualifications of the party to whom it refers. On the first week of each quarter, the Book should be inspected by the Magistrate, a note made of marked good or bad conduct on the part of members of the force, and orders given, where, upon due enquiry, they may be found to be called for, regarding the distribution of the whole body of the Police, so as to preclude the possibility of any part of the force being regarded as attached only to particular thannahs, or of the men, in any of its grades, being kept too long where they may be likely to form injurious local connections.

11. The degree of attention and interest, with which the above duty may have been performed by the Magistrates of Districts, will be one of the subjects to be noticed by the Commissioners of Divisions in connection with the orders in paragraph 5 of the Resolution of Government of March last, regarding the topics to be always included in the preparation of the Annual Police Reports. The establishment of a system of this kind may lead, it is to be borne in mind, to the very desirable result of causing the higher Police posts to be filled, in a greatly increased ratio, by promotions given as the reward of proved meritorious service in the lower ranks. The hope of such advancement must tend materially to raise the tone and character of the whole Police establishments. Ultimately, it may be found practicable to declare the rule, that only those who have served as Burkundauzes shall be named to the upper grades, up to those at least of Jemadar or Mohurrir.

12. In regard to the arming of the Police, the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied, that no scheme for giving fire-arms to the Thannah Burkundauzes generally would be likely to have useful results. He thinks, however, that means might readily be taken, by the several Magistrates, to have a certain number, both of the Police Sowars, and of the Thannah Burkundauzes and Tehseel Chuprassees, trained to the use of fire-arms, so that a Magistrate may have some body of men, under his immediate command, on whom considerable dependence could be placed for supporting his authority in the event of any local breach of order.

13. The only men, carrying fire-arms, who are now at the disposal of the Magistrates, are the members of the Jail Guard. A portion of these could always be withdrawn in cases of exigency, but it is not desirable that the Jails should ever be left without a large portion of the armed guards present on duty at them.

14. The plan that seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be most feasible, and the least likely to cause waste of time and effort, or other inconvenience, is that a Magistrate, who is desirous to make an attempt of this kind to improve the Police at the Sudder Station, should be authorized to indent for muskets to the number of 50, (besides those issued to the Jail Guard,) with ammunition on the same scale as is now given to the Jail Guards, 20 percussion pistols being also added for the use of picked men of the Sowar force.

15. The training of the Burkundauzes at the Sudder Station, with any Burkundauzes from the Mofussil Thannahs or Chuprassees from the Tehseelees, whom a Magistrate may find that he can conveniently bring into the Station for a time for this purpose, can be effected in the same manner, and under the same direction, as is already provided for the training of the Jail Guards.

16. To all men of the Burkundauze Force at the Sudder Station, where a Magistrate may wish to make such an experiment, the Lieutenant-Governor will authorize the issue of uniforms of the prescribed pattern, in the same manner as has been sanctioned for the Burkundauzes on the Grand Trunk Road.

17. A suggestion has been made that, in this manner, a body of men might be formed, who might be amalgamated with the Jail Guards, and might form a general District Guard, to be employed, in the discretion of the Magistrate, in guarding Jails, Tehseelees (with despatches of Treasure,) and Thannahs, while the ordinary Tehseel and Thannah duties would be performed by Burkundauzes or Chuprassees of the present class. The separate control which exists over the Jail and the other District Establishments may prevent the complete adoption of this suggestion, but the Lieutenant-Governor would encourage the attempt to organize a distinct body for the other duties of Guard in a District. This might consist of the Burkundauzes at the

Sudder Station, or of a select number of them, and of a certain proportion of the present number of Burkundauzes and Chuprassees at the Thannahs and Tehseelee Stations.

18. The training of Police Sowars may, perhaps, best be provided by collecting several from each District at the Head Quarters of the Division, and obtaining instructors for them, as may from time to time be required by application to the Military Department for the loan of qualified persons from the nearest Corps of Irregular Cavalry.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared, on application from any Magistrate who may state his wish to make the experiment of training a portion of the Police in his District in the manner here stated, to give directions for the issue, upon indent, of the regulated number of arms, and amount of ammunition, if they can conveniently be spared from the Arsenal at Allahabad, Agra or Delhi, and he will be ready also to authorize proposals for employing a limited number of the District Establishments, exercised in the use of fire-arms, for all duties of Guard, as referred to in paragraph 17, when a Magistrate may have maturely considered the details of such a scheme, and may show that he has sufficient means for carrying it into effect.

Appendix No. VII.

No. 3887.

Judicial Department, dated the 22nd September 1855.

THE Lieutenant-Governor having observed the great variety of form, and frequently objectionable arrangement, of the buildings used as Police Thannahs, is pleased to direct that, hereafter, whenever a new Thannah is erected, the accompanying plan shall be adhered to, except where the building may form a part of a combined Thannah and Tehseeldaree range and enclosure, when it must be adopted to the scheme prescribed for the Tehseehlee establishments.

2. In the plan herewith circulated, the position of the several parts of a Thannah, and the mode in which they are to be occupied, is indicated in a general manner.

3. It is not necessary that the exact dimensions, or sub-divisions, of the dwelling-houses of the several Officers, should be closely adhered to. It is, however, indispensable, that the front of the Thannah should be separated from the road by open railings only.

4. The Hawalat should, also, always be next to the public Office of the Thannadar and should be strongly built of good masonry, and the two apertures opening to the verandah should be furnished with iron gratings formed of rods not more than five inches a part, and one of these should be so constructed as to form a door according to the enclosed Sketches.

5. The Kutcherry and Record-rooms should be of pucca brick-work, set either in lime or loam cement. The arches should be laid with lime mortar, and the whole plastered with lime where exposed to the weather.

6. The remainder of the buildings may be of such materials as the Magistrate deems advisable, with reference to the proper accommodation of the different grades of the Police force residing in them, and to the safety of the adjoining portions, to be reserved for strictly public use. A roof of tiles, with a less durable verandah, may, at discretion, be substituted for the brick arches and flat roof represented in the Sketch.

Appendix VIII.

INSTRUCTIONS concerning the Revision of Settlement in the Saharunpoor District.

THESE instructions have been drawn up with the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and are designed to assist the Collector in points which have been omitted from, or not sufficiently detailed in, the "Directions to Settlement Officers;" or on which different rules from those laid down in that treatise have been subsequently issued by Government.

II.—AGENCY. The Punjab method of survey with the plane table will, of course, be adopted; and, as it is advisable that the measurements should be made by the village putwarees, under efficient supervision, it is essential that they should in the first instance have suitable hulkahs or circles assigned to them; and, in the second, should be carefully instructed in Hindee composition, writing in the Nagree character, and surveying with the plane table.

III.—Orders have already been issued regarding the arrangement of these circles, and the instruction of the putwarees who may be retained in office. The Collector should endeavor to complete the arrangements, and train the putwarees, pergunnah by pergunnah; directing his attention, in the first instance, to those pergunnahs in which he proposes to commence the operations of survey; and as it is expedient that no putwaree should have charge of villages attached to different Tehseeldarees, but that each hulkah, or circle, should lie in one Tehseeldaree, the revision of the limits of pergunnahs, and fiscal criminal and civil jurisdictions, regarding which a report has been called for, should be completed and laid before the Board at an early date, in order that the final confirmation of Government may be solicited. Hereafter, should this report be long delayed, any alteration, desired by the Board or Government, in the limits of the internal divisions as arranged by the local officers, may affect the putwaree circles, and occasion much inconvenience.

IV.—One warning may be added here; that in the arrangement of hulkahs for putwarees, the evil of making them too large is greater than that of having them too small, and should above all be avoided. In a small hulkah the putwaree may not have the full rate of salary which the Government always desires to secure for the office; but in a large one he will be overworked, and his annual papers, to mention only one inconvenience, will fall into arrear.

V.—Ameens, acquainted with the Nagree character, and thoroughly versed in the Punjab mode of survey, should be appointed (in addition to those already entertained) for the instruction of the putwarees. These ameens should receive from Rupees 20 to 25 per mensem, and should be employed in supervising the measurements; each ameen having a class of putwarees, to be increased or diminished according to circumstances, under his special charge. The ameens should also be employed in making, in duplicate, copies, in the Persian character, of the records to be furnished by their putwarees, for the Sudder and Tehseel offices.

VI.—These ameens, again, should be supervised by the Tehseeldar, and by such of his omlah as can be spared from their ordinary duties; and, where necessary, the Tehseeldar may be relieved in a great measure of the current revenue work, by the appointment of an officiating peshkar in his room, in order that he may devote the greater part of his time to settlement and survey duties. The establishments of other Tehseeldarees, in which the work has not begun, can be drawn on to strengthen the staff of the Settlement Officer.

VII.—The accuracy of measurements, especially when made by an inexperienced agency such as the village putwarees, depends greatly on the meerdahs. It is a mistake to suppose that any coolie can act efficiently as a meerdah. Each measuring party should have two experienced meerdahs, and the Collector should at once train a staff of such, and test the qualifications of the meerdahs who are borne on the Tehseely establishments.

VIII.—The Collector may, and should, delegate to the Native Deputy Collector the supervision of the work of survey ; but he should satisfy himself, by frequent and careful personal inspection, and by occasionally testing the documents prepared, that the work progresses rapidly and is accurately done.

IX.—INSTRUMENTS. Every measuring party should have a plane table, with a mariner's compass, scale, sight, pencil, and India rubber ; and two or three such instruments, complete in all respects, should be in store at the Tehseely, for issue, when required for fresh parties, or to supply the place of others under repair. In addition, an iron jureeb, two staves shod with iron, and a measuring rod should be supplied to each party The length and graduation of the jureeb, and rod will depend upon the size of the standard beegah.

X.—Not only should spare jureebs, staves, and rods be kept at the Tehseely, but a standard jureeb also, to be used only for testing others, and never for measurement. As each village is completed, the jureeb used should be returned to the Tehseely, and another issued. The returned jureeb should not be re-issued, until it has been carefully compared with the standard, and repaired, if necessary.

XI.—Particular attention is requested to these precautions. For the iron jureebs, unless made so heavy as to be unwieldy and fatiguing, continually bend or break, and rarely are found correct at the conclusion of the measurement of a large village. To avoid the accumulation of errors, each jureeb will be repaired, and tested as above, before it is re-issued.

XII.—In order that the Settlement Misls may be bound into volumes, of uniform size and appearance, only one description of native paper should be used, and all documents should be written on pages of the same size. The shujrah map will, of course, be an exception. All these maps should be drawn on an uniform scale of two jureebs or—* yards to an inch, and upon the hill paper, called "bāns kā kāghiz." This paper is very tough, cheap, and will last without being pasted on cloth, which is expensive, troublesome, and distorts the map, unless very neatly done.

XIII.—BOUNDARIES. It will probably be found that the boundary marks erected at the last settlement have sometimes disappeared, and cannot be traced, except here and there, where a few pukka pillars were erected to define sehuddee points, or boundaries judicially decided. The boundaries must then be defined *de novo*. This should be done by the ameens and the putwarees, under the strict supervision of the Tehseeldar, whose authority and influence may prevent parties from raising claims unfounded, or long since disposed of ; and it should be clearly understood that the powers of the native officials, from the Tehseeldar downwards, are limited to marking off and erecting pillars on boundaries undisputed, or adjusted amicably by the parties themselves. In no case should any disputed boundary be decided, whether by order or arbitration, except by or under the direction of, the Collector, or one of his Deputies or Assistants in person, *and on the spot.*

XIV.—Wherever a dispute is found to exist, a report should be made to the Deputy Collector, or other officer in charge of the Tehseeldaree, who will himself dispose of it.

XV.—In cultivated land, the possession of which is certain, and of more than twelve months' duration, that possession, whether it agrees with the professional plan of the village or not, must be maintained. But in waste tracts, or in cultivated land, of which the possession is recent or doubtful, recourse must be had to the existing professional plan, or to arbitration. But the fact of legal

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* To be filled in, when the standard beegah has been determined. *Vide* paragraph 9—Supra. If a different scale is unavoidable in different parts of the district, care should be taken to show the scale at a corner of the shujrah.

possession being with neither party must be recorded in the final proceeding, or the subsequent steps may be questioned in the civil courts.

XVI.—In such cases the parties will usually agree to abide by the boundary laid down in the professional plan; and if so, an engagement should be taken from them to that effect, and the boundary restored. This is not an easy process to one imperfectly acquainted with surveying. The best plan is to identify two remarkable points, such as sehuddee points, or very marked angles, in the plan and on the ground; and restoring the boundary between them as nearly as possible, to survey and protract it on the same scale with the plan. The comparison of the two surveys will at once show what errors have been made. The method, sometimes adopted, of enlarging the professional plan is far less certain, as any error of protraction becomes multiplied by the process.

XVII.—If the parties refuse to abide by the map, recourse must be had to arbitration in the usual way. Care should be taken to allow seven days for amicable adjustment in all such cases.*

XVIII.—And under Section 2, Act I. 1847, a notice should be served on the lumberdars of each village, or affixed in it if they are absent, as soon as it is proposed to commence operations in any Tehseeldaree. The expense of the boundary marks should be charged to the several villages concerned, under the Act quoted. These marks should be in pukka masonry, or by a deep trench, on boundaries decided by reference to the village plan, or by arbitration; and at all sehuddee, or triple points, pukka chubootras of three feet square should be erected, instead of pillars.

XIX.—Whenever a boundary has been decided, different from the former one, it should be protracted in red ink on the village plan; and, in the final proceeding, a note of the discrepancy should be made.

XX.—A separate thakbust map will not be required, but the chubootras, and other marks, will be shown on the edge of the shujrah map, with entries of their numbers and the distances between each. The thakbust map used to be required by the Surveyor. For all revenue purposes, the shujrah map answers better.

XXI.—Interior Measurement. No pains should be spared to ensure accuracy in the shujrah and khusrah, for upon these depend all the other documents of the settlement misl; and any errors in the entries of the khusrah will be repeated and multiplied in the other papers. The old form of the khusrah may be adopted, with the addition of a column for the "name of the puttee" in putteedaree estates; and the substitution of "North and South," "East and West," for "length" and "breadth." It will not be worth while to show the old numbers of the field, as recorded at the last settlement, or to have any column for that purpose. For under the old system it was the interest of ameens paid by contract to survey in plots as large as possible; and hence they frequently included, under one number, fields owned or cultivated by different parties. And further, new fields have been formed in the waste land, and the limits of existing fields altered since the settlement. The headings of the khusrah will be as shown in the margin.

Number of field.	Name of field.	Name of Thoke or Puttee.	Name, parentage, and caste of owner.	Name, parentage, and caste of cultivator.	Dimensions.		Total area by Survey.	Total area in Village Beegahs.	Detailed Area by Survey.					Remarks.
					East and West.	North and South.			Barren or uncultur-able.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated, including land prepared for cultivation.			
											Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

N. B.—Column 9 to be filled in, only when a conventional village beegah is used, not bearing an ascertained and uniform relation to the Survey beegah.

XXII.—It has been considered whether it might not be better to keep the entries of survey distinct from the statistics of ownership, occupancy, &c.; or, in other words, to have a separate

* *Vide* Board's Circular Order Z., dated 4th July 1854.

field-book. But the entries of measurement do not materially swell the size of the khusrah, and by keeping it as the sole record of measurement, there is less risk of loss, and the settlement misl will be less bulky.

XXIII.—Especial attention should be directed to the entries of waste land, which should be measured in convenient parcels, if possible not exceeding ten beegahs, defined as far as possible by boundaries easily identified—as roads, ravines, nullahs, and the like; or by lines drawn from stations known or recognizable. The entries of land, irrigated, or capable of irrigation from whatever source, should be jealously watched; and where there are orchards or trees, the tenure on which they are held, with the number and description of the trees (unless very numerous,) should be inserted in the column of 'Remarks.'

XXIV.—Above all, care should be taken that the putwarees record correctly the rights of mouroosee asamees in all villages, and of all parties in such estates as are held on putteedaree, imperfect putteedaree, and bhyachara tenures. A list of such estates should be drawn out for each tehseeldaree, and the operations of survey commenced in them, as the compilation and examination of the settlement record will occupy a longer period in such, than in zemindaree estates.

XXV.—The putwaree should also prepare a separate map and khusrah of the abadee, or village site. The map should be on a scale four times as large as the shujrah map, or four jureebs, equal to —— yards to an inch. The limits of the several ihatuhs, or enclosures, and of the waste plots within, or sufficiently near the abadee to form part of it, should be shown, as correctly as possible without too great expenditure of time and labor. A separate khusrah, or register of the abadee, should be prepared in the form given in the margin; and special care should be taken to ascertain and record the rights of ownership, or occupancy, in the waste plots used for stacking fuel, or for heaping refuse, as these are fertile sources of dispute.

Number of enclosure, (ihatah.)	Number of houses, (khanah.)	Name of Master of house, or head of family.	Occupation (pesha) of the Master of house, or head of family.	Caste (zat) of the Master of house, or head of family.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.

N. B.—Waste plots included in the abadee, and not being enclosures, will be entered in column 1; and the name, parentage, and caste of the owner, will be entered in column 3; the remaining column being left blank.

XXVI.—As the khusrah should be a record of existing facts, the names of shikumee asamees or sub-tenants will in most cases be entered, and the following rules should be observed. Wherever a non-proprietary cultivator is in the occupation of, and pays rent for, land, forming part of the tenure of another non-proprietary cultivator, the names of both must be shown in the column of occupancy, the former being designated as a sub-occupant. So, when a portion of the seer of a zemeendar is cultivated by an asamee paying rent,—that is, cultivating with his own stock, on a stipulation of paying a fixed sum, or rate, in money or in kind,—the name of the latter will be recorded as a sub-occupant, as well as that of the zemeendar. But the names of household servants, or retainers, who cultivate with the stock of those from whom they hold, and do not pay a rent or rate as above, should be excluded. Whether the name of the zemeendar will appear for the seer land in the column of owner, or in that of occupant must depend on the tenure of the village. If the tenure be zemeendaree, the holder of the seer, unless sole proprietor, cannot have a *several interest of ownership,* in any portion of the land, and his name can only appear as occupant, the cultivator being entered as his sub-tenant. If the tenure be of any other kind, the seer-holder may or may not (according to circumstances) be owner, or possess a severalty of ownership, in the particular fields cultivated by the sub-tenant.

XXVII.—In addition to the documents above-mentioned, the putwaree should also prepare, in the Nagree character, the khuteeonee, the teerij asamewar, and the jummabundee. The local knowledge of names and tenures possessed by the putwaree will enable him to compile these documents with less risk of inaccuracy than if they were entrusted to ameens. The khuteeonee and teerij should show, separately and clearly, maaf tenures released by authority or village custom, lands held by village artisans, and waste and barren tracts, all of which will be numbered and registered in the khusrah. The entries of rates and rents cannot, however, be inserted until the jummabundee has been compiled.

XXVIII.—But the compilation of this latter document must not be deferred, as was generally the case at the last settlement. It should be prepared, simultaneously with the khuteeonee, by the putwaree. There should now be less danger of error in this document, for the nikasee papers, annually filed, show the rates of rent correctly. But care will be necessary to distinguish mouroosee asamees, having the right of occupancy at fixed rates, from ghyr mouroosee asamees or tenants-at-will.

XXIX.—Where butaee prevails, or where the rate of rent varies with the crop, any custom, which may exist regarding the proportion in which the asamee is bound to cultivate the superior crops, should be noted.

XXX.—One point should not be overlooked. The amount, or rate of rent payable by the asamees, should be expressed in one sum; and extra cesses for village police, road fund, &c. (the apportionment of which, from the net rental assets, as between the Government and the proprietors, is below provided for in paragraph 42,) or for general village expenses, should not be allowed, with the single exception of the putwaree's fees, which, at the rate below stated in paragraph 39, will find a place in a distinct column, as heretofore, of the jummabundee, where it is customary to levy such cess on *cultivating proprietors.* In many parts of the country, the proprietors collect cesses, over and above the recorded rent, for numerous charges of the kinds above-mentioned, and others, from the non-proprietary cultivators. These charges must no longer be allowed. Only one amount, or one rate, of rent determined and recorded will appear; to which the putwaree's fees, to the extent as above stated, from cultivators who are also co-sharers in the proprietary interest, will be the only addition.

XXXI. The entries of the jumabundee, which concern each individual, whether proprietor or non-proprietor, should be explained to him; and the whole document openly discussed in the village, and disputes reconciled or adjudicated before the document is accepted as correct.

XXXII.—Counterparts in duplicate of the khuteeonee, teerij asameewar, and jumabundee, after the latter has been approved, and the columns of rates and amount of rent in the two former filled in from it, must be made in the Persian character, for record in the Sudder office and the Tehseely. These will be furnished, with the similar translates of the shujrah and khusrah, by the supervising ameens, aided by the Tehseelee omlah; and, in addition, they should prepare a teerij jinswar for each village. This last document is of great statistical value, and of much use in fixing the assessment; and every individual having an interest in the land, whether as owner or occupant, should be supplied with an extract, in the Nagree or Persian character as he may prefer, of so much of the khuteeonee as shows the numbers, areas, rates, and amounts of rent or revenue (as the case may be) of each of the fields held by him, as owner, or occupant or both.

XXXIII.—KHEWUT AND WAJIB-OOL-URZ. The khewut, as the record of the rights and liabilities of the proprietors, or proprietary community, and the wajib-ool-urz, which details the constitution of the estate, and the incidents of the tenure, require judgment and care in their compilation.

They should, together, present a clear and full account of the existing state of things. It is scarcely possible to add anything to the instructions contained in paragraph 167 of the "Directions to Settlement Officers" on this subject. What is matter of direct engagement, fixed for the term of the settlement, in like manner as the amount of the Government juma is fixed, should be clearly distinguished from what is merely a record of rates and payments as at the time existing. The latter should be recorded thus:—"*The payment found to be at this time made for —— is ——; but this sum remains open to further arrangement, according to Law.*" For facility of reference, the wajib-ool-urz should be divided into certain uniform headings; but the greatest care must be taken to avoid the common error of filling up these headings, in a stereotyped manner, for all villages and all tenures. Speculative provisions, not required by existing rights and usages in the communities, should be strictly excluded. This caution is especially applicable to the cases of putteedaree, imperfect putteedaree, and bhyachara estates.

XXXIV.—The adjustment of the Government demand is not a matter of arithmetical calculation; nor can precise rules be laid down to guide the Collector, who must, in a great measure, follow his own judgment, and his own methods, for acquiring information. Government, in orders No. 482, dated 31st March 1842, have given a pledge that the demand of the State in certain villages, named in the lists submitted by the Board of Revenue, shall not be enhanced until the rates of assessments in the contiguous estates, (which are also named), have reached the same standard. This pledge must be respected; and it may be added that, in Saharunpoor generally, the Government does not look for any total increase on the present demand; excepting, of course, as to fresh land brought into culture since the last settlement beyond the limits of the then assessed villages, or where there may have been a great rise in the rent-value of land, caused by the growth of large new centres of consumption, or the like. The Collector should aim rather at the equalization of the assessments. With this view, statements should at once be drawn up for each pergunnah, showing, for each mouzah in it, the cultivated, culturable, lakhiraj, barren, and total area, juma, and rate per acre of the juma, on the total malgoozaree and cultivated areas, as recorded at the settlement, and as at present existing. These data can be obtained, as regards the status of the settlement, from the original settlement records; and as regards present condition, from the census returns of 1853, corrected, where necessary, from the nikasee papers of 1261 Fuslee.

XXXV.—The attention of the Collector will thus be at once drawn to any villages in which the cultivation has materially increased since the settlement, or the rates are unusually low; or, in which, on the other hand, from whatever cause, a falling off in the extent of cultivation is perceptible, or the rates are much above the average.

XXXVI.—The assets of an estate can seldom be minutely ascertained, but more certain information as to the average net assets can be obtained now, than was formerly the case. This may lead to over-assessment, for there is little doubt that two-thirds, or 66 per cent., is a larger proportion of the *real* average assets than can ordinarily be paid by proprietors, or communities, in a long course of years. For this reason, the Government have determined so far to modify the rule laid down in paragraph 52 of the "Directions to Settlement Officers," as to limit the demand of the State to 50 per cent., or one-half of the average net assets. By this, it is not meant that the juma of each estate is to be fixed at one-half of the net average assets, but that in taking these assets, with other data, into consideration, the Collector will bear in mind that about one-half, and not two-thirds, as heretofore, of the well-ascertained net assets, should be the Government demand. The Collector should observe the cautions given in paragraphs 47 to 51 of the treatise quoted, and not waste time in minute, and probably fruitless, attempts to ascertain exactly the average net assets of the estates under settlement.

XXXVII.—*In villages, the cultivation of which has been much extended, since the settlement, by the breaking up of new land, or the per-centage of irrigation increased by the sinking of new wells, or other improvements, the expenditure of capital must be allowed, and a moderate juma assessed.

XXXVIII.—CESSES. Besides the settlement for the Government demand, separate engagements should be taken for the payment, in addition, of one per cent. on the Government demand for the Road fund, for an equal amount for the School fund, and for one-quarter, or four annas per cent., for the district dawk ; all to be engaged for as part of the revenue of the mehal, and payable, with the Government demand, into the Tehseely, and to be realizable by all the processes applicable to recovery of arrears of revenue.

XXXIX.—And in the wajib-ool-urz, agreements should be inserted for the payment of the putwaree, and the village watchmen, including the bulahir or khubr-rusan, if any. The putwaree will, for the future, ordinarily receive 3 per cent. on the collections of the jumabundee, (exceptional cases of a higher rate being noted in the Settlement Report,) to be paid by the zemeendars themselves. The chowkeedars will now be remunerated in money, and not by jageers of land ; each chowkeedar should have a fixed and uniform allowance of 3 rupees per mensem, to be collected by the Tehseeldar, and disbursed from the Tehseely office to him. Besides the appropriate notice of the Chowkeedaree allowance in the wajib-ool-urz, its payment, as part of the Revenue, to be collected by the Tehseeldar, should be provided for by a distinct engagement, as in the case of the cesses† mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

XL.—The remuneration of the bulahir or khubr-rusan (where one is maintained,) whether in money, at a fixed rate, in fees, or in land, should remain unaltered ; but the manner and amount of the remuneration should be recorded, and an agreement inserted in the wajib-ool-urz to maintain it during the currency of the settlement.

XLI. As a general rule, one chowkeedar should be appointed for every sixty enclosures, or ihatuhs, and a provision for re-adjusting the number at that rate, should the number of enclosures be increased, should be added.

XLII.—In addition, therefore, to the Government demand, the owners of land will be responsible for the following cesses‡ :—

1.—Road fund, at one per cent. on the juma.

2.—School fund, at one per cent. on the juma.

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* See the Hon'ble Court's Despatch, dated 13th August 1851, No. 9, Paragraph 489.—"Another question of importance is, whether an agriculturist, on the renewal of a settlement, should be allowed the full benefit of his improvements, or whether the Government should be held entitled to a share of the additional value, which his capital and industry, aided by other circumstances, have added to the land. We are of opinion that the only satisfactory principle, on which all future renewals of settlements can be made, will be, that reference must be had to the value of the land at the time, a liberal consideration being given for the improvements attributable only to the efforts of the tenant himself, and especially with regard to such as are of a comparatively recent date, and with regard to which he has reaped the advantage only for a short period under the old settlement."

† All these cesses should be expressly engaged for, as Revenue, in the durkhast. A form of durkhast will be communicated for the purpose.

‡ This rule is founded on the consideration, that the Government, and the Public generally, share directly in the benefits derived from the Road and School funds, and from the Dâk and Chowkeedary establishments : and it is, therefore, proper that the expense on these accounts should be debited against the rental assets, before proceeding to the calculation of the juma : so that the remainder of the rental only shall constitute the sum, of which one-half is to form the Government juma, and the other half to cover the profit, risk, and expenses of the proprietors. The Government will thus share fairly with the proprietors the charge for those objects, which are of equal concern to all parties. The putwaree and bulahir are, on the contrary, entertained solely for the use and benefit of the village owners and communities ; and it is right that their salaries should be wholly defrayed from the 50 per cent of the rental, which, on the average, is to be assigned to the Zemindar. (Para. 3, Government Orders, No. 27 A., dated January 4th, 1855.)

3.—District dâk charge, at four annas per cent. on the juma.
4.—Pútwarees' fees, at 3 per cent. on the collections of jumabundee.
5.—Village chowkeedars, at 3 Rs. per mensem each.
6.—Village bulahirs, according to existing custom.

Of these cesses, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th, may be assumed as payable from the net assets before the determination of the Government demand. The remaining charges, Nos. 4 and 6 must be met by the zemeendars from the fifty per cent., or moiety of the balance, which the Government concedes to them. The Collector, therefore, will make due allowance for the road, school, and dâk funds, and for the village chowkeedars, by deduction from the total net assets, before he calculates the juma.

XLIII.—The Government have decided to make it one of the conditions of settlement that a lumberdar, acting as representative and manager for a body of co-sharers, shall be entitled to five per cent. on the amount of Government juma, for which he is responsible. An invariable provision should therefore be inserted in the wajib-ool-urz, to the effect that lumberdars shall be allowed, in making the annual adjustment of accounts of a muhal to deduct the fees of their office, at the above rate, from the total proprietary profits; or, if necessary, to realize such fees from their co-sharers, or putteedars, by summary suit. The stipulation should be made either immediately, or prospectively, as the case may be, with respect to every property; because, even where the lumberdar is the sole owner at the time of settlement, the state may afterwards pass by inheritance, sale, or other cause, into the hands of several persons, so as to require the appointment of one or more lumberdars.

XLIV.—The instructions, laid down in paragraphs 156 and 158 of the "Directions to Settlement Officers," will be carefully observed in the selection of lumberdars, and in recording the rules according to which successions will take place. The number should be as small as is compatible with the efficient performance of the duty, and the variety of interests concerned. And no increase in the number sanctioned at the settlement should be subsequently allowed except under the special sanction of the Sudder Board of Revenue.

XLV.—Maafee Estates. It is presumed that all claims to hold lands or estates rent-free, for life or in perpetuity, have been disposed of. In estates authoritatively exempted from the payment of revenue, in which the maafeedars are distinct from the proprietors, either party can claim that a sub-settlement be made under Section 17, Regulation VII. 1822; in which case the same documents will be prepared, and the same arrangements made as in khalisah estates; the sole difference being that the demand assessed will be payable to the maafeedars, instead of the Government. In such cases the cesses, on account of road, school, and dâk funds, putwarees' fees, and wages of village police, will be deducted from the average assets, or charged to the proprietors, as in khalisah villages.

XLVI.—And even if neither the maafeedars, nor the proprietors, desire a sub-settlement under the Regulation quoted, still the village should be measured, and all subordinate rights of occupancy and cultivation carefully ascertained and recorded. And the same process should be adopted, in maafee estates, of which the maafeedars are themselves proprietors. Parcels of resumed, or lapsed, maafee land, whether already assessed, or liable to assessment at the expiry of the current settlement, should be settled with the parties *in* proprietary possession, and at the same rates as are adopted for other lands of the same description. For, under the rule laid down in paragraph 36, all settlements will virtually be made at half asset rates, and no difference need therefore be made in the rates applied to lapsed or resumed parcels of rent-free land.

XLVII.—Periodical Reports of Progress.—The progress of the revision of settlement, and the compilation of the necessary documents, will depend mainly on the success of the Collector in training the putwarees to accomplish their share of the work. The Collector should at once report the state of the hulkahs, or putwaree circles, on the 31st December 1854, and the

progress made up to that date in the instruction of the putwarees. The information regarding the latter may be supplied in the form subjoined, which should hereafter be furnished monthly to the Commissioner, and quarterly to the Board, so as to reach him within a fortnight, and the Board within a month, of the close of the month and quarter respectively. The first return will be due on 30th April 1855 ; the preliminary statement, showing the status at the close of 1854, should be submitted without delay. A note should be added in the column of "Remarks," to show the progress made in the hulkahbundy to the close of each quarter.

Pergunnah.	Number of Mouzahs.	Number of Hulkahs.	Number of Putwarees.	In Nagree.		In Village Accounts.		In Surveying with Plane Table.		Remarks.
				Qualified.	Unqualified.	Qualified.	Unqualified.	Qualified.	Unqualified.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.

XLVIII.—In addition, the Collector should simultaneously submit to the Commissioner monthly returns in the subjoined form, to be forwarded quarterly to the Board ; shewing, for the Pergunnahs under survey, the progress made in the demarcation of boundaries, interior measurement, and compilation of preliminary records.

Pergunnah.	Number of Mouzahs in the Pergunnah.	Number of Mouzahs of which						Remarks.
		Boundaries are completed.	Boundaries are unfinished.	Khusrah and Shujrah are completed.	Khusrah and Shujrah are unfinished.	Khuteeonee, and Teerij and Jumabundee are completed.	Khuteeonee and Teerij and Jumabundee are unfinished.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.

XLIX.—Expenses of Revision. As regards the expenses of the revision of settlement, these will be borne by the state. In Agra, Muthra, and other districts in which re-measurements have been made during the currency of the existing settlement for the purpose of correcting the records, the malgoozars for whose benefit the work was undertaken have been required, and have generally agreed, to bear a portion of the charge. But in Saharunpoor the current settlement is about to expire, and a new settlement is to be made, mainly for the purpose of determining the Government demand. It is just, therefore, that Government should bear the expense, as was done on the occasion of the original settlements under Regulation IX. of 1833.

L.—And, as so much depends on the putwarees, and on their speedy instruction in the art of Surveying, with the plane table especially, the Government is prepared to encourage them by granting rewards, on the recommendation of the Collector, (within the limit in each case of Rupees 50, fixed by the memorandum of 9th March last,) to the Putwarees, who acquire the most quickly the most competent knowledge of Survey, and make the best use of that knowledge in actual measurements. The Collector will submit the necessary recommendation whenever he thinks fit, and it may conveniently be made pergunnah by pergunnah.

Appendix No. IV.

MEMORANDUM of Instructions for the Re- Settlement of the Goruckpoor District.

1*st.*—The Sudder Board of Revenue, with the sanction of Government, issue the following instructions for carrying out the Settlement operations in Zillah Goruckpoor.

2*nd.*—The Rules laid down for the revision of settlement in Saharunpoor will be strictly adhered to, except where a deviation may be authorized by these directions.

3*rd.*—Agency. A Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. 1833, will be appointed to each of the three stations of Goruckpoor, Bustee, and Kusya, for the special duty of taking immediate direction and supervision of settlement operations within the circumjacent Pergunnahs.

4*th.*—The control and inspection of settlement operations will, as directed in Section VIII of the Saharunpoor rules, devolve on the Collector and Covenanted Deputies, a second Covenanted Deputy being temporarily appointed to the district whilst they are in progress.

5*th.*—The number of Putwarees' hulkahs that have been formed are, by the last returns, 2,488, and the number of Putwarees qualified in surveying by plane table 1853. It is possible that all these will not, in the commencement of operations, be able to carry on the duties of Survey, and of preparing the khusreh, khuteonees, tereej, asameewar and jumabundee, without the aid of Ameens as provided by Section V. of the Saharunpoor Rules, of whom therefore a sufficient number should be selected by the Collector, so that no delay be incurred in commencing operations on the 1st October next, on which date the surveying parties should be organized, each consisting of three or at least two Putwarees, the Putwaree of the village under survey always being one of them, and of a competent number of trained mirdahs. It is presumed that at least one Ameen will be required for three measuring parties until the Putwarees obtain skill in the art of surveying, and in preparing the village records prescribed by the Suharunpoor Rules; but the Collector and his Deputies will exercise their discretion in employing more at first, or in reducing that proportionate number, as the number of measuring parties increase, and the Putwarees obtain a higher degree of skill and experience. The ameens will also make copies in the Persian character of the records prepared under their instruction by the Putwarees, as provided by Section V. of the Saharunpoor Rules.

6*th.*—The supervision of the Ameens and measuring parties will rest with the Tehsildars, who will be relieved of all current duties, as provided by Section VI. of the Saharunpoor Rules, and the Collector should lose no time in selecting fit persons to officiate for them whilst so employed.

7*th.*—Fifty surveying parties are assumed to be as many as one Tehsildar, with other aid available from his fixed establishment, will be capable of supervising, and though so many may not be organized by the 1st October, it is expected that they will be shortly made up to that number for each tehseel division. Care should be taken to have ready a sufficient number of instruments of the kind mentioned in Section IX. of the Saharunpoor Rules, to meet the requirements of fifty measuring parties for each Tehseelee, and to supply the place of those rendered unserviceable by use whilst under repair. English compasses will be supplied from the Board's office.

8*th.*—Boundaries. The sehudee points or stations of triple junction, will be, wherever practicable, marked by pillars of masonry. And with advertence to the changeable nature of the soil in the Goruckpoor district, a discretion is allowed of erecting marks of the same description round an entire village, where they may be specially required by any probable anticipation of disputes.

9*th*.—Interior Measurement. The form of khusreh prescribed by paragraph XXI. of the Saharunpoor instructions should be adopted. But a column will be added after No. 14 for "kind of soil," and another for "name of crop;" and column 12 for irrigated area, should show the mode of irrigation, whether from streams and tanks (ābee), or from wells (chāhee).

10*th*.—The scale for the separate map of the village site should be $\frac{1}{2}$ a jureeb equal 1 inch; and not 4 jureebs equal to 1 inch, as stated in Rule XXV. of the instructions.

11*th*.—Partitions, perfect partitions of mehals, with entirely separate responsibilities, will not be denied when plainly and spontaneously called for by any party possessed of a clear and defined share in an estate; but such partitions should not be needlessly encouraged by any act of the settlement officer.

12*th*.—Assessment. The assessment should be determined, both for puttees and for estates, upon the general principles inculcated in the Saharunpoor rules, due advertence being had as well to prospective capabilities as to present assets, and also to any expenditure of capital by a proprietor for which he may not have had the means of obtaining a fully remunerative return, wilful deterioration, with a view to obtain reduced assessment, should be met by a special arrangement for the mehal, by which a proprietor who has resorted to such practices shall, for a longer or shorter term, remain excluded from engagements.

13*th*.—In determining the assessment, the Settlement Officer will duly weigh the circumstances which may influence the value of Sugar, Opium, and other staples of the district, and he will allow for the competition of similar products of the newly acquired territory in Oudh. He will bear carefully in mind the principles prescribed by the Government in the subjoined paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Orders No. 2066 of March 26th last.

Extract paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Government letter to the Secretary Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 2066, dated 26th March 1856:—

Paragraph 2.—"Although the Lieutenant Governor looks to an important increase of Revenue being obtained in the Re-Settlement, he would be unwilling to indicate to the Collector any particular amount of increase expected by the Government, so as to influence him in the adjustment of his Revenue rates. The Revenue must not be fixed with reference to any such expectations, but upon a just and patient application of the general principles laid down in the directions to Settlement Officers, as modified by the Saharunpoor re-settlement instructions. The Settlement Officer will take the ordinary means for ascertaining the average (present and prospective) rental assets of each estate, and he will assess the Government demand upon it at the proportion, ordinarily, of one-half of those assets, with the addition of the several authorized cesses. Due advertence will of course be had on the one hand to any outlay of capital, from which a material increase in the rental may have been obtained, and, on the other, to the probability of increased income from fallow land."

Paragraph 3.—"The Government will be fully satisfied with the increased Revenue, whatever it may be, which a careful and moderate enforcement of the above directions will secure."

14*th*.—In addition to the directions for collecting the chowkeedar's fees, together with the Government demand, laid down in paragraph XXXIX. of the instructions, a clause will invariably be inserted in the distinct engagement, binding the malgoozar to pay the chowkeedaree fees six months in advance with the first kist of each harvest. The salaries of the chowkeedars will be paid monthly to them by the thannadar, as they visit the thanna in the discharge of their ordinary duties.

15*th.*—That part of Rule XLII. of the Saharunpoor instructions, which directs the deduction, before proceeding to assessment, of a school cess of one per cent. on half the calculated nett rental assets of a mehal, has been suspended by direction of Government, pending orders of the Honorable Court of Directors. But an engagement should be taken to pay one per cent. as a school cess, in addition to the assessed revenue, such engagement being provisional on the final decision which may be pronounced by the Home Authorities upon the subject.

16*th.*—Cesses. The rate of remuneration of putwarees at three per cent. on the fairly calculated jumabundee, as prescribed by the Saharunpoor Rules, will be adhered to, the seer holdings of proprietors being noted in this computation at their full rent value, and in order to make the Putwaree's salary keep pace with the advance of cultivation, and consequently of labor in the village accounts, yet not fluctuate with every yearly change of collection, a quinquennial adjustment of salary will be provided for in the wajib-ool-urz, at three per cent. on the average rental of the past years.

17*th.*—The Collector will be directed to propose the requisite number of instructors in Plane Table Surveying, in addition to those now employed, in order that no time may be lost in carrying out the khusreh measurement by efficient agency from the earliest date at which the season is expected to admit of its commencement. The services of these may be continued as ameens when the survey operations commence, and the Collector will obtain a requisite supply of instruments of approved form, and constructed of lasting materials.

(Signed) H. W. HAMMOND,
Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue.

Appendix No. X.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Agra, the 28th March 1856.

Read the following addresses from the Sudder Board of Revenue:

No. 983, dated 12th December 1854, submitting Bill with Notes on the necessity of a legislative enactment to legalize the Hulkabundee arrangements.

No. 157, dated the 20th February 1855, with the Minutes of the Members, on the improvement of Putwarees' records and accounts.

No. 313, dated 4th March 1856, submitting reports of progress in the formation of circles of charge, and on the education of putwarees to the close of the 1st half of 1855.

Read also a letter from the Collector of Bareilly, Mr. F. Williams, dated 31st January 1856, containing suggestions for the improvement of the system of Village Accounts.

1.—The Lieutenant Governor is happy to perceive from the details given in paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Board's letter of the 4th instant, that so great an advance has already been effected in carrying out the Hulkabundee scheme. In fourteen districts* the appointment of appropriate circles of charge, with a suitable adjustment of salary, has been either fully accomplished, or has been "brought to the verge of completion." In five more†, a fair advance would appear to have been effected. In seven‡ a favorable commencement has been made.

2.—Circumstances have tended to retard the beginning of proceedings in the Division of Benares: but the principles upon which operations are to be there carried on have been fully laid down in the Orders of the 1st August 1855, No. 1640 A.; and the Lieutenant Governor has full confidence that as rapid progress will now be exhibited in that Division as elsewhere.

3.—The above details are taken from Statements brought down only to the 30th June 1855. A still more encouraging result may be looked for from the returns shortly expected to the close of December.

4.—The Board, in their address dated the 12th December 1854, have proposed a legislative enactment empowering the Officers of Government to group two or more villages into one Putwareeship. But the details above recounted show that the measure can be carried out without difficulty, and with the general ready consent of the people themselves. No new law is therefore required in order to put the Hulkabundee arrangements into effect. Some alter-

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* Districts in which Hulkabundees have been completed or nearly completed:—1 Hissar. 2 Dehli. 3 Rohtuk. 4 Goorgaon. 5 Saharunpore. 6 Meerut. 7 Allygurh. 8 Moradabad. 9 Budaon. 10 Muttra. 11 Agra. 12 Furruckabad. 13 Cawnpore. 14 Banda.

† Advance made in—1 Bhuttiana. 2 Bareilly. 3 Allahabad. 4 Bijnour. 5 Shahjehanpore.

‡ Commencement favorably made—1 Paneeput. 2 Boolundshuhur. 3 Mynpoory. 4 Etawah. 5 Etah. 6 Humeerpore. 7 Futtehpore.

ation of the existing law may, no doubt, be hereafter requisite to suit the altered constitution of the office of Putwaree with the charge of several Villages, belonging to different proprietors. But it will be more satisfactory to the Lieutenant Governor to carry out the new arrangements with the assent and concurrence of the Landholders, and then to go up to the Legislative Council for an enactment legalizing and confirming what has already been voluntarily established, and is thus shown to be agreeable to the people, than to seek for a law, which might have the appearance of desiring to enforce a novel practice likely otherwise to be obstructed by opposition.

5.—The Lieutenant Governor will therefore defer the consideration of the proposed Bill until the Board shall have been able to report that the formation of the Hulkabundee charges has been completely carried into effect, or nearly so, throughout these Provinces.

6.—On the subject of the remuneration of Putwarees, it has been laid down that Rs. 60 per annum shall be considered the lowest rate admissible. In the 15th paragraph of their letter of the 4th March, the Board state that the very low standard of Putwarees' fees generally recognized at the Settlement, has rendered difficult to secure adequate pay without unduly swelling the extent of charge. Great caution will be necessary in avoiding this danger. The efficiency of the Putwaree will in great measure depend upon his circle being of such moderate size, as to admit of his completely and effectually discharging, either personally or with such assistance as may be allowed and arranged for him, the whole duties arising within it.

7.—The Lieutenant Governor has already recognized the principle that, in temporarily assessed estates, the amount of Putwaree's fee entered on the Settlement papers, must be held to form a part of the fairly understood agreement, any portion of the terms of which the Government, during the currency of the Settlement, is not at liberty to alter. Wherever, therefore, it may be found, after strict enquiries, that an adequate remuneration cannot be obtained without an excessive enlargement of the Hulka or Circle, such an abatement of the Revenue until the next revision of Settlement, as shall provide for a sufficient enhancement of the Putwaree's pay, may become unavoidable. But this necessity will of course not be admitted by the Board, till after a thorough examination of the details of all proposed arrangements, and with the caution which any admission of such exceptions must strongly call for.

8.—In the orders of the 8th August last, it has been explained that this principle does not extend to the permanently settled Mehals of the Benares Province. The powers vested in the Government by Section XVIII., Regulation XII. of 1817, have not, in the permanently settled Districts, by revision or compact, been in any manner compromised, and may at any time be legally exercised on "sufficient cause" appearing for requiring a change in the amount of the Putwaree's remuneration. In the permanently settled Mehals, therefore, it is competent to the Collector to revise the Putwarees' fees; and wherever any proprietor may object to the association of his estate with others under one Putwaree, it will be open to him to retain a single Putwaree by binding himself to the payment of an adequate salary.

9.—The Lieutenant Governor is glad to observe, that good progress continues to be made in the instruction of Putwarees.

10.—The total number of Putwarees being about 20,000, 9,822 are reported to be qualified in writing the correct character; 15,305 in village accounts, and 8,577 in surveying by plane table.

11.—Besides Putwarees qualified in the latter branch, five of the teachers procured from the Punjab have, in as many districts, trained 241 other persons, who have also become fitted to give instruction in the art.

12.—The Lieutenant Governor looks to this part of the instruction being prosecuted with vigour, until every Putwaree in the Provinces shall be able to survey upon scale. It has already been directed, that measures shall be taken for effectually keeping up the acquaintance with surveying, by requiring that proficiency in it shall be yearly proved, by the actual survey of a sufficient portion of his circle by each Putwaree. This task should always include the survey of any portions which, either from alluvial changes, from the breaking up of fallow land, or from the alteration of field boundaries, have varied from the Map of the previous year so as to demand a new delineation of the village areas.

13.—With reference to paragraph 21 of the Board's address under consideration, it will be intimated to them, that the qualification in writing should not "be entered in the Statement as optionally, Nagree or Oordoo." It has been laid down that the character must be employed by the Putwaree which is customary amongst the bulk of the community. And it is only where the Oordoo character is found to be that most generally known and used amongst both cultivators and proprietors, that an exception is to be allowed from the employment of the Nagree character.

14.—Paragraph 28 will be communicated to the officiating Director Public Instruction, with the best thanks of the Lieutenant Governor to Mr. H. S. Reid, for the valuable assistance which has been rendered by him in the provision of teachers and survey instruments.

15.—The practice mentioned in paragraph 29, of encouraging the instruction of a son or other relative of the Putwaree, who may be expected to succeed him, is very proper and commendable.

16.—The Lieutenant Governor approves the proposal in paragraph 36 for providing a small stock of Plane Tables and other implements of Survey at each Tehseeldaree.

17.—His Honor proceeds to notice the proposals for introducing an improved set of Village Accounts. The subject has been discussed in the Minutes forwarded with the Board's letter of the 20th February 1855, and some useful suggestions are contained in the letter of Mr. Williams, the Collector of Bareilly, dated the 31st January 1856.

18.—At the present period, the extensive measures which have been referred to in this Resolution, for the revision of the office of Putwaree, are in course of being carried into effect throughout the Provinces. The time of Putwarees is also very generally occupied with learning the Plane Table, Nagree writing, &c. It seems to the Lieutenant Governor that it would, under these circumstances, be inexpedient to burden them at this time with the preparation of any fresh Accounts, or to perplex them by the introduction of alterations or modifications of the existing forms.

19.—Pending the final adjustment of the Hulkabundee arrangements, and the general completion of the measures for the instruction of Putwarees, the Lieutenant Governor will, on the above considerations, defer the issue of orders for any change in the Accounts.

20.—In recording these papers it will be useful, however, to notice generally the views of the Lieutenant Governor on the leading points which have been discussed in them.

21.—His Honor concurs with the Board, that the papers to be filed in the Collectorate and Tehseeldaree Offices are only those which are required for the Collector in order to the decision of summary suits, or other purposes directly connected with the right and well-informed conduct of the Revenue Administration.

22.—The prescribed series of seven Accounts meets these objects. The first six can, as proposed by Mr. R. K. Dick, be made Putteewar by a division effected by cross headings in

the body of the Statements. If this sub-division can be conveniently carried out in the Juma Khurch No. VI., it will answer the intention of the Lieutenant Governor that there should be a Statement of the Account of each Puttee or separate sharer.

23.—The attention of the Board has already been called to the expediency of inserting in the current Accounts a note of the collections of arrears of rent for previous years.

24.—For the Putwaree's own further use it would seem that a "Rozanamcha," a "Khatabuhee," and a "Register" of transactions affecting property and occupancy, will be sufficient. These should, as proposed by the Board, be kept in regularly stitched and paged books, and not upon loose leaves.

25.—It may be impossible, owing to the variety of custom and tenure, to prescribe any uniform set of forms for these Accounts to be universally used. But whatever statements may be ultimately adopted, the Lieutenant Governor thinks it indispensable that, in some form or other, there should be an account, which may perhaps be most appropriately termed the "Boojharut Assameewar," showing, if necessary, in separate leaves for each person or share, the state of the Account of every proprietor and cultivator; the demand upon him; the payments made towards its liquidation; and the amount of profit due to him, if a proprietor.

26.—These remarks will be noted by the Board for their future guidance.

W. MUIR,
Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces.

Appendix No. XI.

No. 1 A.

STATEMENT of Revenue Demands, Collections, and Balances in the North Western Provinces, for the Year 1855-56.

Divisions.	Districts.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	Particulars of Balance.				Percentage of Balances on Demand.
					Real.			Nominal.	
					In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhie.	Bhutteeana	141636	116350	25286	77	....	10010	15199	
	Panceput	818371	816769	1602	....	1452	150	....	
	Hissar	466117	452347	13770	....	....	....	13770	
	Delhi	456234	451952	4282	....	279	.....	4003	
	Rohtuck	631180	631180	....	....	....	....	....	
	Goorgaon	1058833	1058173	660	....	660	....	....	
	1855-56	3572371	3526771	45600	77	2391	10160	32972	1·27
	1854-55	3560001	3507619	52382	1450	2092	29374	19466	1·47
Meerut.	Dehra Dhoon	43248	43178	70	....	.....	....	70	
	Saharunpore	1084628	1076028	8600	2977	.....	....	5623	
	Mozuffernugger	1111981	1110547	1434	19	365	.....	1050	
	Meerut	1705294	1683953	21341	12915	....	.....	8426	
	Boolundshahur	1069736	1067718	2018	....	.....	95	1923	
	Allygurh	1970531	1960940	9591	4341	....	5240	10	
	1855-56	6985418	6942364	43054	20252	365	5335	17102	·61
	1854-55	6981424	6959900	21524	6612	988	286	13638	·30
Kumaon.	Kumaon	68180	66134	2046	2019	27	....	....	
	Gurhwal	130739	130643	96	78	....	18	....	
	1855-56	198919	196777	2142	2097	27	18	....	1·07
	1854-55	198067	196411	1656	1379	34	65	178	·83
Rohilkhund.	Bijnour	1202147	1145097	57050	54179	1441	221	1209	
	Moradabad	1348678	1342060	6618	2421	2956	.....	1241	
	Budaon	1123883	1121763	2120	31	.....	.....	2089	
	Bareilly	1781418	1751572	29846	6720	22050	131	945	
	Shahjehanpore	1059292	1058037	1255	355	234	.....	666	
	1855-56	6515418	6418529	96889	63706	26681	352	6150	1·48
	1854-55	6507486	6444964	62522	34292	22880	338	5012	·96
Agra.	Muttra	1671125	1669968	1157	....	32	.....	1125	
	Agra	1610865	1604820	6045	4867	646	....	532	
	Furruckabad	1335171	1330288	4883	494	241	.....	4148	
	Mynpoorie	1263052	1260293	2759	37	....	296	2426	
	Etawah	1269015	1267799	1216	174	219	....	823	
	1855-56	7149228	7133168	16060	5572	1138	296	9054	·20
	1854-55	7150625	7137289	13336	2630	4197	1182	5327	·18

APPENDIX No. XI.—*(Continued.)*

STATEMENT of Revenue Demands, Collections, and Balances in the North Western Provinces for the Year 1855-56.

Divisions.	Districts.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	Particulars of Balance.				Percentage of Balances on Demand.
					Real.			Nominal.	
					In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Allahabad.	Cawnpore	2139611	2133173	6438	....	....	....	6438	
	Futtehpore	1425968	1424299	1669	....	....	....	1669	
	Humeerpore	970929	967933	2996	1171	1825	....	....	
	Mahoba and Jeitpore	162483	162022	461	....	....	....	461	
	Banda	1593350	1549107	44243	7757	21955	11596	2935	
	Allahabad	2128638	2119795	8843	1215	6273	1355	....	
	1855-56	8420979	8356329	64650	10143	30053	12951	11503	·76
	1854-55	8283456	8247226	36230	4851	21875	5872	3632	·43
		139296	139296	0	0	0	0	0	...
Benares.	Goruckpore	2135468	2122512	12956	942	568	808	10638	
	Azimgurh	1491390	1491261	129	116	....	....	13	
	Jounpore	1253685	1252759	926	631	....	....	295	
	Mirzapore	839509	838469	1040	....	....	....	1040	
	Benares	903391	901605	1786	....	214	473	1099	
	Ghazeepore	1511275	1497703	13572	14	....	....	13558	
	1855-56	8134718	8104309	30409	1703	782	1281	26643	·37
	1854-55	8124932	8096922	28010	4515	214	1145	22136	·34
Saugor.	Jaloun, incldg. Kuchwagurh	1376337	1228059	148278	18361	76702	34813	18402	
	Jhansi	752287	640864	111423	20619	4629	68604	17571	
	Chundeyree	121972	110208	11764	677	147	771	10169	
	Saugor	568216	529762	38454	4925	2898	2561	28070	
	Dumoh	310775	260820	49955	13960	2988	1879	31128	
	Jubbulpore	473710	329340	144370	36226	1033	146	107165	
	Seonee	136244	135979	265	51	139	....	75	
	Mundlah	37075	36412	663	....	371	292	....	
	Hoshungabad	344265	344133	132	....	....	132	....	
	Baitool	140003	138663	1340	328	1009	3	....	
	Nursingpore	315412	301413	13999	13999	....	....	....	
	Myrah	4095	3892	203	203	....	....	....	
	1855-56	4580391	4059545	520846	109149	89916	109201	212580	11·37
	1854-55	4319711	4212160	107551	31134	52238	6349	17830	2·48
	Grand Total, 1855-56	45557442	44737792	819650	212699	151353	139594	316004	1·79
	Grand Total, 1854-55	45263115	44952852	310263	86816	103017	25305	95125	·68

(Signed) H. W. LOWE,
Officiating Secretary.

SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE, N. W. P.,
The 18 .

Appendix No. III.

(OFFICE COLLECTION.)

(COPY.)

No. 2232 A. OF 1855.

FROM

W. MUIR, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Government of the N. W. P.

To

SECRETARY, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Home Department,

Dated the 31st of October 1855.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter No. 139 of the 26th January last, calling for an annual report on the state and prospects of education in these provinces,* I am directed to forward a copy of a letter,* and report by Mr. H. S. Reid, the Director of Public Instruction, under this Government, with the following remarks on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2nd.—The first frame work of a wide and efficient scheme of national education, rising from the ordinary village, or rural schools, to the very useful Tehseelee schools (the nature and scope of the instructions given at which are described in paragraphs 40 to 42 of Mr. Reid's report,) then to the Anglo-vernacular, or vernacular zillah schools, held at the Sudder stations of districts and managed for the most† part by different Missionary bodies, and ultimately to the Government Anglo-vernacular Colleges, may be said to have been satisfactorily devised, and in some considerable degree established. There is yet much imperfection in the scheme, and the agency for giving effect to it is both very partially trained and inadequate in amount; but it rests, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, upon sound principles, and may be justly described as of excellent promise.

There are the following Missionary Institutions:—
AT BENARES.—Jey Narain's College (an advanced education is given here).
London Mission School.
GORUCKPORE.—An Anglo-vernacular School.
AZIMGURH, JOUNPORE, and MIRZAPORE, } Ditto ditto.
JUBBULPORE.—Anglo-vernacular school.
ALLAHABAD.—Ditto ditto.
BANDAH.—Branch Vernacular schools.
FUTTEHPORE.—A Vernacular school.
CAWNPORE.—Vernacular schools.
(There is here a Government Free School in the Cantonment attended by many native scholars.)
FURRUCKABAD.—An Anglo-vernacular school.
MYNPOORIE.—Ditto. A vernacular school.
AGRA.—Church Missionary College (giving advanced education); Vernacular branch schools.
SHAHJEHANPORE.—A vernacular school.
ALMORAH.—An Anglo-vernacular ditto.
MEERUT, SAHARUNPORE, and DEHRA, } *Ditto* ditto.
DELHIE.—A Missionary College (projected); city vernacular and Anglo-vernacular school.

It demands only an active support and superintendence from the Government, and persevering and consistent effort to ensure its rapidly progressive success.

3rd.—The elementary schools under the direct control of the education department are readily and largely attended. Mr. Reid mentions (paragraph 23) that in eight districts, into which hulkabundee village schools have been wholly or in part introduced, there are 758 such schools with 16,327 scholars. In paragraph 36, he states that in 62 Tehseelee schools, in the eight districts in which the scheme of vernacular instruction was first experimentally adopted, there

* No. 1214 of the 3rd instant, with enclosures in original.

† The schools at Ajmere and Saugor are Government Institutions. The former shows much advancement, and means have been taken during this year for the improvement of the latter.

were 4,688 scholars at the close of the past official year, the number having doubled since the commencement of the scheme in 1850-51. These scholars were of all classes, there being as many as 701 Mahomedans, and among the Hindoos 1369 brahmins, the table and remarks in paragraphs 49 to 52 shew that there has been a considerable increase in the number of students in the Government Anglo-vernacular Institutions in 1854, as compared with the previous year, and that the number of Mahomedan scholars "is larger than it has ever been." The increase of students in the English classes has been especially remarkable.

4th.—The following extract from Mr. Reid's 78th paragraph may be prominently cited. It refers to the Saugor Government school. "The fact of a chumar heading the 2nd Persian class with 282 marks out of 300, the second boy being a rajpoot, the four next brahmins, the seventh a kaith and the eighth a Mussulman is deserving of note. The admission of the chumar into the school had been violently opposed; some brahmins left in consequence; but the Committee remained firm, while the judicious treatment of the delicate question quieted the objecting parties. A similar case occurred a few months ago at the Budaon school, when the quiet determination of the authorites gained the day."

5th.—It has been a gratifying result of the general good understanding which subsists between the public officers and the people, and of the able and judicious measures and personal free and frequent communications of Mr. Reid and his establishments, that the proceedings of the Government for the diffusion of education have ceased to be obstructed by any feelings of resistance. Vague apprehensions and rumours existed for a time among the more ignorant on the commencement of Mr. Reid's operations, but they were removed by a very brief experience of his conduct and plans; and the value of the aid and instruction afforded through means of his well selected staff of officers was rapidly felt. The character of the teaching has been directly practical and useful. The rudiments of sound information in Science, and fact, and on matters of daily concern in the business of life, have become familiar to many minds; undoubtedly some spirit of liberal interest and inquiry has been excited. Although there has been a double course of instruction and publication in Hindee and Oordoo, it has been a fortunate circumstance that a common medium of thought like the Oordoo, the use of which is universal among all in Upper India, who have any tincture of education should have, in great part, brought together the various classes of the community in the competition and sympathy of scholars, trained and united in one course of instruction. Hindoos of different castes, and Mahomedans take part in the same schools, employing the same books as learners or teachers indiscriminately, and without jealousy.

6th.—When the system of hulkabundee schools, incorporated with the fixed administrative institutions of the country on the plan, which has been recently fully explained to the Supreme Government, shall have been introduced into all districts, a permanent good will have been done towards providing the basis of a really comprehensive and effective plan of popular education, the importance of which can scarcely be over-estimated.

7th.—The publication of an enlarged series of school,* and generally instructive books, have been an object of special attention.

The preparation of works of this class which shall be found generally intelligible and acceptable, is a matter, it need not be said, of considerable difficulty. Previous attempts at the issue of a series of useful translations have not been always† suitable or successful. Under Mr. Reid's experienced and competent supervision, and by confining the endeavour, at first, chiefly to a simple and popular style of composition, a satisfactory advance may, it is hoped, be

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* See on this point paragraphs 144 to 148 of Mr. Reid's present report.

† See reports on the publication of the Dehlie Translation Society in No. XX. of the Selections from the Records of Government N. W. P.

gradually made. A copy of instructions issued by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 9th February 1854, stating his general views and suggestions on this subject, is appended to the present dispatch. The services of the Inspectors, in the Department of Public Instruction, will be employed in the compilation of the proposed works. Lieutenant Fuller will prepare an outline of the history and progress of Geographical discoveries, and Mr. Tregear a sketch of the progress of useful inventions. The most difficult work, which is under translation, is Abercrombie's Treatise "on the moral feelings;" a monthly Magazine was also established last year under the general superintendence of Mr. Reid, in which articles of miscellaneous information and interest, are united with notices on current administrative and legal subjects; approved class books, of selections from Persian authors, with translations in Oordoo, have further been prepared for use in the vernacular schools.

8*th*.—Two measures may be here referred to as likely to be useful auxiliaries in the spread of general instruction and knowledge. By a Resolution lately issued, a preference, under ordinary circumstances, has been declared in favor of candidates able to read and write, as regards all kinds of employment throughout the provinces. This order had been before in force, only in the districts in which Mr. Reid's experimental measures had been first tried. By a Resolution of the 16th March last, of which a printed copy is among the enclosures, the control of the book selling agencies, at all the Sudder Stations of districts, is placed under the Director of Public Instruction; paragraphs 169 and 170 of Mr. Reid's report, relate to this point. It is there stated, that the number of "books annually disposed of, will ere long be not less than 2,00,000."

9*th*.—The primary inducement to resort to the Government Schools and Institutions of all classes, is, no doubt, to be fitted to gain a livelihood in public or in private service, or to acquire knowledge that will be useful in the common occupations of life. Mr. Reid says, paragraph 147 of the sale of vernacular books—"Treatises on Arithmetic are most readily bought up." At every zillah station, the Lieutenant-Governor has found that means of instruction in English would be eagerly taken advantage of, from the supposition, plainly that it would be a powerful aid in procuring employment. In paragraph 60, Mr. Reid remarks, that out of 82 boys who obtained situations from the Government Anglo-vernacular Institutions during the year 1854—"Four draw Rs. 100 per mensem, two Rs. 70, three Rs. 60, eleven Rs. 50, one Rs. 45, six Rs. 40, one Rs. 35, and one Rs. 33, eleven Rs. 30, four Rs. 25, eleven Rs. 20, and twenty-seven under Rs. 20 per mensem." A larger and more beneficial career is evidently, though not so quickly as in Bengal, opening before College students; several of these educated in earlier years have risen, indeed, to high station and influence in independent Native Territories. Within our provinces, selections are called for the new office of Court translator, which leads naturally to legal study and promotion. An educated young man, who was a Translator in the office of the Revenue Board, has recently been appointed by the Magistrate and Collector of Etawah, Mr. Christian, to be a Tehseeldar in that district. Pains have been taken, under orders given by the Lieutenant Governor, to afford facilities, and to insist more strongly on attention being given to such points for instruction in the practically essential acquirements of penmanship, plandrawing, and conversancy with ordinary terms and forms; a plan also has been organized for bringing qualified young students, who have mastered the elements of official practice, to the knowledge of the heads of offices. The effect of all these inducements is seen in the fact, which has been before noticed, of the increasing resort to the English classes. It is to be remembered that the sons of men of rank and wealth are not sent to the Government Colleges. Mr. Reid observes of Dehlie, in paragraph 52, that the "Mahomedan residents are not ordinarily of the class who send their children to our schools. The men of good family, though impoverished fortune, consider it more consistent with their dignity to entertain private tutors."

10*th*.—The great want, which cannot be for sometime, supplied in the organization of the second or Tehseelee class of schools, is that of masters, such as have been justly mentioned

to be very desirable in the general educational despatch of the Hon'ble Court, who are acquainted both with the English and Vernacular languages. Mr. Reid has been compelled, as yet, to employ the most competent description of teachers whom he could find. And the plan of Vernacular instructions in the Government Colleges has hitherto been unsystematic and incomplete; much care has, however, been given to remedy this latter defect, and the subject of an adequate provision of Anglo-vernacular masters for the ordinary schools, will be fully kept in view.

11*th.*—The observations in paragraphs 31 to 33 of Mr. Reid's report on the establishment of schools in towns having above 5,000 inhabitants, which are not Tehseelee stations, are interesting and pertinent. This point will be submitted, hereafter, for separate orders.

12*th.*—Proceeding to the higher or collegiate Institutions, in which the main object has been to give instruction in the English language and literature, the fundamental defect, which has been found by the Lieutenant-Governor, has been, in the exact knowledge of the Grammar and idiom of the language, and in its free and correct use, whether in conversation or in writing, together with the practice of intelligent and appropriate translation to, or from the vernaculars, marked; and repeated stress has been laid by him upon improvement in these points in all the orders which have been issued under his directions to the Principals of the Colleges. Mr. Reid has made a suggestion, of which the Lieutenant-Governor has entirely approved, that in the junior classes elementary instruction in arithmetic, geography, history, or other points of primary information, shall be given in the vernaculars, and that the English languages shall be taught closely and critically in the same manner as the classical languages are taught at home. Paragraph 89 of Mr. Reid's report may be here cited* in the margin, as containing a summary of the course of teaching which is proposed to be followed, for the future, in the training of the younger pupils in the Government Colleges.

* *Paragraph* 89.—This brief review of the Junior English department of the several Government Institutions must suggest the necessity for some reform. The universal use in the lowest classes of Anglo-vernacular primers and elementary Grammars would be of infinite assistance to the teachers, as allowing the student the opportunity of home study. The restriction again of English study to English composition and a Grammar, subjects of general and useful information being read in the language most familiar to the pupil; (*i. e.* Hindee or Oordoo, would materially lighten the master's labours) vastly facilitate progress. The habit of conversation in English, and its more general use would remove the difficulty which the native must feel in expressing himself in a strange language, with which he is acquainted only as he sees it in books. Frequent translations from English into the vernacular, and from the vernacular into English will give him readiness and accuracy of expression, a large stock of words, critical knowledge of both languages, and a more complete insight into their genius and style. The adoption of a general curriculum of study in the junior classes will enable Government to procure from England a large and constant supply of the best class books.

13*th.*—Mr. Reid's remarks, in paragraphs 93 to 96, on the present inadequate pay and prospects of the junior teachers in the Anglo-vernacular Colleges and Schools, are forcible and just. He will be instructed to bring forward, for the orders of the Supreme Government, revised proposals on the subject, in conformity with the approved principle that promotion should not be regulated by a scale of length of service, but according to gradations of salary, to be held out as the reward of superior merit.

14*th.*—The plan of pupil teachers may, it is hoped, be made very useful in the provision of a better class of junior masters. A partial proposal on this point has been recently submitted for sanction by the Government of India.

15*th.*—The educational staff of the Colleges has, within the last 12 or 18 months, received highly efficient† accessions through the appointment of Mr. Griffith to the Benares, and of Doctor Anderson and Mr. Cann to the Agra College; these gentlemen were selected by the Hon'ble Court in England; authority has lately been solicited by the Lieutenant-Governor for the employment of Doctor Anderson as Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy in the

† See paragraphs 111 and 112 of Mr. Reid's Report.

three Colleges of Agra, Dehlie and Bareilly, a course of lectures being delivered at each during the year; while this branch of instruction at Benares is to be specially entrusted to the learned Principal, Doctor Ballantyne.

16*th*.—No Normal classes have yet been established in the Anglo-vernacular Institutions, excepting at Benares and at Ajmere. At Benares, the class will be closely connected with a training class of translators into Hindee, to the improvement of which language the Sanscrit studies of the place are desired to be made directly subservient.

See paragraph 121 of Mr. Reid's report.

17*th*.—The comprehensive and most valuable labours of Doctor Ballantyne, the Principal of the Benares College, in the preparation of a series of works embracing a large range of Science and Philosophy for the instruction of his Pundit students, many of them trained in a knowledge of English as well of Sanscrit, have received the heartiest appreciation and encouragement from the Lieutenant-Governor. A revised and improved edition of this series is now in the Press.

18*th*.—At Agra a course of lectures on experimental Philosophy, repeated and explained in Oordoo by an intelligent assistant, is a valuable part of the plan of instruction. These lectures are delivered by the intelligent Principal Mr. Middleton, who has published an useful syllabus of them for the guidance of the students. A Museum on a moderate scale of Natural History and Science has been collected at Agra, and a similar one is in course of formation at Benares.

19*th*.—A Normal School for 100 vernacular teachers has been established at Agra; details regarding it are stated in paragraphs 116 to 120 of Mr. Reid's report. The operation of this first experimental Institution will be carefully watched. A similar training school will, hereafter, be required at the head-quarters of each administrative division.

20*th*.—It is proper in this place to refer to the important collegiate Missionary Institutions at Benares and at Agra. They are presided over by gentlemen of high acquirements and character, and their friendly and liberal competition with the Government Colleges at those stations will incite both to a greater degree of effort and improvement.

21*st*.—Rules for grants in aid have been published, as prescribed by the Supreme Government. Their effect will be stated in the report for the current official year. A modification of part of their provisions may probably be shown by experience to be necessary.

22*nd*.—The views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of the rules for Universities in India have been fully stated in a letter of the 22nd ultimo to the Secretary of the Committee appointed at the Presidency for the purpose of framing the scheme for an University.

23*rd*.—The final orders of the Supreme Government are shortly expected on the recommendations which have been laid before it on the question of the number and salaries of the inspectors, required for the wants of these provinces; on the receipt of those orders, the full number of necessary appointments will at once be made. For the present, the control of the superior Colleges has been reserved directly to the Director of Public Instruction. The inspectors will have the immediate charge of the direction, or the examination of all zillah Tehseelee, and village or hulkabundee schools.

24*th*.—Proposals for the appointment of a complete staff of zillah and pergunnah Visitors of schools, for all parts of the provinces, excepting the districts of the Saugor Division and the outlying Territories of Ajmere and Neemuch, have been forwarded for sanction. The establishment has been already organized and completed in 16 districts.

25*th.*—The important question of scholarship is referred to in paragraphs 109 and 110 of Mr. Reid's letter, and a special report promised regarding it. In the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, although the principle of granting scholarships only for approved and high merit should be strictly enforced, it will be a serious error to substitute, for the present scale, a generally reduced rate in the number and pay of these needful inducements to continue study and advanced proficiency. Well educated men are wanted for all kinds of general administrative duty, as well as for special Departments, and, as has been before noticed, those who attend the Government Colleges are certainly not children of the wealthy classes. The profitable employments which are readily open to young applicants, who have acquired only an ordinary knowledge of English, have been above referred to in paragraph 9 of this letter.

26*th.*—It may be important to mention that a recommendation by Mr. Reid, founded on the excellent plan established in the Government College at Poonah, for requiring that at least some of the higher scholarships in each College in these provinces, shall be held specially as translation scholarships, and that a constant and satisfactory use and proficiency in the preparation of translations shall be a condition of the tenure of such scholarships, have been fully approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

27*th.*—It will be here proper to state that some liberal contributions have been made, in testimony of their interest in the Ajmere School, by the Rajah of Jeypoor and of Joudhpoor. These have been employed to found a few scholarships in English, Hindee, and Sanscrit and to provide a supply of Philosophical apparatus for the institution.

28*th.*—In paragraphs 122 to 141 Mr. Reid treats of the valuable Thomason Engineering College at Roorkee. Several of its Departments have proved very efficient. The supply of the subordinate class of Assistant Surveyors, which is trained in its third Department, has been abundant and creditable. The failure has been, in its first Department, in providing the class of superior native Sub-Assistant Civil Engineers, from which much had been expected. The causes of this failure, and the means of remedying it, have engaged earnest attention. The whole subject was considered and reported upon by a Committee assembled at Agra in March last, and proposals founded on that report were sent for the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and of the Chief Commissioner in the Punjab, on the 30th June. The replies of these authorities are awaited. On their receipt, the suggestions of the Lieutenant-Governor will be matured and submitted for consideration.

29*th.*—A Professorship of Geology has been founded at Roorkee, and the first steps taken towards the formation of an adequate Geological Museum. It is in contemplation to bring together under direction of the Professor Mr. Medlicott, and to arrange in condensed and classified reports, the information existing on the Government Records, or which may be received, from time to time, on all subjects relating to the mineral resources of these provinces.

30*th*—Plans for a course of instruction in law in the Government Colleges are as yet only under preparation.

31*st.*—Elementary lectures in Medicine and Anatomy have been commenced during this year at the Thomason College at Agra. The extension of this plan of instruction, so as to train the native Doctors required for the N. W. P. and the Punjab at Agra, instead of Calcutta, is an object which the Lieutenant-Governor desires much to forward.

32*nd.*—The Agra High School is an useful and well-conducted private institution, at which education is given to boys of Christian parentage. There is also a good School for Christian girls at Agra, and there are efficient Schools both for boys and girls of the same class at Mussoorie. The Roman Catholic College at Agra, and the Schools for the general education of boys, with the convents at which female education is given there, at Mussoorie, and at Sirdhana in the Meerut District, deserve likewise creditable mention.

33*rd*.—There are Schools of an elementary kind for native female children in connexion with all the Missionary Institutions, otherwise native female education of any improving character can scarcely be said to exist in these provinces. A case was brought to notice of a female Mahmmudan teacher, who earned her subsistence at Agra by teaching the young girls in respectable families to read the Arabic characters, and to read and write Persian. The Lieutenant-Governor marked his sense of her good character and example by directing a small honorary present to be made to her ; but an endeavour by Mr. Reid to employ her in conducting a female school under Government sanction did not succeed.

34*th*.—The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that this general report will sufficiently supply the information which has been desired by the Supreme Government in calling for an annual statement of the condition and progress of education in each Division of the Bengal Presidency. Should fuller details be required on any point, they will immediately be furnished, on receiving instructions for that purpose.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. MUIR,
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

HEAD QUARTERS, NYNEE TAL,
The 31*st October* 1855.

Appendix No. XXX.

MEMORANDUM OF TOLLS BY C. B. THORNHILL, ESQUIRE, C. S.

THE provisions of Act VIII. of 1851 having now been in force throughout the whole extent of the Grand Trunk Road in these provinces for upwards of a year, the returns submitted by the Chief Engineer afford sufficient data for reviewing the general financial result, and for estimating the extent to which the traffic of the country can be made to contribute towards the maintenance of a road by which it is so largely benefited.

2.—That the tax now imposed is most distasteful to the feelings of the people may be gathered from the pertinacity with which the delays and difficulties of traversing unmade tracts are encountered in the determination to evade the tolls. At the same time there are circumstances which will be hereafter noticed, which render it probable that a reduction in the assessment upon a certain description of carts will tend to the gradual discontinuance of this evasion, and eventually induce the entire trade passing in the direction of the Grand Trunk Road to submit to the payment of the toll in preference to the inconveniences which attends its evasion.

3.—In accordance with a notification published in the *Government Gazette*, the levy of tolls commenced on the 1st December 1854. This is the season of the greatest activity in traffic which is found to decline gradually towards June, when there is a comparative cessation until the effects of the rainy season have passed off, and the cross-roads are again open.

4.—The amount collected during the month of December 1854 was larger than in any subsequent month, and is apparently to be accounted for upon the supposition that at first the people were not sufficiently acquainted with the country in the vicinity of the gates to be able to avoid them by following the circuitous village-roads, which are now extensively used for this purpose.

5.—The General Abstract furnished by the Chief Engineer shows that the cash payments at the several gates during the year 1855, amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 79,426-8-6, and that Rs. 59,649-8-0, or nearly ¾ths of this were received, from four descriptions of vehicles, namely :—

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*
On horse dak carriages, ...	9,121	8	0
On buhlees and ekkas, ...	15,429	12	0
Hackeries, with undersized wheels, ...	15,347	0	0
Hackeries, with full sized wheels, ...	19,751	4	0
Total, Rs.	59,649	8	0

6.—The effect of the operation of the tolls has been very remarkable in reducing the number of ruths passing along the road. These vehicles pay 6 annas.

In December 1854, the number was 1866, while in the whole 12 months of 1855 it amounted to only 2583, and in the last month of the year there were only 80 taxed.

There is, however, a corresponding increase observable in the number of buhlees and ekkas, which are rated at only 4 annas, and it is therefore evident that the use of the ruth has been abandoned, and the buhlee substituted, in order that the payment of the additional 2 annas levied upon the former might be avoided.

7.—The horse dâk carriage, being used by the wealthier classes, have been unaffected by the operation of the tolls.

8.—The common hackery of the country has been subjected to toll according to the dimensions of the wheels, the small narrow wheel being charged 4 annas, while the large broad wheel pays only 2 annas as causing less injury to the metal of the road.

9.—Although it is very clear that the carts which are subject to the higher rate have diminished in numbers, while the other class has increased during the year, yet evidently some difficulty has been experienced in deciding under which heading the cart should be entered since at Raja-ka-Tulao, which is the first or most eastern gate, the undersized wheeled carts paying the higher toll, increased from 173 in December 1854 to 1359 in December 1855, while at the next gate, Byragee-ka-Nulla, the number of the same description of vehicle decreased from 1998 in December 1854 to 724 in December 1855, and at Sheorajpore, the next bar westward from Byragee-ka-Nulla, the diminution was still greater, 3731 having paid toll in December 1854, and only 622 in December 1855.

10.—As the Raja-ka-Tulao and Byragee-ka-Nulla gates reciprocally clear each other on the same day, it can hardly be understood how this very considerable fluctuation should have arisen, unless the wheels of the majority of the carts were so nearly of the size fixed as the standard of distinction between the two classes, that the Toll Collector was obliged to decide according to some arbitrary rule to the best of his own judgment.

11.—This supposition is strengthened by the fact that the increase of the highly taxed carts was accompanied by a decrease in those assessed at the lower rate, and *vice versâ*, as will be seen by the following figures :—

	Raja-ka-Tulao.		Byragee-ka-Nulla.	
	December 1854.	*December* 1855.	*December* 1854.	*December* 1855.
Carts paying 4 annas, ...	173	1,359	1,998	724
Carts paying 2 annas, ...	1,562	273	163	1,937

12.—The total number of carts of both kinds show, however, a large increase in those paying 2 annas and a decrease in the other :—

	December 1854.	*December* 1855.
Carts paying 4 annas, ...	9,786	4,442
Carts paying 2 annas, ...	12,942	19,085

13.—It appears to have been ascertained beyond a doubt that, during the year under review, carts have habitually and extensively travelled over unmade roads in order to avoid the toll gates. The numbers exhibited in the returns do not therefore show the actual amount of traffic passing east and west ;—at the same time the increase of the number of carts paying 2 annas only, which is observable in December 1855, most probably indicates an intention on the part of the people to pay that amount of toll in preference to incurring the additional expense and wear and tear, which a detour of many miles over heavy unmade roads has now by experience been found to entail.

14.—It might be supposed that the diminution of undersized wheel carts, and the simultaneous increase of those with large wheels, has been caused by the more general adoption of the latter to obtain the advantage of the reduced toll, but the detailed return of traffic at each gate would rather favor the supposition that the use of large wheels is more generally prevalent in the North Western districts, while the small wheels are chiefly employed in them to the South

East, the maximum number of the latter having been at the Byragee-ka-Nulla gate, and of the former at the Hindun bridge station.

15.—If this conjecture is correct, it appears doubtful whether the imposition of the additional toll now in force will have any effect in inducing the people to change the mode in which their carts are constructed, and should this result not be attained, the eastern traffic will continue to be taxed more highly than the western. It then remains to be considered whether the wheels which are subjected to the higher rate do actually cause a greater amount of injury to the metal road than the larger wheels which pay only half the toll.

16.—The distinction laid down in the schedule now in force has been adopted in consequences of a similar provision being inserted in all Turnpike Acts in England, and adopted in Act VIII. of 1851 for this country. But the cart wheels of this country are destitute of the iron tire which from its injurious action when very narrow, was made to pay at so high a rate as to render the adoption of the broad wheels for heavy waggons almost universal in England.

17.—The felloes of hackery wheels are almost invariably convex on the edge, so that practically in every case nearly the same amount of surface bears upon the road, and it is very doubtful whether the difference of a few inches in diameter can cause any appreciable increase or diminution in the wear and tear upon the metal, and it has already been surmised in paragraph 10 that the limits within which the side of the wheels vary is very circumscribed.

18.—The statistical result of the past year would seem to prove, 1st. that the continuance of the restriction tax upon small wheels, will have the effect of diverting a considerable amount of traffic from the Grand Trunk Road, and of forcing it into inferior and unmade roads; 2ndly. that the experience gained during the past year has convinced the people that the abandonment of the metalled road is a greater evil than the payment of a toll of 2 annas per cent; and hence, 3rdly. that the reduction of the rate to a fixed uniform sum of 2 annas upon all carts will ensure the realization of a considerable revenue from this source, without depriving a larger portion of the traffic of the province of the benefit of the Grand Trunk Road.

19.—The gradual diminution which is observable in the number of beasts of burden which pay toll is not to be wondered at, as a slight detour enables them to evade the toll without either inconvenience or delay. The extent to which this evasion takes place is shewn in the following comparison of the total number of animals for which toll was paid in December 1854 and December 1855.

	Laden Bullocks and Buffaloes.	Laden Camels.	Laden Horses.	Laden Tattoos.	Laden Mules and Asses.
December 1854	4767	2148	3593	10319	4949
December 1855	1682	1425	1256	9994	1675
Decrease	3085	723	2337	325	3274

It is difficult to account for the great falling off in the asses and mules which pay only two pie each, while the tattoos for which six pie per head is demanded, have remained with so little fluctuation.

20.—The amount realized from tolls on sheep, goats, and swine is very insignificant, being less than Rupees 2 0 in the whole period of 13 months during which the Act has been in operation.

POSITION OF TOLL BARS.

21.—Before proceeding to consider the financial results of the year's operations, it is necessary to premise that much difficulty was experienced in selecting proper situations for the erection of the toll gates. A flat alluvial country, intersected by no large rivers or other obstacles to the free passage of wheeled carriages, presents few natural features by which the line of traffic would be confined within any fixed limits. From the junction of the Ganges and Jumna at Allahabad to the extreme limits of the Province on the north-west, village cart tracks, communicating with the Grand Trunk Road in every direction, render the evasion of any toll bar at all times practicable with greater or less degrees of facility.

22.—In four out of the ten toll stations which have been erected, the inconvenience experienced in abandoning a good for a very bad road, in order to evade payment, appears to be greater than the disinclination to pay a moderate tax.

In the remaining six bars, however, the selection of site has not been so successful. The facilities for turning them being so great, that evasion is the rule, and payment the exception.

In the case of the Hatras gate, the income barely covers the cost of collection, and in three others the expences exceed 40 per cent. of the receipts. The annexed table shows the receipts and disbursements of each gate for 1855 :—

Name of Toll.	Cash Collections.	Establishment.			Percentage of Charges on Cash Receipts.
		Fixed Monthly.	Temporary Extra Monthly.	Annual Total.	
Raja-ka-Tulao	9471	189	34	2676	28·25
Byragee-ka-Nulla	9035	189	18	2484	27· 6
Lohunga	10276	189	12	2412	23·49
Sheorajpoor	10489	189	0	2268	21· 6
Shahdera	7043	189	0	2268	32· 2
Hatras	3128	189	18	2484	79· 4
Nanow	5947	189	18	2484	41·76
Bolundshuhur	3809	189	28	2604	66· 9
Hindun Bridge	15425	189	8	2364	15· 3
Gurounda Bridge	4799	189	0	2268	47· 2
Total	79422	.....	.....	.....	30· 6

23.—The Chief Engineer is of opinion that the following measures would in a great measure correct the evil which has just been noticed.

The gates at Hatras and Shahdera, upon the Mynpoory and Allygurh branches of the Agra communication with the Main Trunk Road, might be removed respectively to Nonehaee and Rambagh, at a short distance from the bifurcation in the vicinity of the Pontoon Bridge over the Jumna at Agra.

The Nonehaee gate on the Mynpoory branch could, at a trifling expence, be connected with the Rambagh gate on the Allygurh branch, by a ditch of sufficient depth to be impassable to carts. The irrigation cuts, which supply the Rambagh garden with water from the river, will

effectually stop all passage on the west, and thus the whole of the traffic passing over the Pontoon Bridge will be compelled to pay toll at one or other of the gates.

24.—During the dry season, the Jumna can be forded both above and below the city of Agra, but it is not probable that many carts will prefer the passage of the heavy sands to the payment of the toll.

25.—The Hindun bridge gate, although exhibiting higher receipts than any other, is evaded within the sight of the Toll Collector to a very great extent.

It is therefore proposed to remove the bar 10 miles nearer to the city of Delhie, and to place it at the Suleempoor bridge over the Eastern Jumna Canal, which being at the head of the embankment across the low valley of the Jumna, will render its evasion exceedingly difficult.

26.—The toll bars, which were erected at the Nanow and Bolundshuhur canal bridges, are avoided without much apparent difficulty or inconvenience by a slight detour to a neighbouring bridge over the canal.

The Chief Engineer therefore proposes that check bars should be erected at these points, namely at the Jusrutpoor canal bridge as a check to the Nanow gate, and at the Mamun and Bolundshuhur canal bridges as checks to the Wulleepoor, heretofore designated as the Bolundshuhur gate.

27.—The sanction of Government has already been given to the erection of toll gates at the Khodhagunge Suspension Bridge over the Kalee Nuddee on the Cawnpore branch, at Muddunpoor on the Mynpoory branch of the Furruckabad road, and at Nubbeegunge on the Grand Trunk west of Bewur. It is proposed that these last three gates should clear each other.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

28.—Notwithstanding the disadvantageous circumstances above referred to, under which the system of levying tolls on the Grand Trunk Road has been carried into effect, the result has been the realization of a gross cart revenue of Rs. 88,783 during 13 months.

29.—Excluding the month of December in the previous year, the account for 1855 stands thus :—

	Rs.
Cash Collections, ...	79,422
Due by the Post Office Department, ...	13,142
Due by the Commissariat Department, ...	1,619

30.—The Post Office and Commissariat pass the tolls without any actual payment ; the entry is however made in the Collector's books, and the amount which would have become due under the Schedule is debited against the Government, although for all animals and carriages directly employed in the service of the Government for public purposes, this is merely a nominal book account. It would seem, however, that the heaviest items on the free list are the conveyances employed by the Post Office for the carriage of goods and passengers upon hire, and for profit.

31.—Other carrier and passenger carriage companies are compelled to pay the toll, and it seems only fair that the Post Office should be called upon to contribute towards the maintenance of the road, which enables it to realize the like income derived from this source.

32.—Of the sum of Rs. 13,142, which is entered as due by the Post Office, Rs. 8,856 are on account of the Bullock Train Waggons and passenger's carriages, and if this sum be added to the gross cash receipts the income is raised to Rs. 88,278.

From this the following charges must be deducted :

Permanent establishment, ...	Rs.	22,680
Temporary extra do., ...	„	1,632
Contingencies, ...	„	600
Petty repairs, ...	„	80
Interest on block, (27,870)	„	1,393
Total Rs., ...		26,385

leaving a net profit of Rs. 61,893, which nearly covers the annual expense of the Executive Engineer's and Office establishments employed in charge of the road, or of the nokur cooly gangs of permanent laborers engaged in effecting current repairs.

33.—Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the experiment has been carried on during its first year, the result cannot be regarded as otherwise than encouraging anticipations of increased income hereafter. The remedies which have been suggested by the Chief Engineer must have the effect of checking a very considerable amount of evasion, which has already reached its limits, as is seen by the gradual and progressive increase in the carts paying the lower rate of two annas for several months past.

34.—The new gates on the Futtehgurh branch will intercept the heavy traffic which has hitherto paid nothing on this line, and the extensive evasions of the Hindun gate, which have been seen and recorded by the Collector, will be made to contribute at the new Suleempoor barn. On the whole therefore it is not improbable that the net collections during the present year will reach Rs. 80,000.

35.—But perhaps the most satisfactory feature in the whole of the experiment is the introduction of so unpopular a measure without the occurrence of any excitement or demonstration of wish to oppose the Collectors in the dischage of their duties ; so entirely have the services of the police, who were engaged under the idea that some such outbreak might occasionally occur, been found superfluous, that the Chief Engineer has recommended the discharge of the extra establishments ; the cost of collection will therefore be reduced, and the net income increased in proportion.

36.—The absence of any complaints against the Toll Collectors is a creditable indication of the moderation and fidelity with which they have performed their insidious task, and it is hoped that the high salaries they receive, and the praiseworthy manner in which they have hitherto conducted themselves, will remove any apprehension which may have existed that the demand of tolls under the authority of the Government would inevitably be made the pretext for extortion.

C. B. THORNHILL,

Inspector of Prisons, Agra.

No. 16 A. of 1856.

From

W. Muir, Esq.,

Secy. to Govt. of the N. W. P.,

To

Col. J. T. Boileau,

Chief Engineer, N. W. P.,

Dated Agra, the 25th January 1856.

Public Works Department, Public.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 8387, of the 16th November last, 8658 of the 22nd idem, 11279 of the 22nd instant, and 11578 B. of the 25th instant, forwarding returns connected with the administration of Act VIII. of 1851 within these Provinces, and submitting your own report upon the past, with suggestions for future operations.

2.—The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the receipts at the Toll Gates aggregated Rupees 9,373 in December 1854, after which a progressive diminution is observable until August, in which month the minimum of Rupees 4,143 was attained, and then an increase again took place in each succeeding month, the receipts for December 1855 having been Rupees 7,246.

3.—As compared with December 1854, there is a decrease of Rupees 2,126 in the collections of December 1855, which may in a great measure have arisen from the subsequent discovery of by-roads, by which the gates can be evaded, the existence of which was not generally known during the first months in which tolls were demanded.

4.—The statement you have furnished of the collections at each gate during each month under the several headings of the Toll Schedule, renders it easy to trace the fluctuations which have occurred in the various kinds of traffic.

5.—The four-wheeled carriages on springs drawn by one horse, being used by the wealthier classes of travellers, have not been affected by the toll, and exhibit a tendency to increase rather than diminish.

6.—The tax of two annas upon a native ruth, in excess of that demanded for a bylee, has had the effect of causing the use of the former to be in some measure abandoned in favor of the latter, or of leading to an habitual evasion of the Toll Gates where ruths may have continued to be employed.

	December 1854.	*December* 1855.
Ruths, ...	1866	80
Bylees, ...	4014	4871

This comparative table proves that the imposition of a higher tax upon ruths has been productive of no income, and it has probably been a cause of general inconvenience.

7.—Hereafter this distinction will be abolished, and ruths, bylees, and ekkas will pay an uniform toll of four annas when carrying passengers, and two annas when empty.

8.—The only other headings under which the collections are considerable are Nos. 13 and 19,—the former being from carts with wheels less than three and a half feet in diameter, and less than three inches broad in the tire, the latter from carts with wheels exceeding these dimensions.

9.—The small wheeled carts have been charged with a minimum toll of four annas, the large wheels with an unvarying toll of only two annas, and the effect of this distinction has been to drive the greater number of the former off the road.

10.—It is probable that the increase in the number of large wheel carts towards the close of the year may be taken as an indication of the cost of evasion having been found by experience to be greater than the moderate toll of two annas which is demanded, while the permanent diminution in the small wheeled carts proves that the tax of four annas is viewed as a greater hardship than the delay and expence caused in securing an evasion of the toll.

11.—The comparative number of carts of each description in December 1854 and December 1855 is recorded to have been as follows:—

December 1854.		*December* 1855.
Small wheels @ 4 annas	9780	4442
Large ditto @ 2 ditto	12942	19085

13.—From the returns forwarded from the Collectors of the Raja-ka-Tulao and Byragee-ka-Nulla Gates and the explanation appended to your letter No. 11279 of the 22nd instant, it is evident that the wheels of many carts approach so nearly to the prescribed dimensions that the Collector finds it difficult to classify them, and it consequently happens that a cart, which has been rated at the lower toll at one gate, is called upon to pay the higher toll at the next.

14.—It is moreover doubtful whether a slight increase or decrease in the diameter or breadth of a wooden wheel constructed as the common hackery wheels of this country are without iron tires, and with felloes convex on the edge, is capable of producing any appreciable influence upon its destructive action on the metal of the road.

15.—As the distinction in the rate of toll was grounded upon the supposition that the wear and tear of a small wheel was twice as great as that of a large broad wheel, and as the enhanced toll is found to be almost prohibitory, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to abolish the distinction, and to direct that hereafter all carts shall be charged at the rate of two annas only.

16.—The insignificant amount of toll, which has been realized from the droves of sheep, goats, and swine, renders it useless to retain these headings, and they will therefore be expunged from the Schedule.

17.—It may be hoped that the alterations in the rates of toll, now sanctioned, will greatly tend to diminish the extent to which evasions are habitually practised. At the same it is desirable that the errors which were committed in the selection of sites for some of the Toll Gates should be remedied in the manner you propose, by removing the bars to more appropriate situations, and by erecting check bars in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk Road upon adjoining lines, which are now extensively used merely for the purpose of evading the toll.

18.—The Hatras Gate, which is so placed that it intercepts none of the traffic between that large mart and the city of Agra, will be removed to the north angle of the Rambagh wall upon the same road, but within a short distance of the Pontoon Bridge over the Jumna at Agra.

19. The Shahdura Gate will be placed near the village of Nonehaee on the Agra and Mynpoory branch parallel to the Rambagh Gate, and equi-distant with it from the Pontoon Bridge.

20.—These two gates will be connected by a trench in the manner you propose, which, in connexion with the irrigation channels already existing to the west of the Rambagh, will, it is to be expected, prevent the evasion of toll by traffic passing over the Pontoon Bridge in the direction of Allygurh and Mynpoory.

21.—In the same way the Hindun Bridge Gate which, within sight of the officer stationed there, is extensively evaded, will be removed nearer to the city of Dehlie, and erected at the Suleempore Canal Bridge at the head of the embankment across the low land of the Jumna valley.

22.—Check bars will also be placed at the under-mentioned Canal Bridges as proposed by you—

Jusrutpoor,..... As a check bar to the Nanow Gate.
Mamun and Boolundshahur,.. Ditto to the Wulleepoor, heretofore called the Boolundshahur Gate;

And there will be gates at the Khodagunge on the Cawnpoor branch of the Futtehghur road, at Muddunpore on the Mynpoory and Furruckabad line, and at Nubbeegunge on the Main Trunk Road to the west of Bewur.

23.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs, however, that no expensive permanent buildings be constructed in any locality, where they are not already in existence, until the experience of another year shall have proved that the sites now selected are the most eligible and appropriate. Suitable temporary accommodation should be provided for the Toll Collector and his establishment at the least practicable outlay.

24.—The alterations in the existing system, which are now authorized, have been discussed in personal communication with yourself, and are adopted with your full concurrence. In order therefore to avoid further delay, a Notification has been issued in the *Government Gazette* giving effect to these measures from the 1st of March next.

25.—You are requested to obtain further information regarding the nature and extent of the evasions of the Gurounda Bridge Toll which have been reported to you to be practised, and to submit a further proposition, if the erection of check bars should hereafter appear to you to be required.

26.—On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the result of the experimental operations of the past year has been fairly encouraging and remunerative. An annual income of some considerable amount has been realized, with scarcely the occurrence of a complaint of misconduct on the part of the officers employed in the business of collection, and without a serious difficulty of any kind.

27.—The cash taken at the several gates amounted to .. .. .. Rs. 79,422
The dues by the Post Office, ... „ 13,142
By the Commissariat, ... „ 1,619

28.—Under the head of the Post Office dues, the Bullock Train Waggons, and cheap passenger carriages, form the largest items. These stand on a different footing from the conveyance, employed only for the public Postal Service, and the tolls due on them are rightly to be taken into account as receipts, along with the actual cash payments from the conveyances belonging to private carriers.

29.—Of the total sum of Rs. 13,142 standing against the Post Office in the toll account Rupees 8,856 may be therefore added to the cash receipts, giving a total of Rs. 88,278.

From which the following charges are to be deducted :—

Permanent establishment, ...	Rs.	22,680
Temporary extra ditto, ...	„	1,632
Contingencies, ...	„	600
Petty repairs, ...	„	80
Interest on 27,870 (block,)	„	1,393
Total, Rs.		26,385

leaving a net profit of Rs. 61,893, which nearly covers the annual expenditure on account of the salaries of Executive Engineer Officers in charge of the several divisions of the Grand Trunk Road, and of their office establishments, or of the gangs of laborers or noukur coolies permanently entertained for effecting current repairs.

30. The erection of the toll bars upon the Futtehghur branches of the Grand Trunk Road will, doubtless, prove a source of considerable additional income. The evasion of tolls, which has already apparently reached its maximum, will be reduced by the abolition of the extra toll upon native ruths, and upon smaller wheeled carts, and by the erection of the check bars, so that it is not improbable that the income of the present year will materially exceed that of the past, and that ultimately a net income, falling little short of a lakh of Rupees yearly, may be obtained from this source, in repayment of the heavy expences of the maintenance of the Road.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. MUIR,
Secretary to Government of the N. W. P.

Agra, the 25th January 1856.

Comparative Statement of Collections and Dues in Toll Department, omitting Annas and Pies.

		Raja-ka-Talao.	Byragee-ka-Nullah.	Lohunga.	Sheorajpoor.	Shahdura.	Hatrass.	Nanow.	Boolundshahur.	Hindun.	Gorounda.	
Cash Collections.	December, 1854, ..	776	1096	1064	1894	726	474	940	385	1409	632	9395
	January, 1855, ...	837	1364	1194	1459	791	496	614	310	1308	439	8812
	February, „ ..	834	1001	1015	1035	716	446	498	336	968	391	7239
	March, „ ..	1084	1029	1007	1037	714	444	586	458	1841	481	8682
	April, „ ..	1015	851	1035	1075	647	303	839	536	1696	451	8448
	May, „ ..	1100	870	1031	854	628	173	479	294	1216	486	7131
	June, „ ..	654	537	668	685	591	244	396	268	1172	397	5613
	July, „ ..	474	375	533	656	578	218	366	229	1047	343	4819
	August, „ ..	395	299	470	572	451	170	324	202	994	266	4143
	September, „ ..	514	427	613	573	374	140	329	181	964	276	4409
	October, „ ...	755	657	819	730	429	133	456	286	1089	438	5792
	November, „ ..	818	733	877	791	533	190	507	357	1870	414	7092
	December, „ ...	991	893	1014	1022	592	152	553	351	1259	418	7246
	Total in 1855,..	9471	9036	10276	10489	7044	3129	5947	3808	15424	4800	79426
	Grand Total,..	10247	10132	11340	12383	7770	3603	6887	4193	16833	5432	88821
Dues in Post Office Department.	December, 1854, ..	240	205	266	102	27	52	85	57	176	147	1355
	January, 1855, ..	68	107	192	103	72	48	148	74	166	102	1078
	February, „ ..	91	111	211	122	64	51	144	68	137	92	1091
	March, „ ...	134	107	159	142	72	56	208	76	112	99	1166
	April, „ ..	140	110	122	113	50	36	201	46	74	88	978
	May, „ ..	189	131	106	117	65	58	168	68	104	86	1091
	June, „ ..	175	127	123	117	67	56	147	69	133	88	1103
	July, „ ..	178	117	140	115	71	56	142	72	120	89	1099
	August, „ ..	138	110	136	121	71	59	152	79	126	89	1082
	September, „ ..	126	102	139	113	69	57	143	72	207	87	1115
	October, „ ..	144	115	144	122	69	56	152	79	102	91	1072
	November, „ ...	152	127	148	120	68	57	151	77	146	87	1134
	December, „ ..	160	133	144	122	71	67	100	83	177	92	1148
	Total in 1855,..	1695	1397	1764	1427	809	657	1856	863	1604	1090	13162
	Grand Total,..	1935	1602	2030	1529	836	709	1941	920	1780	1237	14512
Dues in Commissariat Department.	April, 1855, ..	0	5	3	7	0	5	0	8	4	62	94
	May, „ ..	1	8	4	4	0	0	0	2	26	1	46
	June, „ ..	2	0	7	1	0	27	12	0	58	1	110
	July, „ ..	0	1	4	1	0	17	7	45	25	0	100
	August, „ ..	0	2	1	3	1	0	3	4	15	0	28
	September, „ ..	60	60	67	192	48	1	144	107	99	60	809
	October. „ ..	4	5	13	7	7	4	4	0	59	78	182
	November, „ ..	14	13	6	11	1	0	3	6	47	91	191
	December, „ ..	3	1	25	15	1	1	2	4	17	0	68
	Total, ..	84	95	130	241	58	55	175	176	320	294	1628
	Grand Total in 1855,	11250	10528	12170	12157	7911	3841	7978	4847	17348	6184	94216
	Grand Total,..	12266	11829	13500	14153	8664	4367	9003	5289	18933	6963	104961

N. B.—The apparent errors in addition are owing to the omission of the annas and pies.

Miscellaneous Dues to ... 974

Grand Total Co.'s Rs. ... 105935

J. T. BOILEAU, Colonel,
Chief Engineer, N. W. Provinces.

NOTIFICATION.

Public Works Department, N. W. P.—Head Quarters, Agra, the 25th January 1856.

No. 15 A.—Notice is hereby given, that the Notification No. 1209 A., of the 14th October 1854, will cease to have effect from the 1st March next, and that on and from that date Tolls will be levied under the provisions of Act VIII. of 1851, according to the subjoined Schedule, at the following places upon the Grand Trunk Road and its branches in these Provinces :—

District.	*Position of Toll Bar.*
Benares, ...	Raja-ka-Talao.
Allahabad, ...	Byragee-ka-Nullah.
Ditto, ...	Lohungah.
Cawnpore, ...	Sheorajpoor.
Furrukabad, ...	Khodagunge Bridge.—Futtehgurh and Cawnpore Branch.
Ditto, ...	Nubbeegunge.
Ditto, ...	Muddunpoor.—Futtehgurh and Mynpoory Branch.
Agra, ...	Nonhaee.—Mynpoory and Agra Branch.
Ditto, ...	Rambagh.—Allygurh and Agra Branch.
Allygurh, ...	Nanow.—Canal Bridge.
Ditto, ...	Jusrutpoor.—Ditto ditto Check Bar to Nanow Gate.
Boolundshehur, ..	Wulleepoor.—Canal Bridge.
Ditto, ...	Boolundshehur, } Canal Bridges, Check Bars to the Wullepoor Gate.
Ditto, ...	Mamun, }
Dehli, ...	Suleimpoor.—Canal Bridge.
Paneeput, ...	Gorounda.—Canal Bridge.

From the 1st of March 1856, Tolls will cease to be levied at the Shahdura, Hatras, and Hindun Bridge stations.

Tickets will be given upon payment of Toll at the undermentioned Gates, which will exempt the holders from payment at the Gates specified during the day following that within which the Tickets may be delivered.

Each day will be reckoned to commence at midnight.

Raja-ka-Talao,	Clears	Byragee-ka-Nullah.
Byragee-ka-Nullah,	Clears	Raja-ka-Talao.
Khodagunge,	Clears	Muddunpoor and Nubbeegunge.
Muddunpoor,	Clears	Khodagunge and Nubbeegunge.
Nubbeegunge,	Clears	Muddunpoor and Khodagunge.
Wulleepoor,	Clears	Boolundshehur and Mamun.
Boolundshehur,	Clears	Wulleepoor and Mamun.
Mamun,	Clears	Wulleepoor and Boolundshehur.

Schedule of Tolls to be levied under Act VIII. of 1851.

Specification of Vehicle or Animal.	Toll.	
	Laden, or with Passengers.	Unladen, or without Passengers.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
On every four-wheeled carriage on springs, with three or more horses, and one or more passengers, ...	2 0 0	1 0 0
Ditto ditto, with two horses, ...	1 0 0	0 8 0
Ditto ditto, with one horse, ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
On every two-wheeled carriage on springs, ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
On every four or two-wheeled carriage without springs, as ruths, bylee, or ekka, ...	0 4 0	0 2 0
On every cart and hackery not on springs, and drawn by bullocks, not being ruth, bylee, or ekka, ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Elephants, ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
Buffaloes, or bullocks, per head, ...	0 0 4	0 0 2
Ditto in droves above 12 per score, ...	0 4 0	0 2 0
Camels, single, ...	0 1 6	0 0 9
Ditto in strings of more than 10 and less than 20, per string, ..	1 0 0	0 8 0
Ditto and for every additional score, ...	0 12 0	0 6 0
On every horse, ...	0 1 0	0 0 6
On every poney or tattoo, ...	0 0 6	0 0 3
On every mule or ass, ...	0 0 2	0 0 1
On every palanquin or dooly, with four or more bearers, ..	0 8 0	0 8 0
Ditto with less than four bearers, ...	0 2 0	0 2 0

Appendix No. XXX.

RULES

FOR THE

GUIDANCE OF COLLECTORS, AND OF THE ENGINEERS OF THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY, IN GIVING AND OBTAINING POSSESSION OF LAND FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Dated 11th February 1856.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY.

Trial surveys to be made and submitted.

After due examination of the country through which a line is to pass, and after running such trial levels as may be requisite, a traverse survey of best apparent centre line, shewing villages intersected, river crossings, and other obstacles, plotted on a scale of 1,500 feet to an inch, shall be forwarded to the Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government, with such amended centre line laid down upon it, as the results of the survey may suggest.

Engineers engaged in trial survey to be attended by a subordinate Revenue officer.

2.—Notice being given to Collectors of the probable period of commencement of survey in their districts; a Tuhseelee Peshkar, wherever practicable, or otherwise another responsible officer of the Tuhseelee Establishment, shall be duly attached to each party of Engineers; for the purpose of noting damage done in preliminary survey, and in setting out the centre line, respectively. This official will remain at the disposal of Engineers, whenever they may be employed in the Pergunnah to which he belongs, on either of the above operations; and, under the instructions of the Collector, he will afford such timely notice of the Engineers' intended movements, to the official appointed to relieve him in the adjoining Pergunnah, as shall prevent detention and delay.

Engineers to obtain consent of owners before destroying house property in trial or preliminary survey.

3.—When it may be absolutely necessary to remove or injure a house in the course of a preliminary survey, the Engineers or Surveyors must in all cases pay damages on the part of the Railway Company, on the spot; or otherwise obtain the consent of the owner, before touching the house. The Tuhseelee officer will aid in these measures, and report to the Collector any complaint of the insufficiency of damages tendered. The decision of the Collector, in case of a dispute on this point, to be final. Compensation paid by Engineers will be charged in a contingent bill, supported by written agreement and receipt.

SETTING OUT, AND PERMANENT OCCUPATION.

Setting out of permanent line.

4.—On the approval of a length, the centre line will be set out, and the longitudinal section, with proposed gradients defined, will be forwarded as soon as completed to Deputy Consulting Engineer.

Preparation of Section and Schedules.

5.—Gradients being sanctioned, a detailed section, shewing the height of embankments and depth of cuttings, will be prepared, from which schedules will be drawn up, shewing chain by chain, the widths of land required for occupation in each village, according to the rules in force. The Zillah, Pergunnah, and Village boundaries, will also be marked on the section.

Schedules to be forwarded to Collectors.

6.—The tracing of section, and corresponding schedule, forwarded in lengths as it is completed, having been duly checked and examined by the Deputy Consulting Engineer, the schedule will be passed on to the several Collectors concerned.

Measurement of land by Tuhseeldar to follow notice of sanction.

7.—Notice of final sanction being given to a Collector, a Tuhseeldar will be appointed, who will proceed at once to measure the land, the marking out of which, in accordance with the Schedule, will have already commenced. Occupation will be given immediately on the measurement being completed, and before the adjustment of compensation.

Exertion to be made to avoid destruction of house property.

8.—The Tuhseeldar will receive instructions from his own superiors regarding his proceedings in the adjudication of compensation for property on the ground. It will be for the Resident Engineer to point out to him what buildings, &c., it is absolutely necessary to remove. Every effort should be made to avoid injury to mosques or temples, and places held in peculiar veneration by any class of the community. The Engineers are requested carefully to abstain from carrying the line through groups of houses, when by any reasonable exertion it can be avoided, and when it may be possible, without serious inconvenience, to spare a building within the Railway limits, time is to be allowed for the occupant to appeal with that object, should he desire it. His appeal will be made to the Collector of his district, who will communicate with the Government Engineer on the subject.

Engineers to be aided by an Assistant or Deputy Collector specially appointed, under certain circumstances.

9.—When about to set out centre or side lines through any town, groups of gardens, mosques, or temples, or through any locality in which the interests affected are of unusual moment, the Engineers, although they be attended by a subordinate officer for general purposes, will give such previous notice of the commencement of this specific work, as shall allow of the Collector of the district appointing a competent Assistant, or a Deputy Collector, to co-operate with them.

No land to be occupied without previous sanction.

10.—Land plans must be submitted, approved, and forwarded to Collectors, before land required for building bungalows, or any purpose other than the formation of the line, can be occupied.

11. Compensation for all trees will in the first instance be paid by the Collector, according to the value of the timber, or other circumstances, to be considered in each case. The Railway Company has the right of pre-emption from Government, at such compensation price, of the trees which with the sanction of the Deputy Consulting Engineer, they may retain. All others will be sold by Collectors to the best advantage, on account of Government, the purchasers being required to fell and remove their property, at their own expense, on the requisition of Engineers.

Compensation to be paid for trees in the first instance by Revenue officers.

Appen

NOTIFI

HEAD QUARTERS, GENERAL DEPART

The 15th of

No. 1162.—The following Annual Return, showing the number of Patients treated in the each Dispensary, is published

Annual Return of General Dispensaries in the North Western Provinces for the ment Notification, dated

Division.	Station.	Receipts: Balance in hand on the 1st January 1855.	Receipts: Government allowance.	Receipts: Private subscriptions.	Receipts: Total.	Dis- Establishment, House rent, and contingent expences.	Dis- Bazar Medicines.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Delhie, ..	Sirsa	190 6 10	738 11 7	226 0 0	1,155 2 5	*a* 849 1 5	126 8 3
	Delhie	0 0 0	3,821 4 3	52 8 10	3,873 13 1	3,451 14 10	244 11 11
Meerut, ..	Dehra Dhoon	514 6 4	2,334 0 6	0 0 0	2,848 6 10	2,335 2 9	86 13 9
	Saharunpoor	1,078 8 1	1,168 14 0	371 12 0	2,619 2 1	1,053 0 8	127 13 9
	Meerut	662 13 0	*0 0 0	1,016 11 2	1,679 8 2	1,481 3 2	131 2 6
Rohilkhund, ..	Allygurh	8,136 15 5	2,896 7 8	1,184 14 0	12,218 5 1	3,443 0 0	329 11 4
	Bijnour	1,410 9 9	2,598 7 5	916 12 2	4,925 13 4	4,775 9 1	38 12 6
	Nujjeebabad } Branches of the	0 0 0	568 3 1	36 3 6	604 6 7	550 14 2	32 15 8
	Nuggeena } Bijnour dispensary	0 0 0	521 1 5	49 7 6	570 8 11	501 6 5	37 9 7
	Moradabad	0 0 0	3,305 7 7	174 0 0	3,479 7 7	3,086 15 7	120 0 0
	Moondeea } Branches of	No Returns for 1855 furnished. Have been called for, for 1856.				.. .. ..	
	Kasheepore } the Moradabad Dispensary						
	Bareilly	*b*,145 15 5	61,168 7 2	0 0 0	7,314 6 7	1,203 2 0	258 7 2
	Pilleebheet, } Branches of the Bareilly Dis-	0 0 0	624 2 10	0 0 0	624 2 10	504 0 0	61 6 11
	Buharee, } pensary,	0 0 0	392 0 0	232 2 10	624 2 10	504 0 0	54 10 5
	Beesulpore,	No Returns received for 1855. Have been called for, for 1856.				.. .. ..	
	Budaon,	245 8 3	1,031 15 10	254 6 9	1,531 14 10	1,038 14 10	209 1 10
	Shahjehanpore,	0 0 0	2,973 8 8	0 0 0	2,973 8 8	2,827 1 0	55 5 5
	Goohurreea, } Branches of	128 6 10	0 0 0	550 0 0	678 6 10	461 14 0	28 7 3
	Kuttrah } the Shahjehanpore Dispensary	93 2 7	0 0 0	715 0 0	808 2 7	511 6 9	34 4 3
Agra, ..	Furruckabad (City)	0 0 0	1,548 11 1	0 0 0	1,548 11 1	*c* 1,191 14 1	182 12 0
	Futtehgurh	4,659 5 4	304 12 6	749 5 0	5,713 6 10	528 8 11	76 5 10
	Muttra	0 0 0	3,088 13 2	0 0 0	3,088 13 2	2,864 13 1	164 5 3
	Agra	0 0 0	6,042 5 6	0 0 0	6,042 5 6	4,762 10 10	396 3 4
Allahabad, ..	Etawah	221 5 4	375 5 4	126 0 0	722 10 8	384 5 4	9 8 11
	Etah	Established in 1856.					
	Cawnpore	0 0 0	2,874 12 7	585 15 2	3,460 11 9	2,780 0 8	237 12 7
	Banda	907 11 11	2,229 1 0	742 8 0	3,879 4 11	2,267 10 11	90 7 8
	Allahabad	0 0 0	3,955 4 11	0 0 0	3,955 4 11	3,697 13 4	118 6 11
	Futtehpore	Established at the end of the year. Will appear in next year's account.					
	Humeerpore	No returns received for 1855.					
Benares, .	Mirzapore	43 8 9	2,520 0 0	655 0 0	3,218 8 9	2,335 0 0	490 11 0
	Goruckpore	287 11 1	2,269 3 8	0 0 0	2,556 14 9	2,224 3 7	33 3 2
	Jounpore	0 0 0	34 0 5	171 0 0	205 0 5	68 1 3	20 11 10
	Benares, including Bheloopore branch, and City Hospitals	783 5 10	7,588 10 6	0 0 0	8,372 0 4	6,997 14 9	619 8 11
	Azimgurh	0 0 0	481 9 8	73 9 3	555 2 11	496 13 9	42 8 9
Saugor, ..	Ghazeepore	402 8 6	2,012 15 7	210 8 0	3,526 0 1	2,668 3 3	187 11 1
	Jhubulpore	247 13 2	2,011 12 7	120 0 0	2,379 9 9	1,587 12 0	220 14 9
	Nursingpoor	0 0 0	317 3 2	0 0 0	317 3 2	108 0 0	89 3 2
	Saugor	12 14 8	708 14 0	714 13 9	1,436 10 5	708 14 0	0 0 0
	Jhansie	Established in 1856					
Kumaon, ..	Almorah	756 7 2	2,875 3 1	265 0 0	3,896 10 3	3,250 3 1	0 0 0
	Nynee Tal	7 9 0	481 12 0	0 0 0	489 5 0	*d* 864 11 5	47 5 0
	Sreenuggur	952 14 11	1,844 0 0	119 11 7	2,916 10 6	1,673 2 3	25 4 10
Nimar, ..	Khandewa	0 0 0	503 12 5	0 0 0	503 12 5	504 0 0	4 12 5
Ajmere, ..	Ajmere	0 0 0	1,547 5 9	0 0 0	1,547 5 9	1,190 1 6	238 7 3
	Nyanuggur	0 0 0	596 2 3	0 0 0	596 2 3	480 0 0	87 14 6
	Grand Total	27,890 0 2	71,259 7 2	10,313 5 6	109,462 12 10	71,713 8 8	5,398 1 8

P. B. REID,

Assistant to the Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

Dir No. IV.

CATION.

MENT, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

August 1856.

Dispensaries in the North Western Provinces, during 1855, together with the expenditure of for general information.

year 1855, *(taken from Divisional Returns furnished in conformity with Govern-*
17th November 1853.)

BURSEMENTS.				NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.				
Maintenance of In-door Patients.	TOTAL.	Balance in hand on 31st December 1855.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Average per head on total number of Patients treated.	REMARKS.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	
68 4 4	1,043 14 0	111 4 5	428	3,287	3,715	0 4 6	*a.* Not including salary of Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, as he is in charge also of the Civil Station.
177 2 4	3,873 13 1	0 0 0	287	19,091	19,378	0 3 9	Has a branch at Subzee Mundee, supported by private subscription, &c., opened on the 1st April 1856.
49 14 0	2,471 14 6	376 8 4	72	2,554	2,626	0 15 1	A branch to this Dispensary, at Kalsee has just been established, another has been in operation for some time at Mussoorie.
83 13 4	1,264 11 9	1,354 6 4	154	5,393	5,547	0 3 8	
0 0 0	1,612 5 8	67 2 6	244	5,603	5,847	0 4 5	A branch is about to be established at Moozuffernugger.
89 4 0	3,861 15 4	8,356 5 9	320	9,112	9,432	0 6 7	* None drawn in 1855.
71 8 0	4,885 8 7	40 4 4	77	1,534	1,611	3 0 8	
20 8 9	604 6 7	0 0 0	32	1,181	1,213	0 7 2	
31 8 11	570 8 11	0 0 0	99	1,577	1,676	0 5 5	
272 8 0	3,479 7 7	0 0 0	437	8,943	9,380	0 5 11	
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	....	.. ..	.. ....	These branches are supported by Local Funds.
179 5 0	1,633 14 2	5,689 8 5	303	20,111	2,0414	0 1 3	*b.* Including interest on Government Promissory Notes forming Dispensary Funds, but the salary of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon is not included The Bareilly Sudder Dispensary has two minor branches in the city.
14 6 10	579 13 9	44 5 1	0	7,969	7,969	0 1 2	
13 4 9	571 15 2	52 3 8	0	3,938	3,938	0 2 4	
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	....	.. ..	.. .. ..	Supported from Local Funds.
137 1 5	1,385 2 1	146 12 9	170	5,632	5,802	0 3 9	
91 2 3	2,973 8 8	0 0 0	39	4,935	4,974	0 9 7	
15 1 3	509 6 6	178 0 4	285	1,520	1,805	0 4 5	
52 7 10	598 2 10	209 15 9	81	1,665	1,746	0 5 6	These two branch Dispensaries are entirely supported by private subscriptions.
174 1 0	1,548 11 1	0 0 0	142	5,483	5,625	0 4 5	*c* Not including Sub-Assistant Surgeon's salary.
88 5 0	693 3 9	5,020 0 1	183	4,879	5,062	0 2 2	
69 10 10	3,088 13 2	0 0 0	31	4,289	4,320	0 11 5	
883 7 4	6,042 5 6	0 0 0	773	9,185	9,958	0 9 8	The Agra Dispensary has four branches maintained from Local Funds, *viz.*, Futtehpore Secri, Dhurumsala, Taj Gunge and Loha-kee-Mundee.
1 8 10	395 7 1	327 3 7	24	206	230	1 11 6	Opened on 1st July 1855.
442 14 6	3,460 11 9	0 0 0	409	3,993	4,402	0 12 3	
50 14 5	2,409 1 0	1,470 3 11	92	2,132	2,224	1 1 8	A branch lately established at the Town of Kirwee, supported by a monthly subscription of Rs. 60 a month from Narain Rao and Madho Rao.
139 0 8	3,955 4 11	0 0 0	208	8,688	8,896	0 7 1	
324 5 6	3,150 0 6	68 3 3	210	11,468	11,678	0 4 3	
90 11 10	2,398 2 7	158 12 2	167	4,071	4,238	0 9 9	
13 9 8	102 6 9	102 9 8	86	1,089	1,175	0 1 5	
317 15 6	7,935 7 2	436 9 2	551	48,708	49,256	0 2 7	The Benares Dispensary has a branch Dispensary at Chundowlee 20 miles from Benares, supported from private subscriptions and Local Funds.
15 12 5	555 2 11	0 0 0	51	258	309	0 12 9	
119 9 3	2,975 7 7	550 8 6	90	4,326	4,416	0 10 9	
224 13 10	2,033 8 7	346 1 2	559	7,846	8,405	0 4 5	
120 0 0	317 3 2	0 0 0	99	76	175	1 13 0	
700 6 7	1,409 4 7	27 5 10	294	1,595	1,889	0 12 1	
27 0 0	3,277 8 1	619 7 2	157	3,265	3,422	0 15 4	
52 6 7	464 7 0	24 14 0	43	1,713	1,756	0 4 3	*d.* Half of this amount is paid from the Municipal Funds.
171 7 8	1,870 14 9	1,045 11 0	103	1,673	1,776	1 0 9	This Dispensary has five branches for the relief of pilgrims proceeding to Buddreenath, &c.
0 0 0	508 12 5	0 0 0	37	590	627	0 12 11	
118 13 0	1,547 5 9	0 0 0	127	5,489	5,616	0 4 5	
28 3 9	596 2 3	0 0 0	69	2,571	2,640	0 3 8	
5,535 2 2	82,646 12 6	26,816 0 4	7,533	2,37,638	2,45,171	0 5 5	

C. B. THORNHILL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.

Finance Statement for the North Western Provinces.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Divisions under the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces for the years 1853-54, 1854-55 *and* 1855-56.

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
REVENUE ORDINARY.			
Land Tax,	45033224 8 11½	45025920 0 11½	44923178 2 8
Excise and Stamps,	3748403 0 11½	3836402 5 11	3833119 12 10
Post Office,	982598 0 8	1090102 1 2	1233398 9 1½
Canals,	528073 8 10	516033 1 2	380426 8 4
Customs and Salt,	5636417 11 9½	6215460 8 10	6221403 4 8
Miscellaneous,	449845 10 1¾	403260 11 0	508551 7 2½
Total Rupees,	56378562 9 4½	57087178 13 0½	57100077 12 10
EXTRAORDINARY.			
Miscellaneous,	511243 14 1	730527 10 2	1174289 2 3¾
LOCAL FUNDS, VIZ.			
Road Fund,	753098 2 1½	814662 9 3¾	675186 4 6½
Ferry Fund,	346085 8 6	388149 7 9	508872 1 3¾
Nuzul Funds,	49373 13 0	72739 8 11	93074 1 8
Total of Funds,	1148557 7 7½	1275551 9 11¾	1277132 7 6½
Grand Total,	58038363 15 0¾	59093258 ¼ 2¼	59551499 6 8
EXPENDITURE ORDINARY.			
General Department,	1162686 14 7½	1142552 4 4¾	1306024 5 9½
Judicial Department,	5522162 11 4¼	3849342 7 5¼	5841128 9 7
Revenue Department,	4031368 3 11¾	3780133 7 7	4096559 8 1¾
Excise Stamps, &c.,	182819 2 0	219167 9 4½	222794 10 2
Pensions,	3812150 2 1½	3525002 10 10	3776487 5 5
Post Office,	829814 15 10	944747 0 2	889445 12 4½
Customs and Salt,	813146 11 4	880885 4 11	905565 8 9
Public Instruction,	130521 3 8	207042 5 11	330264 7 1
Miscellaneous,	253373 6 10¾	245272 5 9½	372780 10 6½
Military,	93479 12 11½	92356 4 7	90619 5 0
Canals,	3040436 5 10½	1063184 14 5¾	747641 7 3
Total Rupees,	19871959 10 6¾	15949686 11 5½	18579311 10 0¾
EXTRAORDINARY.			
Settlement Officers and Surveyors,	125164 14 7	177155 11 5	287008 2 4½
Public Buildings,	632904 9 1	1120138 10 4	4195497 0 1
Canals,	0 0 0	1420799 8 10	673680 0 7
Total Extraordinary,	758069 7 8	2718093 14 7	5156185 3 0½
LOCAL FUNDS, VIZ.			
Road Fund,	788219 4 3	746292 10 5½	661102 14 7¾
Ferry Fund,	331902 14 6	310915 15 5	605074 6 3½
Nuzul Funds,	68184 4 3	64605 0 10	68059 10 3
Total of Funds,	1188306 7 0	1121813 10 8½	1334236 15 2½
Grand Total,	21818335 9 2¾	19789594 4 9	25069733 12 3½
Surplus or Remainder,	36220028 5 10	39303663 12 5½	34481765 10 4½

N. B.—The sums stated in the above, represent on the debit side the actual adjustments of the year, which are dependent upon many accidents, and the items passing through the Road Fund Account are considerably beyond the real amounts assignable to that special head.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1857-58.

134112

Appendix A.

No. 485.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

ALLAHABAD, THE 10TH MAY, 1858.

RESOLUTION.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor General having had under consideration, the extent and relative position of the Jubbulpore Commissionership and the Jhansie Superintendency, has been pleased to record the following observations and resolution.

2. The Jubbulpore Commissionership, as at present constituted, comprises 11 Districts,* 6 of which are first class, and 5 second class Districts. The division is straggling and irregular in shape, the opposite quarters being from 3 to 4 hundred miles apart.

*Saugor.
Dumoh.
Jubbulpore.
Seonee.
Mundla.
Hoshungabad.
Baitool.
Nursingpore.
Jaloun.
Jhansie.
Chundeyree.

3. The Districts of Jaloun, Jhansie, and Chundeyree, all ceded at a comparatively recent period to the Division, are separated from it by the Vandyan range, and stretch northwards to the banks of the Jumna. They were a few years ago placed under a Superintendent, in general subordination to the Commissioner, but with a considerable degree of independent action in all Departments. The tendency of recent arrangements has been to increase this independence.

4. The re-occupation of these districts offers a suitable opportunity for reconsidering the present system.

5. The Jubbulpore Commissionership is greatly too extensive, even without the Jhansie Superintendence, it will consist of eight Districts, covering an area of 25,000 square miles, such a charge is alone quite sufficient to occupy the entire attention of the Commissioner.

6. The despatch of business will be improved by detaching the Jhansie Superintendency from Jubbulpore, and placing it in immediate communication with the Government and the Board of Revenue, instead of maintaining the present circuitous course, by which references are delayed by passing through the Commissioner's office at Jubbulpore

7. This advantage will be gained, and the Jubbulpore Commissionership lightened by constituting the Superintendency an independent Commissionership, the area and revenue of its three would, however, be considerably below the standard of an ordinary division.

	Sq. M.	*Land Reve.*
Jaloun ...	1,778	13,76,936
Jhansie ...	1,394	4,97,098
Chundeyree...	556	1,21,716
Total ...	3,728	19,95,710

8. But the district of Humeerpoor lies close to Jaloun and Jhansie, and might conveniently be attached to the new Commissionership. It is at the same time distant from Allahabad, and could therefore be more efficiently controlled from Jhansie, while the habits of the people, their institutions, and the character of the country, all assimilate more with Jhansie than with the Doab.

9. In Humeerpoor there are also two non-regulation Pergunnahs, Muhoha and Jeytpoor, while in Jaloun, otherwise entirely non-regulation, there are two Pergunnahs under the Regulations, Koonch and Calpee. The miscellaneous character of the Superintendent's charge will thus not be affected by the transfer to him of the Humeerpoor district.

10. The area and land revenue of Humeerpoor are noted in the margin. Its transfer will raise the Jhansie charge to an area of above 6,000 square miles, with a revenue of nearly 32 lakhs.

	Sq. M.	*Land Reve.*
Total of Superintendency as above ...	3,728	19,95,710
Humeerpoor ...	2,364	11,33,693
Total ...	6,092	31,29,403

11. This will form an adequate jurisdiction for a Commissioner, especially as the Superintendent will exercise the duties of Sessions Judge for the entire division, and of Civil Judge for the greater part of it.

12. The transfer will reduce the Allahabad Division to four districts, but it will still be the heaviest of all the divisions in these Provinces as regards revenue.

	Area.	*Land Rev.*
Allahabad, without Humeerpoor	9,729	72,89,059
Meerut Division	11,238	69,81,424
Rohilcund Division	12,428	65,07,186
Benares, with Goruckpore ...	12,395	59,78,638

13. The Governor General therefore resolves that the District of Humeerpoor shall be separated from the Allahabad Division, and that the Jhansie Superintendency, including Humeerpoor, shall henceforth form a separate Division.

14. The Magistracy and Collectorship of Humeerpoor will, for the future, be on a similar footing with the Superintendencies of Jhansie and Jaloun. The salary will be 1,500 Rupees. This change will come into operation as soon as the present incumbent vacates the post.

15. A saving of 750 Rupees will thus be available, which His Lordship has determined shall be devoted to raising the salary of the Commissioner. It will for the future stand at Rupees 2,750 per mensem, inclusive of travelling charges.

16. As Commissioner of Circuit, the Commissioner will dispose of all criminal trials under the Regulations, from those portions of his jurisdiction that are under that system of law.

17. In Civil causes, the Regulation Pergunnahs will continue subordinate to the Judge of Banda.

18. The District Officers will in turn be styled Deputy Commissioners, the District Officer at Humeerpoor will be Magistrate, Collector, and Deputy Commissioner.

19. The Sudder stations of both Jaloun and Humeerpoor are liable to grave objections. Humeerpoor is in an extreme corner of the district, a more centrical position would lead to greater efficiency in the administration, while it would place the Head-Quarters of the district Officer nearer to Jhansie. Raath has been suggested as a suitable locality, much will depend on its sanatory character. This will be a point for early consideration, and reported by the Commissioner.

20. Orai has been created by our administration; there are no towns, and few conveniences on the spot. It has been proposed to transfer the Sudder station to Jaloun. The Commissioner will also report on this proposal with regard to the healthiness of the place, and other considerations.

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded for information to the Government of India, Home Department.

Ordered, that copies be also sent to the Sudder Court at Agra, the Sudder Board of Revenue, the Commissioner of Allahabad, the Commissioner of Jubbulpoor, the Commissioner of Jhansje, and Major Thuillier.

(Signed) W. MUIR,
Secretary to Govt., N. W. P.

Appendix B.

CIRCULAR.

No. 6 of 1858.

TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT, N. W. P.
PRESENT:
R. B. Morgan, Esq., *Judge*, and
R. Money, Esq., *Offg. Judge.*

The Court are pleased to extend to these Provinces, the following Circular Orders issued by the Calcutta Court, under date the 30th October 1857, relative to the verification of legal documents, which may be susceptible of use as evidence beyond the jurisdiction of the authority attesting the same.

AGRA,
The 25th March 1858.

(Signed) H. W. DASHWOOD,
Register.

COPY.

CIRCULAR.

No. 23.

TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES IN THE LOWER AND EXTRA-REGULATION PROVINCES.

SIR,

SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.
PRESENT:
H. T. Raikes, Esq.
B. J. Colvin, Esq.
J. H. Patton, Esq.
A. Sconce, Esq., and
J. S. Torrens, Esq.
Judges.

An instance having been brought to the notice of Government, where a party was put to unnecessary expense to recover interest on a Government Promissory Note, by the authority of a Certificate, granted under Act XX. of 1841, not bearing the signature of the Judge in full, I am directed by the Court, in pursuance of the orders of Government, to request that you will pay every attention to Form in the verification of legal documents, which may be susceptible of use as evidence beyond the limit of your own jurisdiction.

I have, &c.,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th October 1857.

(Signed) J. LUSHINGTON,
Offg. Register.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. H. STUART,
Asst. Register.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) H. W. DASHWOOD,
Register.

Appendix C.

CIRCULAR.

No. 1020 OF 1858.

FROM

WILLIAM MUIR, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces,

To

F. WILLIAMS, ESQUIRE,

Commissioner of the Meerut Division.

DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 26TH APRIL 1858

SIR,

Judicial Department, N. W. P.

The time has now arrived, when, from the improving condition of your Division, and the entry of troops into Rohilcund, it appears to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General that the functions of Special Commissioners, under the Penal Acts of 1857, may with advantage be restricted to the trial of crimes against the State.

2. You will communicate to the several Officers holding the powers of Special Commissioner His Lordship's desire that they will confine their proceedings, accordingly, to offences against the State.

3. You will at the same time instruct the Police and Criminal Authorities throughout your Division, that in all cases affecting person and property only, and involving no direct offence against the State, they will revert to the procedure prescribed by the previously existing Laws.

4. A copy of these orders will be forwarded to the Court of Sudder Nizamut, for the issue of such further instructions as may seem to them necessary.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. MUIR,

Secretary to Govt., N. W. P.

Allahabad, the 26th April 1858.

Appendix D.

No. 1065.

FROM

WILLIAM MUIR, ESQ.,

Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces,

To

R. ALEXANDER, ESQ.,

Commissioner, Rohilcund.

DATED ALLAHABAD, *the* 28th *April* 1858.

SIR,

I am directed to communicate to you the general principles which the Right Hon'ble the Governor General desires to see followed by all Civil and other Officers who will exercise Judicial or Magisterial powers in Rohilcund, on the re-entry of British troops into that Province.

Judicial Department—Criminal.

2. The condition of Rohilcund has been, in some respects, peculiar. The progress of the revolt in the interior has, until lately, suffered little check. The people, left to themselves, have, in many quarters, engaged actively in hostilities against each other; but direct opposition to British authority has been mainly confined to the several Sudder towns, to the frontier on the Ganges, and to the expeditions against Nynee Tal.

3. Under these circumstances, His Lordship considers it just to distinguish, by a widely differing treatment, the simple bearing of arms, or even acts of social violence committed at a period when the check of lawful Government was removed, from acts directly involving treason against the State, or a deliberate defiance of its authority. Excepting instances of much aggravation, it is not the wish of Government that public prosecutions should be set on foot on account of offences of the former class.

4. Further, in respect of treason and defiance of British authority, His Lordship desires that criminal proceedings shall be taken only against leaders, and against such persons, whether high or low, as have distinguished themselves by activity and rancour against the Government, or by persistence in opposition to its authority after the advance of troops, and the re-occupation of Stations. The Governor General will admit to amnesty all other classes, even though they have borne arms on the side of the rebels, provided that they tender an early and complete submission. But continuance in opposition will exclude from pardon.

5. The Governor General has reason to believe, that an impression exists in Rohilcund that the Mahomedan population, as such, is to be proscribed and crushed. It is likely that the rumour has been raised and fostered by the rebel leaders to excite apprehension and mistrust of the Government. His Lordship desires that every appropriate occasion may be taken to disabuse the people of this gross error. Such suspected rebels as may be brought to trial will be tried each by his own acts. Each will

stand or fall by the line of conduct which he shall be proved to have followed. The Government will maintain, as it has always maintained, a strict impartiality in its administration. Equal justice will be shared by all its subjects, whether Hindoos or Mahomedans. You will make public these views, and instruct the Chief District Officers to make them widely known, in such manner as may appear to be most effectual.

6. It will be your care, in accordance with the injunctions of His Lordship's orders embodied in the Circular Order, dated the 19th February, to bring forward for early notice by the Governor General the several examples of conspicuously faithful conduct exhibited by many of the inhabitants of Rohilcund, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. MUIR,
Secretary to the Govt., N. W. P.

Allahabad, the 28th April 1858.

Appendix E.

No. 2270 of 1858.

FROM

WILLIAM MUIR, ESQUIRE,

Secy. to Government, N. W. Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF ROHILCUND.

ALLAHABAD, *the 7th July* 1858.

SIR,

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has had your leter No. 89, dated the 30th ultimo, under consideration, and I am directed to communicate for your guidance the following instructions in reply:

2. It is not only in your power as Commissioner, but it is your duty, to see that the practice adopted under the General Order of the 28th of April, is consistent and uniform: that it is in accordance with reason and plain sense; and that it is not overstrained on the side of severity.

3. You will therefore at once express your opinion to any Officer whom you may believe to be transgressing the Rules laid down in that order, and report the case to the Government.

4. Wherever an Officer has a doubt, and is not able to submit it for the decision of superior authority, His Lordship desires that he should resolve it on the side of mercy.

5. All general rulings by yourself, unless plainly in accordance with the instructions of Government already delivered, should be reported to the Government.

6. His Lordship desires me to say, that you are right in your opinion, that the simple acceptance of office under the rebels, is not in itself a sufficient ground for condemnation.

7. I am to add, that you are also right in your understanding of the term "Leader," as used in the General Order. That word is not used in the technical sense of the holder of some petty office under the rebel Chiefs, which may have invested the person holding it with a little authority, but in the sense of an instigator, stimulator, and director, of rebellion, for example, a fakeer, who had preached a holy war against the English, though invested with no declared authority, would be more of a "leader," than any Jemadar or Ressaldar considered simply as such.

8. The foregoing observations are made in reply to your despatch under acknowledgment, and since reading that despatch, the Governor General has seen reason to believe that it is urgently necessary that not these observations alone, but the previous instructions of the 28th of April, should be strongly impressed in their spirit, and in their letter, upon the minds of those who are acting as Special Commissioners in your Province.

9. His Lorship has observed with surprise that, in some of the reports of the Special Commissioners, sentence of capital punishment is recorded as having been passed upon men against whom the only charge noted is that they held some insignificant office, Thannadar, Jemadar, or Burkundaz, under the rebel authorities.

10. It may be that the conduct of these men has, in each case, been marked by a sanguinary or specially malignant spirit of hostility, and that the sentence is therefore appropriate, but if so, this ought to have been stated in the report.

11. On the other hand, if it should prove that the men so convicted were only of the common herd of rebels, and that they were not distinguished as leaders, or by their activity and rancour against the Government, or by persistent opposition, the Special Commissioners, who have not only condemned these men, but have condemned them to death, have acted contrary to the distinct orders of the Governor General, as laid down in the General Order of the 28th April. They have visited with the last punishment those against whom the Governor General has directed that not even criminal proceedings should be taken.

12. It is well that the Special Commissioners should understand that the Governor General will not admit the plea that the Acts XI., XIV. and XVI. of 1857, under which they are acting, authorize the severest punishment of all rebels at the judgment of the Special Commissioners; those Acts give the widest and extremest powers, and such powers have been necessary; but it is just because those powers are so large, that the Governor General has seen fit to order that discrimination shall be used as to the persons against whom they shall be directed in a Province in which the necessity for their unlimited exercise no longer exists, any Special Commissioner who shall use his powers unmindful of those orders will do so at his peril.

13. You will now require every Special Commissioner of Rohilcund to state, in all future reports, the chief points in the conduct of each convicted rebel, which caused his conviction. You will recall the attention of the Special Commissioners to the instructions contained in the General Order of the 28th of April. You will send a copy of this letter to each Special Commissioner.

14. Mr. J. C. Wilson's Commission does not attach him specially to Rohilcund, and therefore he is not under your authority.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM MUIR,
Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

Allahabad, the 7th July 1858.

Appendix F1.

CIRCULAR.

No. 4759 of 1858.

FROM

WILLIAM MUIR, Esq.,

Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces,

To

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

DATED ALLAHABAD, *the 20th November* 1858.

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General to intimate, that every sentence of death passed by you as Special Commissioner is to be immediately reported, with a full statement of the case, for His Lordship's consideration, and that no such sentence is to be carried into effect without the approval and confirmation of the Government.

Judicial Department.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. MUIR,

Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Appendix F 2.

CIRCULAR.

No. 1752 of 1858.

FROM

WILLIAM MUIR, Esquire,

Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces,

To

ALL JUDGES AND SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

DATED ALLAHABAD, *the 1st June* 1858.

SIR,

Whenever capital sentence may be passed upon any political prisoner who has really surrendered himself, it is the command of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General that the sentence shall not be carried into execution until a reference has been made to Government.

Judicial Department.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. MUIR,

Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

Appendix G.

CIRCULAR.

No. 5422 OF 1858.

FROM

WILLIAM MUIR, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

To

DATED ALLAHABAD, *the 27th December,* 1858.

SIR,

Judicial Department.

I am directed by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General to communicate the following instructions to you regarding the treatment of Mutineers and Rebels, who may surrender themselves subsequently to the 1st January 1859.

2. Although by neglecting to avail themselves of the Queen's gracious pardon before the date prescribed in the Royal Amnesty, these persons have lost all rightful title to benefit by its provisions, yet the Governor General desires, that the spirit of the Amnesty be still adhered to in all ordinary cases.

3. Mutineers and Rebels, not included in any of the three excepted classes, will continue to be treated in accordance with the Circular Orders No. 4582, dated the 5th November, and 4583, dated the 6th November.

4. The excepted classes will, as heretofore, be tried under the Penal Commissions. But His Lordship requires that Special Commissioners shall continue to report every case of conviction to Government, and further, that they shall await its orders, before carrying into execution the sentence passed, whether it affect the life, liberty, or property of the criminal.

5. These reports should now be furnished separately for each case, instead of being thrown into a weekly Statement. They should be full and detailed, both as regards the charge, the facts, and the evidence; and they should be submitted immediately on conviction.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. MUIR,

Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Appendix H.

CIRCULAR No. 330.

FROM

W. MUIR, ESQUIRE,

Secy. to Government, N. W. P.

To

DATED ALLAHABAD, *the 8th March* 1858.

SIR,

During the suspension of all constituted authority, and the prevalence of anarchy throughout a large portion of the North-Western Provinces, plunder and crimes of lesser violence were frequently perpetrated by the uncontrolled people among themselves. It has been represented that the parties concerned are often ready to compromise such cases, and instructions have been solicited for the guidance of the Officers of Government in that event.*

* *Extract of letter from Mr. R. H. Davies, Officiating Magistrate of Azimgurh, dated 3rd February.*

Paragraph 5. With regard to the remaining offenders the plaintiffs withdraw their charges. They file Razeenamahs in which they state that they have received from the defendants the value of their plundered property. * * *

6. These cases are but samples of hundreds, and the time seems to have arrived when some general rules ought, if possible, to be laid down regarding the expediency and legality of such compromises.

7. On the one hand, the number of men implicated is so great,—in these cases 90 from different villages,—that if the letter of the law were carried into effect, our Jails would not hold them. It seems also but fair and politic to make some allowances for the excitement and temptation of a time of revolution, when all legal authority was suddenly subverted. * * * There is little doubt that most of those led away will, with the restoration of good order, subside into their former quietude and restraint. There is also less necessity for a vindication of the law, in cases of crime committed whilst all law was virtually suspended, and there seems to be room for forbearance on the part of Government, where the plaintiff professes to be satisfied.

2. The Right Honorable the Governor General draws a broad distinction between acts committed directly against the Government, or with a view to the subversion of its authority, and acts of plunder and minor violence, committed by the people amongst themselves when the restraining power of Government was in abeyance.

3. The Governor General does not desire that all crimes falling under the latter category, should be treated as crimes against the State. Ringleaders, as well as persons concerned in heinous offences and acts of aggravated violence, against whomsoever committed, must be prosecuted and brought to exemplary punishment; and, where complaints are lodged, the cases whether great or small, must of course be taken up and disposed of as between the parties. But if the claim be for restitution of property plundered, or for damages in consequence of injuries sustained during the period of suspended authority, His Lordship would approve and encourage the admission of a compromise between the prosecutor and the defendants; and wherever this may be effected, and the case is marked by no circumstances of special aggravation, criminal proceedings may be stayed conditionally on the fulfilment of the compromise within a reasonable term.

4. I am to communicate His Lordship's wish that these principles may be inculcated upon all the officers of Government employed in criminal proceedings.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedt. Servant,

W. MUIR,

Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

Appendix I.

CIRCULAR.

No. 4583 of 1858.

FROM

WILLIAM MUIR, Esq.,

Secretary to Government,
North-Western Provinces.

To

COMMISSIONERS AND DISTRICT OFFICERS.

DATED ALLAHABAD, *the 6th November* 1858.

SIR,

Adverting to the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General, conveyed in my Circular Order No. 4582, dated 5th instant, I am instructed by His Lordship to communicate the following additional directions regarding the application of the Royal Amnesty.

2. All sentences passed before the 1st November, whether sentences on regular trial in presence of the defendants, or sentences of confiscation upon *ex-parte* proceedings, held under Act XXV. of 1858, in the absence, will hold good as having taken effect before the promulgation of Her Majesty's Act of pardon, amnesty, and oblivion.

3. But in cases of confiscation under Act XXV. of 1858, wherever the defendants present themselves to the District Authorities within the term fixed by the Proclamation, the Government will be prepared favourably to consider the sentence, provided that such defendants were not leading rebels or instigators, or that generally any material grounds of extenuation can be adduced.

4. Henceforward no fresh decisions are to be passed for political offences against any persons who do not come within the classes excepted from pardon, viz. murderers, those who have harboured murderers, leaders or instigators of revolt, and those who continue in arms against the Government. This prohibition extends to fine and confiscation under Act X. of 1858, as well as under Act XXV. of 1857.

5. The Amnesty does not cover acts of private wrong and injury. But prosecutions on this account are to be discouraged by District Officers, especially where the cause of complaint occurred during a season of anarchy. Where much time has elapsed such cases should not be admitted, excepting upon strong *primâ facie* grounds that a heinous offence was perpetrated, which still calls for punishment, or a heavy wrong

sustained which can now be righted. And in all cases relating to the period in question (excepting where the defendant may be charged with direct participation in wilful and deliberate murder,) compromise between the parties should not only be freely admitted, but recommended and encouraged.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. MUIR,
Secretary to Government,
North-Western Provinces.

Appendix J.

STATEMENT of Prisoners whose sentences under the Penal Acts have been remitted or reduced from 1st January to 30th April, 1858.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of Decision.	Crime.	No. of Defendants.	Sentence.	Order of Government.	
							Remission.	Reduction of Sentence to
1	Juggernath, Trooper, 10th L. C.	Cawnpoor	....	Desertion	1	Transportation for life	Pardoned 25th Feb. 1858.	
2	Jankeepershad, former Kotwal of Guruckpoor	Goruckpoor	10th Feb. 1858.	Abetting rebellion	1	5 Years' imprisonment with labor	Commutation of labour to a fine 2000 Rs.	
3	Mumbode, Naick, and Ram Sing, Sepoy, 48th Regt. N. I....	Cawnpoor	January, 1858.	Desertion	2	Transportation for life	Pardoned March 11, 1858	
4	A Prisoner in the Jail ...	Benares ...	Not stated	Culpable Homicide	1	7 Years' imprisonment	....	5 Years. March 20, 1858.
5	Sheikh Junglee	Azimghur	....	Wilful Murder...	1	14 years' imprisonment	Remitted March 26, 1858.	
6	Kulloo Aheer	Futtehpoor	....	Robbery	1	7 years' imprisonment	Release ordered 31st March 1858.	
7	Havildar Golab Sing, Sepoys Matadyal Missur, Pirthee Sing & Sew Suhoy Opudea, 67th N. I....	Allahabad...	7th Jan. 1858 ...	Desertion.....	4	Transportation for life	Pardoned by Govt. of India with G. G. 31st March 1858. ...	
8	Kurreem Khan....	Allygurh ...	26th Jan. 1858	Plundering	1	7 Years' imprisonment with labor in irons	Remitted April 30, 1858.	

Appendix K.

STATEMENT of Prisoners whose sentences under the Penal Acts have been remitted or reduced from 1st May to 31st December, 1858.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of Decision.	Crime.	No. of Defendants.	Sentence.	Order of Government.	
							Remission.	Reduction of sentence to
1	3 blindmen and 4 boys who accompanied 71 prisoners from Futtehpoor to the Allahabad Jail ...	Futtehpoor	... ..	... ...	7	Do not appear to be sentenced	Released 1st May, 1858	
2	Mahout and other drivers who brought in 19 Elephants from the rebel Army	Ghazeepoor	... ..	Desertion ...	19	Do.	Pardoned 1st May, 1858.	
3	Musst. Gyndeea	Futtehpoor	2nd March 1858..	Exposing her new born child with intent to cause its death ...	1	5 years' imprisonment with labour	Remitted 5th May, 1858.	
4	Hurriah Bunjarah	Saharunpoor	6th June 1857 ...	Complicity in a highway Robbery with murder	1	Death	Pardoned 12th May, 1858.	
5	Radhye Roy, Zemindar	Azimgurh	11th January 1855	Affray ...	1	5 years' imprisonment	Do. 18th Do.	
6	Sheosuring Sing, Naipal, and Munda Sing	Jounpoor	23d April 1858 ...	Burning & plundering an Indigo Factory ...	3	Transportation	Ditto ditto ...	

Appendix K.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Prisoners whose sentences under the Penal Acts have been remitted or reduced from 1st May to 31st December, 1858.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of Decision.	Crime.	No. of Defendants.	Sentence.	Order of Government.	
							Remission.	Reduction of sentence to
7	Nerbudda Custom's Peon	Seonee	... ...	Trespass ...	1	4 months' imprisonment	Released 25th May, 1858	
8	Lalla Putwaree.....	Futtehpoor	April 1858 ..	Plunder ...	1	Transportation for life	... ...	7 years' imprisonment. 29th May, 1858.
9	Kalkadeen.....	Allahabad	... ...	Plundering grain	1	14 years' imprisonment	Remitted 29th May, 1858	
10	Tantee, Luchmun Pooree, Goolzar, Cheetoo, Kuroree, & Bhairoo	Jubbulpoor	.. ...	Rebellion ...	6	3 years' imprisonment each.....	Release ordered 31st May 1858 ...	
11	Soulut Jung, the son, and Hussun Ally and Chotee, the servants of Nawab Sirbulund Khan	Furruckabad	Do not appear to be sentenced.	... ...	3	Imprisonment	Ditto 3d June 1858	
12	Nawab Doola alias Syud Mohummud Ali Khan.....	Furruckabad	10th May 1858 ...	Accessory to murder and treason ...	1	Death ...	Remitted 10th June, 1858. To be kept in confinement as a state prisoner ...	

Appendix K.—*(Continued.)*

STATEMENT of Prisoners whose sentences under the Penal Acts have been remitted or reduced from 1st May to 31st December, 1858.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of Decision.	Crime.	No. of Defendants.	Sentence.	Order of Government.	
							Remission.	Reduction of sentence to
13	Mohuddee Bux Khan	Bijnore	... ...	Rebellion ...	1	Death	Remitted 14th June 1858	
14	Sookhnundun	Futtehpoor	... ...	Theft of wood from the Railway works ...	1	14 years' imprisonment	... .	6 months' imprisonment. 21st June 1858.
15	Gholam Ghouse	Bolundshahur	... ...	Harbouring rebels ...	1	7 years' imprisonment	Remitted 1st July, 1858	
16	Abdool Guffer, Tehseeldar of Captain Gunge	Goruckpoor	April 1858 ...	... ...	1	Imprisonment ...	Remitted 3d July...	
17	70 Futtehpoor Prisoners confined in Allahabad Jail	Allahabad	... ...	... ...	70	Do not appear to have been tried ...	Release ordered 3rd July	
18	Huzaree Sing, Naik, 44th N. I.	Allahabad	28th May 1858 ...	Desertion ...	1	7 years' imprisonment with labour in irons in banishment	Pardoned 6th July	
19	J. G. D'Castro	Agra	Sentenced by Military Court Martial ...	Plundering ...	1	14 years' imprisonment	Release ordered 6th July, 1858 ...	

Appendix K.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Prisoners whose sentences under the Penal Acts have been remitted or reduced from 1st May to 31st December, 1858.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of Decision.	Crime.	No. of Defendants.	Sentence.	Order of Government.	
							Remission.	Reduction of sentence to
20	Surfraz Ally....	Azimgurh	... ...	Wounding ...	12	7 years' imprisonment	Release authorized 6th July, 1858 ...	
	Radha Buniah	Azimgurh	.. ...	Wounding ...		10 years' imprisonment		
	Jantee Buniah	Azimgurh		Theft ...		3 years' imprisonment		
	Beshahur Sing	Azimgurh	25th Feb.,1858 ...	Neglect of duty		6 months' ditto ...		
	Fyzoo Rungraz	Azimgurh	9th Jan., 1858 ...	Theft ..		1 year's ditto ...		
	Ramjan	Azimgurh	30th Nov., 1857 ...	Burglary ...		2 years' ditto ...		
	Jhingoor Aheer	Azimgurh	31st Dec , 1857 ..	Theft ...		2 years' ditto ...		
	Fuzul Ali	Azimgurh	30th ditto ...	Theft ...		1½ years' ditto		
	Merdaun Jalaha	Azimgurh	7th Nov., 1857 ...	Theft ...		6 month's ditto		
	Buddoo	Azimgurh	5th Dec., „ ...	Theft ...		1 year's ditto		
	Gujadhur Pandey	Azimgurh	5th Dec.., „ ...	Suttee aiding and abetting ...		5 years' ditto		
	Sheoumber Sing	Azimgurh	21st Dec., „ ...	Rebellion ...		1 year's ditto		
21	Kullian Sing, Naick, 37th N.I.	Furruckabad	.. ...	Desertion ...	1	Transportation for life	Pardoned 14th July, 1858.	
22	Ameer Allee, Trooper, 10th L. C.	Furruckabad	.. ...	.. ...	1	Not given... ...	Pardoned 15th July,	
23	Ramdeen Sepoy, 1st Infantry, Gwalior Contingent	Jhansi	30th June, 1848	Mutiny	1	14 years' imprisonment	Remitted 15th July, 1858	

Appendix K.—*(Continued.)*

STATEMENT of Prisoners whose sentences under the Penal Acts have been remitted or reduced from 1st May to 31st December, 1858.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of Decision.	Crime.	No. of Defendants.	Sentence.	Order of Government.	
							Remission.	Reduction of sentence to
24	Ramdolaree	Goruckpoor	... .	Defiance of Government authority and resistance of Revenue process ...	1	Transportation for life	... .	2 years' imprisonment. 23rd July, 1858.
25	Kasheeram	Goruckpoor	... ..	Ditto ...	1	14 years' imprisonment	... ...	1 ditto ditto.
26	Bheekun Khan and Kamdar Khan	Goruckpoor	July, 1858.	... ...	2	Not stated	... .	Reduced to 5 years. 21st July, 1858.
27	Shumshere Khan and Doem Khan	Futtehpoor	... ..	Rebellion	2	Transportation for life	Remitted to severe flogging. 23d July...	
28	Bahadoor Sing	Myrpooree ...	....	Robbery with open violence and waging war against the state	1	7 years' imprisonment	....	1 year. 26th July, 1858.
29	Basoo	Futtehpoor	... ...	... ...	1	14 years' imprisonment	... ...	5 years. 27th July
30	Sutteedeen	Futtehpoor	June 1858	Affray with wounding and Homicide	1	Transportation for life	....	5 years. 30th July, 1858

Appendix K.—*(Continued).*

STATEMENT of Prisoners whose sentences under the Penal Acts have been remitted or reduced from 1st May to 31st December, 1858.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of Decision.	Crime.	No. of Defendants.	Sentence.	Order of Government.	
							Remission.	Reduction of Sentence to
31	Fuzl Ally	Allygurh ...	8th August, 1855	Affray with Homicide ...	1	7 Years' imprisonment	The remainder of the sentence remitted 31st July, 1858.	
32	Subsookh	Furruckabad	29th June, 1858	Rebellion ...	2	6 months' imprisonment ...	Remiited 31st July. 1858.	
	Sittar Khan	„	3rd July „	„		3 years' „	„	
33	Muhabut Sing, Sepoy, 8th N.I.	Azimghur ...	July, 1858	Mutiny ...	1	Death	Remitted 31st July. 1858.	
34	Wagooa and Meer Khan ...	Allyghur	February, 1858	... ...	2	Imprisonment for life	.. ..	7 Years. August 2, 1858.
35	Khyrateelal, late Tehseeldar of Suhar ...	Muttra ...	By Military Court Martial. 4th Nov. 1857... ...	Aiding and abetting rebellion ...	1	5 years' imprisonment	Release ordered 2nd August, 1858.	
36	Salamut Ally, Trooper, 6th Irr. Cavalry and Gholam Ally 62d N.I.	Shahjehanpoor	July, 1858 ...	Desertion ...	2	Transportation for life	Pardoned 2d August. 1858.	
37	Rampershad, a prisoner in the Allahabad Jail	Allahabad...	Not stated	... ...	1	Imprisonment	Released on account of bodily infirmity. 13th August.	

Appendix K.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Prisoners whose sentences under the Penal Acts have been remitted or reduced from 1st May to 31st December, 1858.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of Decision.	Crime.	No. of Defendants.	Sentence.	Order of Government.	
							Remission.	Reduction of sentence to
38	Daisraj, Havildar, 15th N. I ...	Banda ...	24th July, 1858	Aiding and abetting rebellion and mutiny ...	1	Transportation for life	Pardoned 17th Aug., 1858.	
39	Dhummoah, Sepoy, 54th N. I.	Futtehpoor	20th May, 1858	Desertion	1	Do.	Pardoned August 19, 1858.	
40	Rugonauth Sing, Sepoy, 68th N. I.	Ditto ...	27th July „ ..	Ditto ...	3	Imprisonment for life with transportation ...	Pardoned August 20, 1858.	
	Moona Sing, Sepoy, 9th N. I	Ditto ...	28th ditto ...	Ditto ...		14 years' ditto	Ditto	
	Bhola Sing, Sepoy, 51st N. I	Ditto ...	31st ditto ...	Ditto ...		Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	
41	Sooruj Bhan, Peishkar, Russoolabad Tehseel	Cawnpoor	... ...	Treason ...	1	7 years' imprisonment	Remitted 21st Aug., 1858.	
42	Teekum Sing, an escaped convict	Agra ...	... ...	Riot with culpable homicide ...	1	7 years' ditto ...	Release sanctioned 24th August.	
43	Doorga Sing, alias Ramphul Sing	Goruckpoor	... ...	... ...	1	14 years' ditto ...	... ...	Reduced to 3 years. 30th Aug.
44	Matadeen and Pershadee	Futtehpoor ...	August, 1858 ...	... ...	2	Not stated	Pardoned 1st Sept.	
45	Ahmed Ali and others	Goruckpoor ...	9th Jan., 1858.	... ...	19	5 years' imprisonment	Released 1st Sept.	

Appendix K.—*(Continued).*

STATEMENT of Prisoners whose sentences under the Penal Acts have been remitted or reduced from 1st May to 31st December, 1858.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of Decision.	Crime.	No. of Defendants.	Sentence.	Order of Government.	
							Remission.	Reduction of Sentence to
46	Fukeer Buksh and Aman ul Khan, Govt. Burkundazes	Goruckpoor	11th Feb.,1858 ...	Taking service under the Nazim	2	Transportation for life	... ...	Reduced to 3 years. 2nd Sept.
47	Ghasoodeen, late Tehseeldar of Punchum Suraee	Allahabad...	... ..	... .	1	Ditto	Pardoned 4th Sept.	
48	Gholam Ally and Peer Buksh, Zemindars	Ditto	21st Nov., 1857 ...	Rebellion and plunder	2	Ditto	Remitted 10th Sept.	
49	Jehangeer	Ditto	....	... ..	1	14 years' imprisonment	Release directed 11th Sept.	
50	Abdoollah	Ditto	Not stated ...	... ...	1	Not stated	Ditto ditto	
51	Soorjoo, Junghee, and Rhowanee	Ditto	Ditto	... ...	3	7 years' imprisonment	... ...	2 years. 11th September.
52	Janke Pershad, late Kotwal ...	Goruckpoor...	... ...	... ...	1	Not stated	Release ordered 13th Sept.	
53	Juswa, a re-captured convict ...	Banda ...	23d Oct., 1856 ...	Theft ..	1	1 year's imprisonment	Release sanctioned 18th Sept.	
54	Muttra Pershad, Sepoy, 62nd N. I.	Futtehpoor ...	23rd Aug., 1858 ...	Deserter	1	6 months' ditto	Ditto 24th Sept.	
55	Beharee Bramin, an escaped convict	Banda ...	18th Jan., 1856 ...	Burglary & theft	1	3 years' ditto ...	Ditto 4th Oct.	
56	Jeysookh Roy	Allahabad ...	.. ...	.. ...	1	Transportation for life	... .	1 year's imprisonment. 5th October.
57	Sheikh Khoda Bux	Goruckpoor	... ...	... ...	1	7 years' imprisonment	Release directed 6th October.	

Appendix K.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Prisoners whose sentences under the Penal Acts have been remitted or reduced from 1st May to 31st December, 1858.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of Decision.	Crime.	No. of Defendants.	Sentence.	Order of Government.	
							Remission.	Reduction of sentence to
58	Simroo, Khyratee, and Golab	Saharunpoor	15th Fep., 1858	Found in possession of property plundered	3	Transportation for life	... ...	5 years' imprisonment. 6th Oct.
59	Mahomed Tugee Khan ...	Moradabad ...	July, 1858 ...	.. ...	1	Ditto ditto...	... .	6 months' imprisonment. Oct. 8.
60	Peer Khan, Chuprasee ...	Banda ...	July, 1858	... ...	1	14 years' imprisonment	Release ordered 9th October.	
61	Arzmut Khan	Shahjehanpoor	August, 1858 ...	... ...	1	Not stated	Pardoned 9th Oct.	
62	Gunesh Aheer, Sepoy, 48th N.I.	Goruckpoor	Ditto ...	.. ...	1	Transportation for life	Pardoned 11th Oct.	
63	Abdool Kadir Khan, Native Doctor	Saugor	Sentenced by General Court Martial	Mutiny	1	Imprisonment for life	... ...	4 years' imprisonment by Govt of India. 29th Sept.
64	Luchmun and Mooktahul ..	Mynpooree ...	... ...	... ...	2	Transportation for life	....	10 years' imprisonment. 15th Oct.
65	Hussun Ruza, Booddhoo, and Buddhee Oozuman, Zemindars ...	Allahabad ...	13th Oct., 1857 ...	Plunder	3	Transportation for life.	Remitted 15th Oct. 1858.	
66	Chernajoo	Futtehpoor ...	September, 1858 ...	... ...	1	6 months' imprisonment ...	Ditto 19th ditto.	
67	Doorga Pershad	Banda ...	Ditto ...	Desertion ...	1	14 years' transportation	Pardoned 19th Dec.	

Appendix K.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Prisoners whose sentences under the Penal Acts have been remitted or reduced from 1*st May to* 31*st December*, 1858.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of Decision.	Crime.	No. of Defendants.	Sentence.	Order of Government.	
							Remission.	Reduction of sentence to
68	Gopal Sing	Futtehpoor ...	Sept. 1858 ...	Desertion ...	1	6 months' imprisonment ...	Pardoned 19th Oct	
69	Fyzeeah Khan	Shahjehanpoor	Ditto ...	... ...	1	Not stated	Pardoned 19 ditto.	
70	Mahomed Bux	Goruckpoor	... ...	... ...	1	7 years' transportation ...	... ...	2 years' imprisonment. 19th October.
71	Bukshee and Premsookh	Bolundshahur	Sept., 1858	Absconding from Jail	2	Transportation for life	.. ..	2 years' imprisonment. 20th Oct.
72	Naeem Khan	Goruckpoor	15th March, 1858	....	1	7 years' imprisonment	Remitted 20th Oct	
73	Thakoor Pershad	Ditto	23rd Feb, 1858 ...	... ...	1	7 years' ditto ...	Remitted 25th Oct.	
74	Atakoollah	Ditto ...	... ...	Theft of Govt. property. ...	1	5 years' ditto ...	Pardoned October 25.	
75	Soorjoo Pershad	Ditto	... ...	Procuring the escape of a rebel from custody	1	14 years' imprisonment	Remitted 25th Oct.	
76	Kewul Pershad, Mata Pershad, and Asharfeeloll	Ditto	.. ...	Procuring the escape of a rebel from custody ...	3	7 years' ditto	.. ..	3 years. 25th Oct.

Appendix K.—*(Continued.)*

STATEMENT of Prisoners whose sentences under the Penal Acts have been remitted or reduced from 1st May to 31st December, 1858.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of Decision.	Crime.	No. of Defendants.	Sentence.	Order of Government.	
							Remission.	Reduction of sentence to
77	Musst. Mooneea	Cawnpoor ...	... ...	Escaping from prison	1	Transportation for life	Pardoned 27th Oct.	
78	Rugnath Sing	Banda ...	... ...	... ...	1	Not stated	Pardoned 27th Oct.	
79	Sheopal Sing and Hurpal Sing	Jounpoor ...	... ...	... ...	2	Transportation for life	Ditto 28th ditto.	
80	Jowhera alias Khana ...	Saharunpoor	... ...	Complicity in an affray in 1836 ...	1	5 years' imprisonment	Release sanctioned 29th Oct.	
81	Burkutoollah, Kuramutoollah and others	Shajehanpoor	2nd August, 1858	... ...	10	Imprisonment	Released 3rd Nov.	
82	Gyadeen, Chutter Sing, Hazaree and Ramdyal, Sepoys ...	Allahabad ...	October, 1858	... ...	4	Not stated...	Pardoned November 10.	
83	Poosoo, Butcher... —...	Cawnpoor	27th and 29th July, 1858	Plunder of Hides,	1	1 year's imprisonment	Ditto 10th ditto.	
84	Narayn..... ...	Budaon	2nd Oct., 1858 ...	Rebellion ...	1	6 months' imprisonment	Released 10th Nov.	
85	Pulwan Sing, Sowar, 2d Cavalry	Futtehpoor ...	10th Sept., 1858	... ...	1	Transportation for life	Pardoned 11th Nov.	
86	Hajee Khan	Shahjehanpoor	9th June, 1858 ...	Rebellion	1	7 years' imprisonent...	Release directed 12th Nov.	
87	Ruheem Bux	Ditto	19th June, 1858 .	Ditto ...	1	3 years' ditto ...	Pardoned 12th Dec.	
88	Mookhee Budloo, and others...	Ditto ...	... ...	Affray with murder	9	7-years' ditto ...	Pardoned 15th Nov.	
89	Sheonarain	Jounpoor.....	... .	Highway robbery	1	Transportation for life	... ...	5 years' imprisonment. 16th Nov.

Appendix K.—*(Continued).*

STATEMENT of Prisoners whose sentences under the Penal Acts have been remitted or reduced from 1st May to 31st December, 1858.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of Decision.	Crime.	No. of Defendants.	Sentence.	Order of Government.	
							Remission.	Reduction of Sentence to
90	Khokrah	Humeerpoor	... ...	An escaped convict.	1	Originally sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment	Unexpired portion of sentence remitted 17th Nov.	
91	Murtaza Khan	Futtehpoor ...	... ...	... ...	1	7 years' imprisonment	Remiited 18th Nov.	
92	Oomrao Sing	... ...	... ...	... ...	1	... ...	.. ..	1 year's imprisonment by Govt. of India. 15th Oct.
93	Emam Ally	Allahabad ...	... ...	Complicity in Dacoity	1	Transportation for life	Remitted 23rd Nov.	
94	Bulleo Sing.....	Cawnpore ...	.. ..	Conspiracy ...	1	Transportation ...	Release ordered 23rd November.	
95	Mahomed Ariff	Saharunpoor	7th July, 1858 ...	Rebellion ...	1	Transportation for life	... ..	5 years' imprisonment. 23rd Nov.
96	Ujghur Sing.....	Cawnpoor ...	October, 1858 ...	Ditto ...	1	Ditto ditto ...	Remitted 24th Nov.	
97	Ibrahim Khan and another, 2d and 15th Irregular Cavalry	Saharunpoor	1st Oct., ditto ...	Desertion ...	2	10 years' imprisonment	....	3 years. 26th Nov.
98	Ikram Khan	Ditto	1st Oct., ditto ...	Ditto ...	1	4 years' ditto ...	Remitted 26th Nov.	
99	Fukeera	Jhansi ...	23rd Oct., ditto	Rebellion ...	1	Death ...	Pardoned 27th Nov	
100	Toolsee Sing, Havildar, Kotah Contingent	Futtehpore ...	26th Oct., ditto	Desertion ...	1	3 years' imprisonment	Pardoned 27th Nov.	
101	Poorun Sing	Futtehpoor ...	Nov., 1858	... ...	1	Imprisonment for life	Remitted 30th Nov.	
102	Ameer Khan	Budaon	Ditto	... ...	1	5 years' imprisonment	Ditto ditto ...	
103	Boonyad Khan	Moradabad ...	Ditto	... ...	1	Not stated	Release directed 2nd Dec.	

Appendix K.—(*Concluded.*)

STATEMENT of Prisoners whose sentences under the Penal Acts have been remitted or reduced from 1st May to 31st December, 1858.

No.	Name.	District.	Date of Decision.	Crime.	No. of Defendants.	Sentence.	Order of Government.	
							Remission.	Reduction of sentence to
104	Descendants of Hafez Rehmet Khan	Bareilly ...	October, 1858 ...	... ...		Not stated	Released directed 13th Dec.	
105	Abdool Raoof Khan	Shajehanpoor	8th July, 1858...	Treason and rebellion	1	10 years' transportation ...	... ...	5 years' imprisonment. 18th Dec.
106	Mooloo Pandey	Budaon	... .	... .	1	Transportation for life	Release directed 20th Dec.	
107	Jugeshur Buksh Sing.....	Jounpoor ...	Not tried....	Rebellion and acts of violence ...	1	Not stated	Release directed 27th Dec.	
108	Luchmun Doss and Debee, escaped convicts.....	Moradabad ...	30th April, 1857	Culpable Homicide	2	2 years' imprisonment	Release sanctioned 29th Dec.	
109	Aneisoo Sing and others	Allahabad ...	10th Nov., ditto	River Dacoity ...	4	Imprisonment for life	Release sanctioned 29th Dec.	
110	Zooharee... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1	Not stated	Release directed 31st Dec.	

Appendix L.

LIST shewing the state of all the Jails of N. W. Provinces during the Mutiny up to the end of 1858.

Deyrah Dhoon	Jail uninjured.
Saharunpoor	Ditto.
Moozuffernuggur	Jail injured, Prisoners released—has been restored, and is now re-occupied by Prisoners.
Meerut	Jail injured—Prisoners released—has been restored and is now re-occupied as a Central Jail.
Boolundshuhur	Jail uninjured, but Prisoners released—has now been re-occupied by Prisoners.
Allyghur	Ditto ditto ditto.
Bijnore	Jail destroyed—Prisoners released—a proposal to erect a new Jail is now under consideration.
Moradabad	Jail uninjured—Prisoners released—has now been re-occupied by Prisoners.
Barreilly	Jail much injured—Prisoners released—has been partially restored and is now occupied by the European Soldiers—the Prisoners are located in the partially completed new Lunatic Asylum.
Budaon	Jail destroyed—Prisoners released—a small lock-up will be built. All Prisoners under sentences exceeding 3 months will hereafter be sent to the neighbouring Central Prison at Bareilly.
Shahjehanpoor	Jail much injured—Prisoners released—has been partially restored, and is now occupied by the European Soldiers.
Muttra	Jail much injured—Prisoners released—has been restored and re-occupied.
Agra	Ditto ditto ditto—has been partially restored, and is now re-occupied as a Central Jail.
Mynpooree	Jail much injured—Prisoners released—is now occupied by European Soldiers.
Etah	Ditto ditto ditto—has been partially restored, and is now re-occupied by the Prisoners.
Etawah	Jail uninjured—Prisoners released—has since been re-occupied.
Futtehgurh	Jail not much injured—Prisoners released—is now re-occupied.
Cawnpoor	Jail much injured—Prisoners released—has been partially restored, and is now re-occupied by Prisoners, but will be dismantled, and all Prisoners of this District sent down to undergo their sentence in Allahabad.
Futtehpoor	Jail ——— ? Prisoners released, and is now occupied by European Soldiers.
Allahabad	Jail injured—Prisoners released—has been partially restored, and is now re-occupied by Prisoners. The Central Prison is being erected on the right bank of the Jumna.
Banda	Jail injured—Prisoners released—is now occupied by the European Troops.
Humeerpoor	Jail much injured—Prisoners released.
Mirzapoor	Jail uninjured.
Benares	Ditto ditto.
Ghazeepoor	Ditto ditto.
Azimghurh	Jail much injured—Prisoners released—has been partially restored, and is now occupied by European soldiers. The Prisoners are located in the Sarae.
Goruckpoor	Jail injured—Prisoners released.
Jounpoor	Jail much injured—Prisoners released—has now been restored, and is re-occupied by Prisoners.
Almorah	Jail uninjured.
Jaloun	Jail much injured—Prisoners released.
Jhansie	Jail destroyed—Prisoners released—a new Jail is being erected at the cost of the inhabitants.
Lullutpoor	Jail injured—Prisoners released.
Saugor	Jail uninjured
Dumah	Jail much injured—Prisoners released.
Jubbulpoor	Jail uninjured.
Mundla	Ditto ditto.
Seonee	Ditto ditto.
Baitool	Ditto ditto.
Nursingpoor	Ditto Ditto.
Hoshungabad	Ditto ditto.

Appendix L.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Revenue, Demands, Collections, and Balances in the N. W. P. for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.				
		Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collected since.	Actual Balance
Meerut.	Dehra Dhoon	43248	43178	70	44885	42991	1894	0	1894
	Seharunpore	1084628	1076028	8600	1087409	1067828	19581	9292	10289
	Moozuffernuggur	1111981	1110547	1434	1113049	1107124	5925	0	5925
	Meerut	1705294	1683953	21341	1687503	1675949	11554	4210	7344
	Boolundshuhur	1069736	1067718	2018	1070429	1060056	10373	3346	7027
	Allyghur	1970531	1960940	9591	1840243	1742883	97360	56137	41223
	Total... ...	6985418	6942364	43054	6843518	6696831	146687	72985	73702
Kumaon.	Kumaon	68180	66134	2046	130721	130721	0	0	0
	Gurhwal	130739	130643	96	68180	67705	475	0	475
	Total... ...	198919	196777	2142	198901	198426	475	0	475

Appendix L.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Revenue, Demands, Collections, and Balances in the N. W. P. for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.				
		Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collected since.	Actual Balance
ROHILCUND.	Bijnour	1202147	1145097	57050	1204757	90924	1113833	4322	1109511
	Moradabad	1348678	1342060	6618	1349953	1212152	137801	66911	70890
	Budaon	1123883	1121763	2120	924297	208817	715480	0	715480
	Bareilly	1781418	1751572	29846	1783819	303682	1480137	0	1480137
	Shahjehanpore	1059292	1058037	1255	1051676	504440	547236	0	547236
	Total	6515418	6418529	96889	6314502	2320015	3994487	71233	3923254
AGRA.	Muttra	1671125	1669968	1157	1669304	1621767	47537	4740	42797
	Agra	1610865	1604820	6045	1610804	1561056	49748	34029	15719
	Furruckabad	1335171	1330288	4883	1266315	537250	729065	98610	630455
	Mynpoory	1263052	1260293	2759	1132008	943329	188679	88554	100125
	Etawah	1269015	1267799	1216	1211520	499749	711771	626446	85325
	Etah	*	*	*	722576	651113	71463	27641	43822
	Total	7149228	7133168	16060	7612527	5814264	1798263	880020	918243

* Included in Mynpoory, Furruckabad, Budaon, &c.

Appendix L.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Revenue, Demands, Collections, and Balances in the N. W. P. for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.				
		Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collected since.	Actual Balance.
Allahabad.	Cawnpoor	2139611	2133173	6438	2136488	1833720	302768	207293	95475
	Futtehpoor	1425968	1424299	1669	1422740	1413178	9562	7292	2270
	Humeerpoor	970929	967933	2996	1121063	757060	364003	8878	355125
	Pergunahs Mohoba and Jeitpoor	162483	162022	461					
	Banda	1593350	1549107	44243	1582951	537797	1045154	2834	1042320
	Allahabad	2128638	2119795	8843	2126330	1788440	337890	69334	268556.
	Total	8420979	8356329	64650	8389572	6330195	2059377	295631	1763746
Benares.	Goruckpore	2135468	2122512	12956	2147901	1993682	154219	0	154219
	Azimghurh	1491390	1491261	129	1491443	1312589	178854	163063	15791
	Jounpoor	1253685	1252759	926	1252927	975666	277261	160319	116942
	Mirzapoor...	839509	838469	1040	838438	820992	17446	16898	548
	Benares	903391	901605	1786	902758	900996	1762	1048	714
	Ghazeepoor	1511275	1497703	13572	1517270	1492464	24806	923	23883
	Total	8134718	8104309	30409	8150737	7496389	654348	342251	312097

Appendix L.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Revenue, Demands, Collections, and Balances in the N. W. P. for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.				
		Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collected since	Actual Balance.
Saugor.	Jaloun including Kuchawhagurh	1376337	1228059	148278	1376337	384813	991524	0	991524
	Jhansie	752287	640864	111423	730145	3805	726340	313790	412550
	Chundeyree	121972	110208	11764	112114	17608	94506	0	94506
	Saugor	568216	529762	38454	568453	302543	265910	47480	218430
	Dumoh	310775	260820	49955	310775	170783	139992	10812	129180
	Jubbulpoor	473710	329340	144370	484648	437864	46784	23814	22970
	Seonee	136244	135979	265	132809	132484	325	0	325
	Mundlah	37075	36412	663	37233	27980	9253	519	8734
	Hoshungabad	344265	344133	132	344264	344071	193	193	0
	Baitool	140003	138663	1340	136213	136213	0	0	0
	Nursingpoor	315412	301413	13999	320354	319343	1011	50	961
	Myrah	4095	3892	203	No return.		0	0	0
	Total	4580391	4059545	520846	4553345	2277507	2275838	396658	1879180
	Grand Total	41985071	41211021	774050	42063102	31133627	10929475	2058778	8870697

Appendix L.—*(Continued).*

STATEMENT of Dustuks issued, and Tulubana realized for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.		1857-58.	
		Dustuks.	Tulubana.	Dustuks.	Tulubana.
MEERUT.	Dehra Doon	95	72	No	return
	Seharunpoor	7384	5478	No	return
	Moozuffernuggur	5317	4018	3947	2960 4
	Meerut	7879	5909	2450	1837
	Boolundshuhur	4313	3294	2836	2127
	Allyghur	3268	2418	8929	6696 12
		28256	21189	18162	13621 0
KUMAON.	Kumaon	857	643	0	0
	Gurhwal	295	221	380	0
		1152	864	380	0
ROHILKUND.	Bijnour	854	791	0	0
	Moradabad	6038	4538	2458	1843 8
	Budaon	1044	850	4	3
	Bareilly	5338	4037	No	return
	Shahjehanpoor	2341	1740	577	432 12
		15615	11956	3039	2279 4

Appendix L.—*(Continued).*

STATEMENT of Dustuks issued, and Tulubana realized for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56		1857-58	
		Dustuks.	Tulubana.	Dustuks	Tulubana.
AGRA.	Muttra	2310	1733	728	546
	Agra	1521	1160	2961	2319
	Furruckabad	3742	2789	615	461 4
	Mynpoory	2551	1976	89	66 12
	Etawah	3100	2525	470	352 8
	Etah	0	0	1210	907 8
		13224	10183	6073	4653 0
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore	5676	4258	2075	1556 4
	Futtehpoor	5228	3918	1782	1336 8
	Humeerpoor	140	107	0	0
	Pergunahs Muhoba & Jeitpoor	31	38	No return	
	Banda	514	414	600	450
	Allahabad	6494	4870	3253	2279
		18083	13605	7710	5621 12
BENARES.	Goruckpore	31736	23242	22329	12764
	Azimgurh	9338	6537	10919	8189 4
	Jounpoor	7523	5627	No return	
	Mirzapore	2353	1765	3 46	2297
	Benares	3688	2706	2280	1710
	Ghazeepore	11496	8662	17531	13148 4
		66134	48599	56105	38108 8

Appendix L.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Dustuks issued, and Tulubana realized for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56		1857-58.	
		Dustuks.	Tulubana.	Dustuks.	Tulubana.
	Jaloun including Kutchwahgurh	3514	3377	No return.	
	Jhansie	3299	2184	0	0
	Chundeyree	1475	1106	0	0
	Saugor	6641	5186	3029	1542
	Dumoh	3363	2557	439	218
	Jubulpoor	5491	3694	3490	2602
	Seonee	1405	765	1520	1140
	Mundlah	665	493	436	320
	Hoshungabad	1696	1272	1668	1251
	Baitool	1035	776	734	566
	Nursingpoor	2880	2217	3828	2871
	Myrah	0	0	0	0
		31464	23627	15144	10510
	Grand Total	173928	130023	106613	74793 8

Appendix L.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Estates sold for Arrears for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases.	Total Juma.	Total balance	No. of Cases.	Total Juma.	Total balance
Meerut.	Dehradoon	...	...	...	No return		...
	Saharunpoor	...	...	...	..	..	...
	Moozuffernuger ...	...	...	...	2	...	756
	Meerut	...	..	...	..	...	..
	Boolundshahur... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allyghur	...	...	...	..	...	...
		..	...	...	2	...	756
Kumaoon.	Kamaoon	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurhwal	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilcund.	Bijnour	13	7274	8173	...	...	...
	Moradabad	5	1707	1210	...	..	...
	Budaon	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly	2	540	319	No return		...
	Shajehanpoor	1	200	59	...	..	..
		21	9721	10761	...	...	...

Appendix L.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Estates sold for Arrears for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance	No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance
Agra.	Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furruckabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mynpoory	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Etawah	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Etah	...	...	...	2	709	566
		...	...	...	2	709	566
Allahabad.	Cawnpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Futtehpoor	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Humeerpoor	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Pergunnahs Mohobad and Jeitpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banda	2	1875	218	...	...	...
	Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2	1875	218	...	...	...
Benares.	Gorruckpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azimghur	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Jounpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapore	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gazeepoore	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...

Appendix L.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Estates sold for Arrears for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance	No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance
SAUGOR.	Jaloun including Kuchwagurh	2	6583	1190	No return		
	Jhansee	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Chundeyree	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saugor	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Dumoh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seonee	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mundlah	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshungabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baitool	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nursingpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Myrah	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.	2	6583	1190	...	...	...
	Grand Total.....	25	18177	12169	4	709	1322

Appendix L.—*(Continued).*

STATEMENT of Estates farmed for Arrears for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases.	Total Juma.	Total balance	No. of Cases.	Total Juma.	Total balance
Meerut.	Dehra Doon	...	...	...	No return		...
	Saharunpoor	1	400	228	..	..	...
	Moozuffernugger ...	1	1246	822	..	...	...
	Meerut	...	..	...	..	...	..
	Boolundshahur... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allyghur	5	6846	3013	5	4309	2710
	Total	7	8492	4063	5	4309	2710
Kumaoon.	Kamaoon	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurhwal	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilcund.	Bijnour	2	1186	491	...	...	...
	Moradabad	7	3588	1700	...	..	...
	Budaon	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly	5	1837	735	No return		...
	Shajehanpoor	...	...	...	...	..	..
	Total	14	6611	2926	...	...	...

Appendix L.—*(Continued).*

STATEMENT of Estates farmed for arrears for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance	No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance
Agra.	Muttra	...	...	...	132	150130	38964
	Agra	...	...	...	70½	127319	36840
	Furruckabad	1	219	114	...	...	...
	Mynpoory	3	2277	1038	8	7504	6791
	Etawah	...	..	...	...	...	..
	Etah	...	...	...	4	1950	1413
	Total	4	2496	1152	214½	286903	84008
Allahabad.	Cawnpoor	6	469	127	...	...	...
	Futtehpoor	...	...	..	10	9852	6073
	Humeerpoor	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Pergunnahs Mohobah and Jeitpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banda	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Allahabad	1	80	12	33	32323	7707
	Total...	7	549	139	43	42175	13780
Benares.	Gorruckpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azimghur	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Jounpoor	1	393	204	1	301	103
	Mirzapore	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Benares	...	...	...	1	883	431
	Gazeepoore	...	...	...	5	3613	1186
	Total...	1	393	204	7	4797	1720

Appendix L.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Estates farmed for arrears for 1857-58.

Division.	District.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance	No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance
Saugor.	Jaloun including Kuchwagurh	3	5805	2626	No return		
	Jhansee	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Chundeyree	2	340	89	...	...	...
	Saugor	20	10889	5402	3	1447	1039
	Dumoh	17	8418	3698	...	...	...
	Jubbulpoor	16	4833	2619	51	15632	6695
	Seonee	5	400	231	...	...	...
	Mundlah	...	...	...	1	300	333
	Hoshungabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baitool	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nursingpoor	...	...	...	3	505	381
	Myrah	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	63	30685	14665	58	17884	8448
	Grand Total.....	96	49226	23149	327½	356068	110666

Appendix L.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Transfers of Puttees for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases.	Total Juma.	Total balance	No. of Cases.	Total Juma.	Total balance
Meerut.	Dehra Doon	...	...	...	No return		...
	Saharunpoor	..	...	...	..	..	...
	Moozuffernugger ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	...	..	...	2	2226	..
	Boolundshahur... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allyghur	10	4458	1804	2	1967	1468
	Total	10	4458	1804	4	4193	1468
Kumaoon.	Kumaoon	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurhwal	...	.	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilcund.	Bijnour	13	611	605	1	No detail.	
	Moradabad	4	749	471	...	..	...
	Budaon	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly	1	135	106	No return		...
	Shajehanpoor	2	165	61	...	..	..
	Total	20	1660	1243	1	...	...

Appendix L.—*(Continued).*

STATEMENT of Transfers of Puttees for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance	No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance
Agra.	Muttra	...	...	...	21	34657	9823
	Agra	...	...	...	86	16557	3807
	Furruckabad	2	584	326	...	...	...
	Mynpoory	10	2536	480	39	7518	5432
	Etawah	5	927	390	...	...	..
	Etah	...	...	...	1	1632	773
	Total	17	4047	1196	147	60364	19835
Allahabad.	Cawnpoor	1	304	116	...	...	...
	Futtehpoor	...	...	..	2	1606	1120
	Humeerpoor	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Pergunnahs Mohobah and Jeitpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banda	46	3473	1147	...	...	...
	Allahabad	15	2476	744	29	10560	2399
	Total...	62	6253	2007	31	12166	3519
Benares.	Gorruckpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azimghur	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Jounpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapore	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Benares	1	442	226	2	668	603
	Gazeepoore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	1	442	226	2	668	603

Appendix L.—*(Continued).*

STATEMENT of Transfers of Puttees for 1857-58.

Division.	District.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance	No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance
Saugor.	Jaloun including Kuchwagurh	1	175	58	No return		...
	Jhansee	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chundeyree	2	176	78	...	...	...
	Saugor	8	2868	1699	1	500	151
	Dumoh	8	2367	698	2	...	...
	Jubbulpoor	5	1027	480	1	89	156
	Seonee	..	..	...	...	...	...
	Mundlah	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshungabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baitool	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nursinghpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Myrah	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	24	6613	3013	4	589	307
	Grand Total.....	134	23473	9489	189	77980	25732

Appendix L.—(*Continued.*)

Statement of Sequestration for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases.	Total Juma.	Total balance	No. of Cases.	Total Juma.	Total balance
Meerut.	Dehra Doon	...	...	...	No	return	...
	Saharunpoor	1	175	87	5	3725	523
	Moozuffernugger ...	...	...	...	23	4603	4603
	Meerut	...	..	...	1	7258	2770
	Boolundshahur... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allyghur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	175	87	29	15586	7896
Kumaoon.	Kumaoon	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurhwal	...	.	..	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilcund.	Bijnour	1	625	939	...	...	..
	Moradabad	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Budaon	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly	1	775	297	No	return	...
	Shajehanpoor	...	..	...	...	..	..
	Total	2	1400	1236	...	...	...

Appendix L.—*(Continued).*

STATEMENT of Sequestration for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance	No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance
Agra.	Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agra	...	...	...	2	3982	1165
	Furruckabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mynpoory	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Etawah	1	2823	...	...	...	..
	Etah	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	2823	...	2	3982	1165
Allahabad.	Cawnpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Futtehpoor	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Humeerpoor	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Pergunnahs Mohobah and Jeitpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banda	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Benares.	Gorruckpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azimghur	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Jounpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapore	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gazeepoore	...	...	...	1	4401	1085
	Total...	...	...	...	1	4401	1085

Appendix L.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Sequestration for 1857-58.

Division.	District.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance	No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance
Saugor.	Jaloun including Kuchwaguh	14	10989	3591	No return		
	Jhansee	8	17762	3373	...	..	...
	Chundeyree	1	451	97	...	...	...
	Saugor	4	2804	2181	8	2405	1805
	Dumoh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpoor	10	5305	2066	29	10773	7582
	Seonee	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mundlah	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshungabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baitool	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nursingpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Myrah	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	37	37311	11308	37	13178	9387
	Grand Total.....	41	41709	12631	69	37147	19533

Appendix L.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Demands, Receipts, and Balances of Abkaree Revenue for 1857-58, *in the Districts of the N. W. P.*

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.				
		Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collected since.	Actual Balance
Meerut.	Dehra Dhoon	19687	19632	55	No return		0	0	0
	Seharunpore	32147	30549	1598	32090	24037	8053	1767	6286
	Moozuffernuggur	39860	37042	2818	21682	17806	3876	0	3876
	Meerut	75571	75571	0	65847	60174	5673	0	5673
	Boolundshuhur	12809	12225	584	5514	4219	1295	0	1295
	Allyghur	33768	32524	1244	20708	14929	5779	0	5779
	Total... ...	213842	207543	6299	145841	121165	24676	1767	22909
Kumaon.	Kumaon	3118	2886	232	3142	2168	974	187	787
	Gurhwal	1613	1536	77	1226	1003	223	0	223
	Total... ...	4731	4422	309	4368	3171	1197	187	1010

Appendix L.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Demands, Receipts and Balances of Abkaree Revenue for 1857-58, *in the Districts of the N. W. P.*

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.				
		Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collected since.	Actual Balance.
Rohilcund.	Bijnour	18835	18117	718	7570	5886	1684	0	1684
	Moradabad	46897	46747	150	34323	24048	10275	2578	7697
	Budaon	38289	36044	2245	36028	20970	15058	2000	13058
	Bareilly	122195	95389	26806	No return		0	0	0
	Shahjehanpore	87898	84287	3611	77705	51416	26289	0	26289
	Total	314114	280584	33530	155626	102320	53306	4578	48728
Agra.	Muttra	27210	26881	329	10515	6332	4183	0	4183
	Agra	62708	59162	3546	50293	43995	6298	0	6298
	Furruckabad	127138	122158	4980	15981	15363	618	0	618
	Mynpoory	36573	35092	1481	26895	13556	13339	0	13339
	Etawah	20506	20419	87	14607	4598	10009	4005	6004
	Etah	0	0	0	22190	14592	7598	0	7598
	Total	274135	263712	10423	140481	98436	42045	4005	38040

Appendix L.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Demands, Receipts, and Balances of Abkaree Revenue for 1857-58, *in the Districts of the N. W. P.*

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.				
		Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collected since.	Actual Balance.
Allahabad.	Cawnpoor	146803	136916	9887	30629	27942	2687	0	2687
	Futtehpoor	69076	63341	5735	66912	44557	22355	0	22355
	Humeerpoor	21399	21270	129	0	0	0	0	0
	Pergunahs Mohoba and Jeitpoor	3915	3915	0					
	Banda	40265	39814	451	13866	13866	0	0	0
	Allahabad	136675	135664	1011	81774	40186	41588	6013	35575
	Total	418133	400920	17213	193181	126551	66630	6013	60617
Benares.	Goruckpore	226054	208899	17155	221654	145977	75677	0	75677
	Azimghurh	104190	103332	858	87426	43526	43900	0	43900
	Jounpoor	70649	69047	1602	59234	27098	32136	0	32136
	Mirzapoor...	105534	103873	1661	92992	84707	8285	7301	984
	Benares	144329	137643	6686	104044	82827	21217	2556	18661
	Ghazeepoor	121241	118042	3199	79891	63060	16831	0	16831
	Total	771997	740836	31161	645241	447195	198046	9857	188189

Appendix L.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Demands, Receipts, and Balances of Abkaree Revenue for 1857-58, *in the Districts of the N. W. P.*

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.				
		Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collected since	Actual Balance.
SAUGOR.	Jaloun including Kuchawhagurh	23472	21828	1644	No	return	0	0	0
	Jhansie	17716	14074	3642	13162	7223	5939	0	5939
	Chundeyree	2713	2713	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Saugor	26414	20745	5669	11970	9315	2655	0	2655
	Dumoh	5312	3302	2010	898	739	159	6	153
	Jubulpoor	15971	14705	1266	20596	18058	2538	337	2201
	Seonee	25144	25144	0	19921	19921	0	0	0
	Mundlah	5393	4975	418	6025	5970	55	0	55
	Hoshungabad	34541	34191	350	28897	26106	2791	2557	234
	Baitool	39661	36313	3348	38893	34812	4081	4081	0
	Nursingpoor	16010	13542	2468	13575	13482	93	78	15
	Myrah	86	82	4	No	return.	0	0	0
	Total	212433	191614	20819	153937	135626	18311	7059	11252
	Grand Total	2209385	2089631	119754	1438675	1034464	404211	33466	370745

Appendix L.—(*Continued.*)

Statement of Stamps.

Division.	District.	1855-56. Net Revenue.	1857-58. Net Revenue.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon	3625	No return.
	Seharunpoor	45090	23778
	Moozuffernuggur	16968	8339
	Meerut	55509	12779
	Boolundshuhur	16495	5126
	Allyghur	61407	19792
	Total	199094	69814
Kumaoon.	Kumaoon	6877	4223
	Gurhwal	2314	3244
	Total	9191	7467
Rohilcund.	Bijnour	22572	7240
	Moradabad	75252	35776
	Budaon	44253	2317
	Bareilly	85688	No return.
	Shajehanpoor	29016	1649
	Total	256781	14723

Appendix L.—*(Continued).*

Statement of Stamps.

Division.	District.	1855-1856. Net Revenue.	1857-58. Net Revenue.
Agra.	Muttra	30731	5528
	Agra	79917	26067
	Furruckabad	71509	2465
	Mynpoory	36444	2444
	Etawah	14015	201
	Etah	...	4020
	Total	232616	40725
Allahabad.	Cawnpoor	60409	2680
	Futtehpoor	18969	4747
	Humeerpoor	9405	.....
	Pergunahs Mohoba and Jeitpoor	963	.....
	Banda	21570	1950
	Allahabad	74333	17210
	Total ...	185649	26587
Benares.	Goruckpoor	98872	18185
	Azimgurh	49972	16579
	Jounpoor	41147	11861
	Mirzapoor	47738	33184
	Benares	65635	49893
	Ghazeepoor	85818	60537
	Total	389182	190939

Appendix L.—(*Continued*).

Statement of Stamps.

Division.	District.	1855-56. Net Revenue.	1857-58. Net Revenue.
Saugor.	Juloun including Kutchwagurh ...	5846	No return
	Jhansie	5452	0
	Chundeyree	1614	154
	Saugor	17431	10858
	Dumoh	6824	1375
	Jubbulpoor	16979	16331
	Seonee	3524	3115
	Mundlah	596	556
	Hoshungabad	9510	9113
	Baitool	3915	5725
	Nursingpoor	11856	11814
	Myrah	0	0
	Total	83547	59041
	Grand Total	1356060	408596

Appendix L.—*(Continued).*

STATEMENT of Miscellaneous Sayer Revenue for 1857-58.

Division.	District.	1855-56. Net Revenue.	1857-58. Net Revenue.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon	34350	No return.
	Seharunpoor	2000	1000
	Moozuffernuggur	0	0
	Meerut	0	0
	Boolundshuhur	0	0
	Allyghur	0	0
	Total	36350	1000
Kumaoon.	Kumaoon	68049	1114
	Gurhwal	343	1456
	Total	68392	2570
Rohilcund.	Bijnour	15444	8151
	Moradabad	516	767
	Budaon	0	0
	Bareilly	28900	No return.
	Shajehanpoor	1288	638
	Total	46158	9556

Appendix L.—(*Continued*).

STATEMENT of Miscellaneous Sayer Revenue for 1857-58.

Division.	District.	1855-1856. Net Revenue.	1857-58. Net Revenue.
Agra.	Muttra	....	....
	Agra	....	....
	Furruckabad	....	....
	Mynpoory	....	....
	Etawah	43	....
	Etah	.....	....
	Total	43	....
Allahabad.	Cawnpoor	....	....
	Futtehpoor	....	....
	Humeerpoor	....	.....
	Pergunahs Mohoba and Jeitpoor	....	.....
	Banda	....	....
	Allahabad		.....
	Total ...	....	.....
Benares.	Goruckpoor	23631	5224
	Azimgurh	....	....
	Jounpoor	....	.....
	Mirzapoor	15328	12018
	Benares	....	....
	Ghazeepoor	....	....
	Total	38959	17242

Appendix L—*(Continued)*.

STATEMENT of Miscellaneous Sayer Revenue for 1857-58.

Division.	District.	1855-56. Net Revenue.	1857-58. Net Revenue.
Saugor.	Juloun including Kutchwagurh ...	636	No return
	Jhansie	1531	...
	Chundeyree	65	...
	Saugor	1180	1151
	Dumoh	49	29
	Jubbulpoor	334	768
	Seonee	1468	1211
	Mundlah	1950	2890
	Hoshungabad	216	134
	Baitool	...	...
	Nursingpoor	...	...
	Myrah	44	...
	Total	7473	6183
	Grand Total	197375	36551

Appendix L.—(*Continued.*)

Memorandum of Losses in 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	Cash.	Value of Stamps.	Value of Postage-labels.	Value of Opium.	Value of Promissory Notes.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon ...	...	No return		...	...
	Seharunpoor ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moozuffernugger ...	90449 2 5	44761 14 0	1406 12 6	2458 0 0	...
	Meerut ...	39318 7 7	1384 8 0	17 14 6	...	...
	Boolundshuhur ...	204020 15 7	...	...	...	...
	Allyghur ...	753709 0 0	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1087497 9 7	46146 6 0	1424 11 0	2458 0 0	...
Kumaon.	Kumaon ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurhwal ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilcund.	Bijnour ...	107803 3 11	...	...	...	...
	Moradabad ...	297000 0 0	19200 0 0	...	...	...
	Budaon ...	139709 13 2	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly ...	...	No return		...	...
	Shahjehanpoor ...	243951 10 10	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	788464 11 11	19200 0 0	...	...	...

Appendix L.—(*Continued*).

Memorandum of Losses in 1857-58.

Division.	Districts.	Cash.	Value of Stamps.	Value of Postage Labels.	Value of Opium.	Value of Promissory Notes.
Agra.	Muttra ...	560136 0 0	...	...	....	...
	Agra ...	10800 0 0	1402 2 0	12 15 6	...	...
	Furruckabad ...	298436 2 4	...	...	...	...
	Mynpoory ...	5676 3 5	25999 12 0	...	682 0 0	...
	Etawah ...	492607 4 4	...	...	...	...
	Etah ...	5071 4 6	...	...	...	...
	Total	1372726 14 7	27401 14 0	12 15 6	682 0 0	...
Allahabad.	Cawnpore ...	881372 11 0	...	...	3129 13 6	268000 0 0
	Futtehpoor ...	847986 5 1	...	...	..	...
	Humeerpoor Pergunnahs Mohoba & Jeitpoor	169654 0 0	...	...	...	...
	Banda ...	234359 10 1	...	...	...	...
	Allahabad ...	1650414 0 0	...	...	...	..
	Total	3783786 10 2	...	...	3129 13 6	268000 0 0
Benares.	Goruckpoor ...	118686 5 11	...	..	...	...
	Azimgurh ...	280114 7 4	...	...	...	..
	Jounpoor ...	289966 12 0	...	...	...	..
	Mirzapoor ...	4635 0 0	...	...	...	..
	Benares ...	...	...	...	...	..
	Ghazeepoor ...	2503 3 9	...	...	...	..
	Total	69?905 13 0	...	...	...	...

Appendix L.—*(Concluded).*

Memorandum of Losses in 1857-58.

Division.	Districts.	Cash.	Value of Stamps.	Value of Postage Labels.	Value of Opium.	Value of Promissory Notes.
Saugor.	Jaloun including Kutchwahagurh ...	No return.		...	...	...
	Jhansie ...	592555 0 0	... ...	...	...	...
	Chundeyree ...	10000 0 0	... ...	...	...	...
	Saugor ...	14166 13 5	3440 0 0	...	...	...
	Dumoh ...	13109 0 0	68891 8 0	...	...	...
	Jubbulpoor ...	3675 0 10	113 7 6	...	...	...
	Seonee ...	... ...	15 15 0	...	...	...
	Mundlah ...	... ...	273 12 0	...	...	...
	Hoshungabad ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...
	Baitool ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...
	Nursingpoor ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...
	Myrah ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...
	Total	633505 14 3	72734 10 6	...	...	...
	Grand Total	8361887 9 6	165482 14 6	1437 0 6	6269 13 6	268000 0 0

Appendix M.

STATEMENT of Revenue, Demands, Collections, and Balances in the N. W. P. for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.				
		Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collected since.	Actual Balance
Meerut.	Dehra Dhoon	43248	43178	70	44885	42991	1894	0	1894
	Seharunpore	1084628	1076028	8600	1087409	1067828	19581	9292	10289
	Moozuffernuggur	1111981	1110547	1434	1113049	1107124	5925	0	5925
	Meerut	1705294	1683953	21341	1687503	1675949	11554	4210	7344
	Boolundshuhur	1069736	1067718	2018	1070429	1060056	10373	3346	7027
	Allyghur	1970531	1960940	9591	1840243	1742883	97360	56137	41223
	Toal... ...	6985418	6942364	43054	6843518	6696831	146687	72985	73702
Kumaon.	Kumaon	68180	66134	2046	130721	130721	0	0	0
	Gurhwal	130739	130643	96	68180	67705	475	0	475
	Total... ...	198919	196777	2142	198901	198426	475	0	475

Appendix M.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Revenue, Demands, Collections, and Balances in the N. W. P. for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.				
		Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collected since.	Actual Balance
Rohilcund.	Bijnour	1202147	1145097	57050	1204757	90924	1113833	4322	1109511
	Moradabad	1348678	1342060	6618	1349953	1212152	137801	66911	70890
	Budaon	1123883	1121763	2120	924297	208817	715480	0	7890
	Bareilly	1781418	1751572	29846	1783819	303682	1480137	0	1480137
	Shahjehanpore	1059292	1058037	1255	1051676	504440	547236	0	547236
	Total	6515418	6418529	96889	6314502	2320015	3994487	71233	3923254
Agra.	Muttra	1671125	1669968	1157	1669304	1621767	47537	4740	42797
	Agra	1610865	1604820	6045	1610804	1561056	49748	34029	15719
	Furruckabad	1335171	1330288	4883	1266315	537250	729065	98610	630455
	Mynpoory	1263052	1260293	2759	1132008	943329	188679	88554	100125
	Etawah	1269015	1267799	1216	1211520	499749	711771	626446	85325
	Etah	*	*	*	722576	651113	71463	27641	43822
	Total	7149228	7133168	16060	7612527	5814264	1798263	880020	918243

* Included in Mynpoory, Furruckabad, Budaon, &c.

Appendix M.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Revenue, Demands, Collections, and Balances in the N. W. P. for 1857-58.

Division.	District.	1855-56.			1857-58.				
		Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collected since.	Actual Balance.
Allahabad.	Cawnpoor	2139611	2133173	6438	2136488	1833720	302768	207293	95475
	Futtehpoor	1425968	1424299	1669	1422740	1413178	9562	7292	2270
	Humeerpoor	970929	967933	2996	1121063	757060	364003	8878	355125
	Pergunahs Mohoba and Jeitpoor	162483	162022	461					
	Banda	1593350	1549107	44243	1582951	537797	1045154	2834	1042320
	Allahabad	2128638	2119795	8843	2126330	1788440	337890	69334	268556
	Total	8420979	8356329	64650	8389572	6330195	2059377	295631	1763746
Benares.	Goruckpore	2135468	2122512	12956	2147901	1993682	154219	0	154219
	Azimghurh	1491390	1491261	129	1191443	1312589	178854	163063	15791
	Jounpoor	1253685	1252759	926	1252927	975666	277261	160319	116942
	Mirzapoor...	839509	838469	1040	838438	820992	17446	16898	548
	Benares	903391	901605	1786	902758	900996	1762	1048	714
	Ghazeepoor	1511275	1497703	13572	1517270	1492464	24806	923	23883
	Total	8134718	8104309	30409	8150737	7496389	654348	342251	312097

Appendix M.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Revenue, Demands, Collections, and Balances in the N. W. P. for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.				
		Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collected since	Actual Balance.
Saugor.	Jaloun including Kuchawhagurh	1376337	1228059	148278	1276337	384813	991524	0	991524
	Jhansie	752287	640864	111423	730145	3805	726340	313790	412550
	Chundeyree	121972	110208	11764	112114	17608	94506	0	94506
	Saugor	568216	529762	38454	568453	302543	265910	47481	218430
	Dumoh	310775	260820	49955	310775	170783	139992	10812	129180
	Jubbulpoor	473710	329340	144370	484648	437864	46784	23814	22970
	Seonee	136244	135979	265	132809	132484	325	0	325
	Mundlah	37075	36412	663	37233	27980	9253	519	8734
	Hoshungabad	344265	344133	132	344264	344071	193	193	0
	Baitool	140003	138663	1340	136213	136213	0	0	0
	Nursingpoor	315412	301413	13999	320354	319343	1011	50	961
	Myrah	4095	3892	203	No return.		0	0	0
	Total	4580391	4059545	520846	4553345	2277507	2275838	396658	1879180
	Grand Total	41985071	412021	774050	42063102	31133627	10929475	2058778	8870697

Appendix M.—*(Continued).*

STATEMENT of Dustuks issued, and Tulubana realized for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.		1857-58.	
		Dustuks.	Tulubana.	Dustuks.	Tulubana.
MEERUT.	Dehra Doon	95	72	No	return
	Seharunpoor	7384	5478	No	return
	Moozuffernuggur	5317	4018	3947	2960 4
	Meerut	7879	5909	2450	1837
	Boolundshuhur	4313	3294	2836	2127
	Allyghur	3268	2418	8929	6696 12
	Total ...	28256	21189	18162	13621 0
KUMAON.	Kumaon	857	643	0	0
	Gurhwal	295	221	380	0
	Total ...	1152	864	380	0
ROHILKUND	Bijnour	854	791	0	0
	Moradabad	6038	4538	2458	1843 8
	Budaon	1044	850	4	3
	Bareilly	5338	4037	No	return
	Shahjehanpoor	2341	1740	577	432 12
	Total ...	15615	11956	3039	2279 4

Appendix M.—(*Continued*).

STATEMENT of Dustuks issued, and Tulubana realized for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.		1857-58.	
		Dustuks.	Tulubana.	Dustuks	Tulubana.
AGRA.	Muttra	2310	1733	728	546
	Agra	1521	1160	2961	2319
	Furruckabad	3742	2789	615	461 4
	Mynpoory	2551	1976	89	66 12
	Etawah	3100	2525	470	352 8
	Etah	0	0	1210	907 8
	Total	13224	10183	6073	4653 0
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore	5676	4258	2075	1556 4
	Futtehpoor	5228	3918	1782	1336 8
	Humeerpoor	140	107	0	0
	Pergunahs Muhoba & Jeitpoor	31	38	No return	
	Banda	514	414	600	450
	Allahabad	6494	4870	3253	2279
	Total.....	18083	13605	7710	5621 12
BENARES.	Goruckpore	31736	23242	22329	12764
	Azimgurh	9338	6537	10919	8189 4
	Jounpoor	7523	5627	0	0
	Mirzapore	2353	1765	3046	2297
	Benares	3688	2766	2280	1710
	Ghazeepore	11496	8662	17531	13108 8
	Total.....	66134	48599	56105	38108 8

Appendix M.—*(Continued).*

STATEMENT of Dustuks issued, and Tulubana realized for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.		1857-58.	
		Dustuks.	Tulubana.	Dustuks.	Tulubana.
	Jaloun including Kutchwahgurh	3514	3377	No return.	
	Jhansie	3299	2184	0	0
	Chundeyree	1475	4166	0	0
	Saugor	6641	5186	3029	1542
	Dumoh	3363	2557	439	218
	Jubbulpoor	5491	3694	3490	2602
	Seonee	1405	765	1520	1140
	Mundlah	665	493	463	320
	Hoshungabad	1696	1272	1668	1251
	Baitool	1035	776	734	566
	Nursingpoor	2880	2217	3828	2871
	Myrah	0	0	0	0
	Total	31464	23627	15144	10510
	Grand Total	173928	130023	106613	74793 8

Appendix M.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Estates sold for Arrears for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases.	Total Juma.	Total balance	No. of Cases.	Total Juma.	Total balance
Meerut.	Dehra Doon	...	...	...	No	return	...
	Saharunpoor	..	...	...	..	..	...
	Moozuffernugger ...	...	...	...	2	...	756
	Meerut	...	..	...	..	...	..
	Boolundshahur... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allyghur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	2	...	756
Kumaoon.	Kumaoon	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurhwal	...	.	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilcund.	Bijnour	13	7274	8173	...	...	...
	Moradabad	5	1707	1210	...	..	...
	Budaon	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly	2	540	319	No	return	...
	Shajehanpoor	1	200	59	...	..	..
	Total	21	9721	10761	...	...	...

Appendix M.—*(Continued).*

STATEMENT of Estates sold for arrears for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance	No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance
Agra.	Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furruckabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mynpoory	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etawah	...	..	...	...	...	..
	Etah	...	...	...	2	709	566
	Total	...	...	...	2	709	566
Allahabad.	Cawnpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Futtehpoor	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Humeerpoor	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Pergunnahs Mohobah and Jeitpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banda	2	1875	218	...	...	...
	Allahabad	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Total...	2	1875	218	...	...	...
Benares.	Gorruckpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azimghur	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Jounpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapore	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gazeepoore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Appendix M.—*(Continued).*

STATEMENT of Estates sold for arrears for 1857-58

Division.	District.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance	No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance
Saugor.	Jaloun including Kuchwagurh	2	6583	1190	No return		...
	Jhansee	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chundeyree	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dumoh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seonee	..	..	...	...	...	...
	Mundlah	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshungabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baitool	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nursingpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Myrah	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	6583	1190	...	...	...
	Grand Total.....	25	18179	12169	4	709	1322

Appendix M.—(*Continued.*)

Statement of Estates farmed for arrears for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases.	Total Juma.	Total balance	No. of Cases.	Total Juma.	Total balance
MEERUT.	Dehra Doon	...	...	...	No return		...
	Saharunpoor	1	400	228	...	...	...
	Moozuffernugger ...	1	1246	822	...	...	...
	Meerut	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Boolundshahur... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allyghur	5	6846	3013	5	4309	2710
	Total	7	8492	4063	5	4309	2710
KUMAOON.	Kumaoon	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurhwal	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
ROHILCUND.	Bijnour	2	1186	491	...	...	..
	Moradabad	7	3588	1700	...	..	...
	Budaon	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly	5	1837	735	No return		...
	Shajehanpoor	...	..	...	...	..	..
	Total	14	6611	2926	...	...	...

Appendix M.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Estates farmed for arrears for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance	No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance
Agra.	Muttra	...	...	...	132	150130	38964
	Agra	...	...	...	70½	127319	36840
	Furruckabad	1	219	114	...	...	...
	Mynpoory	3	2277	1038	8	7504	6791
	Etawah	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Etah	...	...	....	4	1950	1413
	Total	4	2496	1152	214½	286903	84008
Allahabad.	Cawnpoor	6	469	127	...	...	...
	Futtehpoor	...	...	..	10	9852	6073
	Humeerpoor	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Pergunnahs Mohobah and Jeitpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banda	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allahabad	1	80	12	33	32323	7707
	Total...	7	549	139	43	42175	13780
Benares.	Gorruckpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azimghur	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Jounpoor	1	393	204	1	301	103
	Mirzapore	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Benares	...	...	...	1	883	431
	Gazeepoore	...	...	...	5	3613	1186
	Total...	1	393	204	7	4797	1720

Appendix M.—*(Continued).*

STATEMENT of Estates farmed for arrears for 1857-58.

Division.	District.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance	No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance
Saugor.	Jaloun including Kuch-wagurh	3	5805	2626	No return		...
	Jhansee	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chundeyree	2	340	89	...	...	...
	Saugor	20	10889	5402	3	1447	1039
	Dumoh	17	8418	3698	...	...	...
	Jubbulpoor	16	4833	2619	51	15632	6695
	Seonee	5	400	231	...	...	...
	Mundlah	...	...	...	1	300	333
	Hoshungabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baitool	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nursingpoor	...	...	...	3	505	381
	Myrah	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	63	30685	14665	58	17884	8448
	Grand Total.....	96	49226	23149	327½	356068	110666

Appendix M.—(*Continued*).

Statement of Transfers of Puttees for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases.	Total Juma.	Total balance	No. of Cases.	Total Juma.	Total balance
Meerut.	Dehra Doon	...	...	...	No return		...
	Saharunpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moozuffernugger ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	...	..	...	2	2226	...
	Boolundshahur... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allyghur	10	4458	1804	2	1967	1468
	Total	10	4458	1804	4	4193	1468
Kumaoon.	Kumaoon	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurhwal	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilcund.	Bijnour	13	611	605	1	No return	
	Moradabad	4	749	471	...	..	...
	Budaon	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly	1	135	106	No return		...
	Shajehanpoor	2	165	61	...	..	..
	Total	20	1660	1243	1	...	....

Appendix M.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Transfers of Puttees for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance	No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance
Agra.	Muttra	...	...	...	21	34657	9823
	Agra	...	...	...	86	16557	3807
	Furruckabad	2	584	326	...	...	...
	Mynpoory	10	2536	480	39	7518	5432
	Etawah	5	927	390	...	...	..
	Etah	...	...	...	1	1632	773
	Total	17	4047	1196	147	60364	19835
Allahabad.	Cawnpoor	1	304	116	...	...	...
	Futtehpoor	...	...	..	2	1606	1120
	Humeerpoor	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Pergunnahs Mohobah and Jeitpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banda	46	3473	1147	...	...	...
	Allahabad	15	2476	744	29	10560	2399
	Total...	62	6253	2007	31	12166	3519
Benares.	Gorruckpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azimghur	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Jounpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapore	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Benares	1	442	226	2	668	603
	Gazeepoore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	1	442	226	2	668	603

Appendix M.—*(Continued).*

Statement of Transfers of Puttees for 1857-58.

Division.	District.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance	No. of Cases	Total Juma.	Total balance
Saugor.	Jaloun including Kuchwagurh	1	175	58	No return		...
	Jhansee	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chundeyree	2	176	78	...	...	...
	Saugor	8	2868	1699	1	500	151
	Dumoh	8	2367	698	2	...	...
	Jubbulpoor	5	1027	480	1	89	156
	Seonee	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mundlah	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshungabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baitool	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nursingpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Myrah	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	24	6613	3013	4	589	307
	Grand Total.....	134	23473	9489	189	77980	25732

Appendix M.—(*Continued*).

Statement of Sequestration for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases.	Total Juma.	Total balance	No. of Cases.	Total Juma.	Total balance
Meerut.	Dehra Doon	...	...	...	No return		...
	Saharunpoor	1	175	87	5	3725	523
	Moozuffernugger ...	...	...	...	23	4603	4603
	Meerut	...	..	...	1	7258	2770
	Boolundshahur... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allyghur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	175	87	29	15586	7896
Kumaoon.	Kumaoon	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurhwal	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilcund.	Bijnour	1	625	939	...	...	...
	Moradabad	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Budaon	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly	1	775	297	No return		...
	Shajehanpoor	...	...	...	...	..	..
	Total	2	1400	1236	...	...	...

Appendix M.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Sequestration for 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance	No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance
Agra.	Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agra	...	...	...	2	3982	1165
	Furruckabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mynpoory	...	...	...	..	...	..
	Etawah	1	2823	...	...	...	..
	Etah	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	2823	...	2	3982	1165
Allahabad.	Cawnpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Futtehpoor	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Humeerpoor	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Pergunnahs Mohobah and Jeitpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banda	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Benares.	Gorruckpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azimghur	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Jounpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapore ...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Benares	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Gazeepoore	...	...	...	1	4401	1085
	Total...	..	...	...	1	4401	1085

Appendix M.—*(Continued).*

STATEMENT of Sequestration for 1857-58.

Division.	District.	1855-56.			1857-58.		
		No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance	No. of Cases	Total Juma	Total balance
Saugor.	Jaloun including Kuchwagurh	14	10989	3591	No return		...
	Jhansee	8	17762	3373	...	...	...
	Chundeyree	1	431	97	...	...	...
	Saugor	4	2804	2181	8	2405	1805
	Dumoh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpoor	10	5305	2066	29	10773	7582
	Seonee	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mundlah	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshungabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baitool	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nursingpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Myrah	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	37	37311	11308	37	13178	9387
	Grand Total.....	41	41709	12631	69	37147	19533

Appendix M.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Demands, Receipts, and Balances of Abkaree Revenue for 1857-58, *in the Districts of the N. W. P.*

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.				
		Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collected since.	Actual Balance
MEERUT.	Dehra Dhoon	19687	19632	55	No return		0	0	0
	Seharunpore	32147	30549	1598	32090	24037	8053	1767	6286
	Moozuffernuggur	39860	37042	2818	21682	17806	3876	0	3876
	Meerut	75571	75571	0	65847	60174	5673	0	5673
	Boolundshuhur	12809	12225	584	5514	4219	1295	0	1295
	Allyghur	33768	32524	1244	20708	14929	5779	0	5779
	Total... ...	213842	207543	6299	145841	120165	24676	1767	22909
KUMAON.	Kumaon	3118	2886	232	3142	2168	974	187	787
	Gurhwal	1613	1536	77	1226	1003	223	0	223
	Total... ...	4731	4422	309	4368	3171	1197	187	1010

Appendix M.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Demands, Receipts, and Balances of Abkaree Revenue for 1857-58 *in the Districts of the N. W. P.*

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.				
		Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collected since.	Actual Balance
Rohilcund.	Bijnour	18835	18117	718	7570	5886	1684	0	1684
	Moradabad	46897	46747	150	34323	24048	10275	2578	7697
	Budaon	38289	36044	2245	36028	20970	15058	2000	13058
	Bareilly	122195	95389	26806	No return		0	0	0
	Shahjehanpore	87898	84287	3611	77705	51416	26289	0	26289
	Total	314114	280584	33530	155626	102320	53306	4578	48728
Agra.	Muttra	27210	26881	329	10515	6332	4183	0	4183
	Agra	62708	59162	3546	50293	43995	6298	0	6298
	Furruckabad	127138	122158	4980	15981	15363	618	0	618
	Mynpoory	36573	35092	4481	26895	13556	13339	0	13339
	Etawah	20506	20419	87	14607	4598	10009	4005	6004
	Etah	0	0	0	22190	14592	7598	0	7598
	Total	274135	263712	10423	140481	98436	42045	4005	38040

Appendix M.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Demands, Receipts, and Balances of Abkaree Revenue for 1857-58 *in the Districts of the N. W. P.*

Division.	District.	1855-56.			1857-58.				
		Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collected since.	Actual Balance.
Allahabad.	Cawnpoor	146803	136916	9887	30629	27942	2687	0	2687
	Futtehpoor	69076	63341	5735	66921	44557	22355	0	22355
	Humeerpoor	21399	21270	129	0	0	0	0	0
	Pergunahs Mohoba and Jeitpoor	3915	3915	0					
	Banda	40265	39814	451	13866	13866	0	0	0
	Allahabad	136675	135664	1011	81774	40186	41588	6013	35575
	Total	418133	400920	17213	193181	126551	66630	6013	60617
Benares.	Goruckpore	226054	208899	17155	221654	145977	75677	0	75677
	Azimghurh	104190	103332	858	87426	43526	43900	0	43900
	Jounpoor	70649	69047	1602	59234	27098	32136	0	32136
	Mirzapoor...	105534	103873	1661	92992	84707	8285	7301	984
	Benares	144329	137643	6686	104044	82827	21217	2556	18661
	Ghazeepoor	121241	118042	3199	79891	63060	16831	0	16831
	Total	771997	740836	31161	645241	447195	198046	9857	188189

Appendix M.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Demands, Receipts, and Balances of Abkaree Revenue for 1857-58 *in the Districts of the N. W. P.*

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1855-56.			1857-58.				
		Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collected since	Actual Balance.
Saugor.	Jaloun including Kuchawhagurh	23472	21828	1644	No return		0	0	0
	Jhansie	17716	14074	3642	13162	7223	5939	0	5939
	Chundeyree	2716	2713	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Saugor	26414	20745	5669	11970	9315	2655	0	2655
	Dumoh	5312	3302	2010	898	739	159	6	153
	Jubbulpoor	15971	14705	1266	20596	18058	2538	337	2201
	Seonee	25144	25144	0	19921	19921	0	0	0
	Mundlah	5393	4975	418	6025	5970	55	0	55
	Hoshungabad	34541	34191	350	28897	26106	2791	2557	234
	Baitool	39661	36313	3348	38893	34812	4081	4081	0
	Nursingpoor	16010	13542	2468	13575	13482	93	78	15
	Myrah	86	82	4	No return.		0	0	0
	Total	212433	191614	20819	153937	135626	18311	7059	11252
	Grand Total	2209385	2089631	119754	1438675	1034464	404211	33466	370745

Appendix M.—(*Continued*).

Statement of Stamps.

Division.	District.	1855-56. Net Revenue.	1857-58. Net Revenue.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon	3625	No return.
	Seharunpoor	45090	23778
	Moozuffernuggur	16968	8339
	Meerut	55509	12779
	Boolundshuhur	16495	5126
	Allyghur	61407	19792
	Total	199094	69814
Kumaoon.	Kumaoon	6877	4223
	Gurhwal	2314	3244
	Total	9191	7467
Rohilcund.	Bijnour	22572	7240
	Moradabad	75252	35776
	Budaon	44253	2317
	Bareilly	85688	0
	Shajehanpoor	29016	1649
	Total	256781	14723

Appendix M.—*(Continued).*

Statement of Stamps.

Division.	District.	1855-1856. Net Revenue.	1857-58. Net Revenue.
Agra.	Muttra	30731	5528
	Agra	79917	26067
	Furruckabad	71509	2465
	Mynpoory	36444	2444
	Etawah	14015	201
	Etah	.....	4020
	Total	232616	40725
Allahabad.	Cawnpoor	60409	2680
	Futtehpoor	18969	4747
	Humeerpoor	9405	.....
	Pergunahs Mohoba and Jeitpoor	963	.....
	Banda	21570	1950
	Allahabad	74333	17210
	Total	185649	26587
Benares.	Goruckpoor	98872	18185
	Azimgurh	49972	16579
	Jounpoor	41147	11861
	Mirzapoor	47738	33184
	Benares	65635	49893
	Ghazeepoor	85818	60537
	Total	389182	190939

Appendix M.—*(Continued).*

Statement of Stamps.

Division.	District.	1855-56. Net Revenue.	1857-58. Net Revenue.
Saugor.	Juloun including Kutchwagurh ...	5846	No return
	Jhansie	5452	...
	Chundeyree	1614	154
	Saugor	17431	10858
	Dumoh	6824	1375
	Jubbulpoor	16979	16331
	Seonee	3524	3115
	Mundlah	596	556
	Hoshungabad	9510	9113
	Baitool	3915	5725
	Nursingpoor	11856	11814
	Myrah	...	...
	Total	83547	59041
	Grand Total	1356060	408596

Appendix M.—(*Continued*).

STATEMENT of Miscellaneous Sayer Revenue for 1857-58.

Division.	District.	1855-56. Net Revenue.	1857-58. Net Revenue.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon	34350	No return.
	Seharunpoor	2000	1000
	Moozuffernuggur	0	0
	Meerut	0	0
	Boolundshuhur	0	0
	Allyghur	0	0
	Total	36350	1000
Kumaoon.	Kumaoon	68049	1114
	Gurhwal	343	1456
	Total	68392	2570
Rohilcund.	Bijnour	15444	8151
	Moradabad	516	767
	Budaon	0	0
	Bareilly	28900	0
	Shajehanpoor	1298	638
	Total	46158	9556

Appendix M.—(*Continued*).

Statement of Miscellaneous Sayer Revenue for 1857-58.

Division.	District.	1855-1856. Net Revenue.	1857-58. Net Revenue.
Agra.	Muttra	....	....
	Agra	....	....
	Furruckabad	....	....
	Mynpoory	....	....
	Etawah	43	....
	Etah	.....	....
	Total	43	.....
Allahabad.	Cawnpoor	....	....
	Futtehpoor	....	....
	Humeerpoor	....	....
	Pergunahs Mohoba and Jeitpoor	....	....
	Banda	....	....
	Allahabad	....	....
	Total	....	....
Benares.	Goruckpoor	23631	5224
	Azimgurh	....	....
	Jounpoor	....	....
	Mirzapoor	15328	12018
	Benares	....	.....
	Ghazeepoor	.....	.....
	Total	38959	17242

Appendix M.—*(Continued).*

Statement of Miscellaneous Sayer Revenue for 1857-58.

Division.	District.	1855-56. Net Revenue.	1857-58. Net Revenue.
Saugor.	Juloun including Kutchwagurh ...	636	No return
	Jhansie	1531	...
	Chundeyree	65	...
	Saugor	1180	1151
	Dumoh	49	29
	Jubbulpoor	334	768
	Seonee	1468	1211
	Mundlah	1950	2890
	Hoshungabad	216	134
	Baitool	...	...
	Nursingpoor	...	...
	Myrah	44	...
	Total	7473	6183
	Grand Total	197375	36551

Appendix M.—(*Continued.*)

Memorandum of Losses in 1857-58.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	Cash.	Value of Stamps.	Value of Postage labels.	Value of Opium.	Value of Promissory Notes.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon ...	...	No return		...	...
	Seharunpoor ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moozuffernugger ...	90449 2 5	44761 14 0	1406 12 6	2458 0 0	...
	Meerut ...	39318 7 7	1384 8 0	17 14 6	...	...
	Boolundshuhur ...	204020 15 7	...	...	...	...
	Allyghur ...	753709 0 0	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1087497 9 7	46146 6 0	1424 11 0	2458 0 0	...
Kumaon.	Kumaon ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurhwal ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilcund.	Bijnour ...	107803 3 11	...	...	...	...
	Moradabad ...	297000 0 0	19200 0 0	...	...	...
	Budaon ...	139709 13 2	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly ...	...	No return		...	...
	Shahjehanpoor ...	243951 10 10	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	788464 11 11	19200 0 0	...	...	...

Appendix M.—(*Continued*).

Memorandum of Losses in 1857-58.

Division.	Districts.	Cash.	Value of Stamps.	Value of Postage Labels.	Value of Opium.	Value of Promissory Notes.
Agra.	Muttra ...	560136 0 0	...	...	....	...
	Agra ...	10800 0 0	1402 2 0	12 15 6	...	...
	Furruckabad ...	298436 2 4	...	...	...	...
	Mynpoory ...	5676 3 5	25999 12 0	...	682 0 0	...
	Etawah ...	192607 4 4	...	...	...	...
	Etah ...	5071 4 6	...	...	...	...
	Total	1372726 14 7	27401 14 0	12 15 6	682 0 0	...
Allahabad.	Cawnpore ...	881372 11 0	...	...	3129 13 6	268000 0 0
	Futtehpoor ...	847986 5 1	...	...	..	...
	Humeerpoor Pergunnahs Mohoba & Jeitpoor	169654 0 0	...	...	...	...
	Banda ...	234359 10 1	...	...	...	...
	Allahabad ...	1650414 0 0	...	...	...	..
	Total	3783786 10 2	...	...	3129 13 6	268000 0 0
Benares.	Goruckpoor ...	118686 5 11	...	..	...	...
	Azimgurh ...	280114 7 4	...	...	...	..
	Jounpoor ...	289966 12 0	...	...	...	..
	Mirzapoor ...	4635 0 0	...	...	...	..
	Benares ...	...	...	...	...	..
	Ghazeepoor ...	2503 3 9	...	...	...	..
	Total	69[illegible]905 13 0	...	...	...	...

Appendix M.—*(Concluded).*

Memorandum of Losses in 1857-58.

Division.	Districts.	Cash.	Value of Stamps.	Value of Postage Labels.	Value of Opium.	Value of Promissory Notes.
Saugor.	Jaloun including Kutchwahagurh ...	No return.		...	...	...
	Jhansie ...	592555 0 0	... ...	...	...	...
	Chundeyree ...	10000 0 0	... ...	...	...	...
	Saugor ...	14166 13 5	3440 0 0	...	...	...
	Dumoh ...	13109 0 0	68891 8 0	...	...	...
	Jubbulpoor ...	3675 0 10	113 7 6	...	...	...
	Seonee ...	... ...	15 15 0	...	...	...
	Mundlah	... ...	273 12 0	...	...	...
	Hoshungabad ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...
	Baitool ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...
	Nursingpoor ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...
	Myrah ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...
	Total	633505 14 3	72734 10 6	...	...	...
	Grand Total	8361887 9 6	165482 14 6	1437 0 6	6269 13 6	268000 0 0

Appendix N.

STATEMENT shewing the value of Stamp Papers sold from May 1857 to July 1858 in the several Districts of the North Western Provinces.

Districts.	Monthly average calculated on the income from Jan. 1856 to April 1857.	May 1857.	June 1857.	July 1857.	August 1857.	September 1857.	October 1857.	November 1857.	December 1857.	January 1858.	February 1858.	March 1858.	April 1858.	May 1858.	June 1858.	July 1858.	August 1858.
Deyrah Dhoon ...	378 0 0	139 10 0	48 8 0	66 14 0	37 8 0	27 4 0	280 6 0	512 8 0	427 12 0	235 2 0	349 10 0	1049 10 0	249 1 0	393 5 0	94 14 0	555 0 0	345 8 0
Seharunpoor ...	4302 5 6	3599 10 0	449 10 0	638 4 0	866 2 0	334 4 0	1089 12 0	3365 12 0	2833 10 0	3383 2 0	3692 6 0	3681 10 0	3399 4 0	3949 8 0	3737 4 0	5742 14 0	497 14 0
Moozuffernuggur ...	1944 5 9	1033 0 0	5 8 0	69 14 0	139 10 0	55 12 0	237 4 0	489 8 0	1156 4 0	1053 6 0	1356 0 0	1525 4 0	1217 8 0	2583 10 0	3218 8 0	3134 10 0	1837 2 0
Meerut ...	5153 4 5	1440 10 0	19 6 0	22 0 0	79 8 0	97 12 0	458 2 0	913 10 0	1083 2 0	1773 4 0	1935 0 0	2586 14 0	3076 10 0	2812 4 0	3034 12 0	4010 12 0	3861 12 0
Boolundshahur ...	1495 9 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	14 12 0	83 0 0	282 10 0	414 10 0	429 0 0	300 2 0	150 2 0	1342 12 0	1197 4 0	1735 0 0	1259 0 0
Allyghur ...	5694 6 6	3397 6 0	9 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	22 10 0	58 0 0	309 6 0	33 4 0	3798 2 0	4333 2 0	3895 10 0	2445 0 0	2744 14 0	3181 12 0	5479 0 0	3768 12 0
Kumaon ...	792 15 4½	475 0 0	556 4 0	681 0 0	601 8 0	748 8 0	698 4 0	721 4 0	712 8 0	467 0 0	498 12 0	456 8 0	728 0 0	1168 8 0	1268 4 0	1443 4 0	1469 8 0
Bijnour ...	2042 14 4½													682 4 0	907 2 0	1496 2 0	1143 4 0
Moradabad ...	3958 3 8													49 8 0	344 8 0	117 4 0	651 2 0
Budaon ...	3826 4 1½	No accounts received from these Collectorates from May 1857 to April 1858.												0 0 0	0 0 0	178 8 0	628 14 0
Bareilly ...	6168 10 9													3 0 0	5 8 0	678 8 0	1201 12 0
Shahjehanpoor ...	2821 8 10													0 0 0	289 2 0	882 2 0	928 4 0
Muttra ...	2490 5 1½	0 0 0	27 2 0	0 0 0	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	77 10 0	299 14 0	180 14 0	550 12 0	468 0 0	894 10 0	1335 2 0	1793 12 0	1774 0 0	1594 10 0
Agra ...	7955 0 3	6223 12 0	895 4 0	384 8 0	134 6 0	63 10 0	423 2 0	1520 14 0	2479 8 0	2975 2 0	3736 12 0	4899 8 0	3237 6 0	3915 4 0	4187 8 0	5415 12 0	4849 14 0
Furruckabad ...	6649 1 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	78 8 0	234 14 0	701 2 0	1226 14 0	2660 6 0	3717 10 0	4657 6 0	5093 12 0	
Mynpoory ...	3432 10 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	202 12 0	502 10 0	716 0 0	512 10 0	1263 6 0	1474 0 0	2246 2 0	1295 14 0
Etawah ...	1239 10 8	0 0 0	191 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 0 0	2 12 0	92 0 0	465 4 0	613 12 0	1074 10 0
Cawnpoor ...	4775 12 1½	9353 8 0	900 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	89 6 0	182 0 0	82 10 0	550 2 0	480 14 0	564 2 0	785 2 0	1217 0 0	1306 10 0	1713 14 0	1511 6 0
Futtehpoor ...	1730 10 9	2644 12 0	83 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	66 4 0	203 2 0	125 0 0	374 6 0	439 8 0	362 10 0	447 8 0	683 10 0	868 2 0	2177 0 0	1576 10 0
Humeerpoor ...	900 11 4½	Vide remark opposite Rohilcund Treasuries.												0 0 0	0 0 0	181 8 0	91 0 0
Banda ...	1833 2 9												41 0 0	0 0 0	105 0 0	238 4 0	273 10 0
Allahabad ...	7361 5 1½	6221 2 0	840 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1024 14 0	1789 2 0	2160 12 0	1262 6 0	0 0 0	2903 8 0	4752 8 0	5328 0 0	3612 14 0
Goruckpoor ...	8001 5 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	41 12 0	509 4 0	647 4 0	858 6 0	1212 4 0	2057 0 0	3187 14 0	2987 4 0
Azimgurh ...	5082 0 0	5041 2 0	0 0 0	53 2 0	0 0 0	119 10 0	453 14 0	806 2 0	1703 0 0	2667 4 0	3349 14 0	2130 0 0	192 14 0	1074 14 0	1724 6 0	2997 10 0	2272 8 0
Jounpoor ...	3789 8 0	4369 14 0	171 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	182 4 0	409 4 0	656 14 0	917 2 0	1169 4 0	916 6 0	990 2 0	2190 8 0	2980 0 0	2201 10 0	1483 10 0	
Mirzapoor ...	3776 14 6	4587 8 0	3000 2 0	2829 6 0	1770 2 0	778 10 0	1864 14 0	2824 12 0	3575 0 0	3832 2 0	3873 10 0	3679 12 0	3679 12 0	3709 8 0	3628 2 0	5493 6 0	3776 6 0
Benares ...	6782 13 0	9500 0 0	1725 0 0	2350 0 0	1600 0 0	825 0 0	2400 0 0	4250 0 0	7050 0 0	6000 0 0	5150 0 0	5400 0 0	5425 0 0	8525 0 0	5125 0 0	6300 0 0	4750 0 0
Ghazeepoor ...	7648 0 0	8998 14 0	3375 0 0	5116 8 0	3322 8 0	1282 2 0	2618 8 0	4713 6 0	5461 6 0	7086 10 0	7417 4 0	7184 8 0	4433 15 0	5456 0 0	4311 14 0	4626 2 0	4030 2 0
Saugor ...	1889 13 6	5092 10 0	2012 12 0	19 2 0	58 0 0	172 10 0	256 0 0	271 0 0	430 14 0	384 8 0	384 0 0	434 8 0	4088 4 0	1595 14 0	950 0 0	747 6 0	642 0 0
Jubbulpoor ...	1777 1 5	5265 8 0	1819 6 0	672 8 0	543 0 0	633 0 0	622 12 0	1110 8 0	918 0 0	1210 2 0	1213 10 0	1385 4 0	1245 2 0	1831 2 0	1443 0 0	2022 2 0	1470 4 0
Hosungabad ...	1132 11 4	2339 0 0	1170 12 0	422 10 0	410 12 0	359 2 0	508 12 0	548 10 0	720 4 0	843 12 0	626 10 0	423 2 0	936 8 0	719 12 0	671 4 0	639 4 0	610 14 0
Nursingpoor ...	1470 1 3	4088 2 0	1318 10 0	925 14 0	330 10 0	348 0 0	421 8 0	545 2 0	735 4 0	838 2 0	1050 12 0	712 2 0	796 8 0	1291 2 0	1211 10 0	1489 0 0	0 0 0
Nimar ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ajmere ...	1293 15 0	1411 14 0	288 4 0	728 2 0	390 6 0	460 12 0	751 0 0	939 8 0	1741 14 0	1218 12 0	2066 10 0	2232 8 0	2491 4 0	1719 10 0	1609 4 0	1816 10 0	848 0 0
Baitool ...	325 11 4	2492 0 0	544 10 0	342 0 0	190 14 0	166 2 0	239 2 0	314 8 0	257 10 0	346 2 0	200 8 0	371 14 0	377 2 0	501 14 0	348 0 0	295 12 0	452 0 0
Dummow ...	661 8 0	1518 2 0	329 12 0	4 2 0	0 12 0	17 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 12 0	155 12 0	118 0 0	113 4 0	199 4 0	170 2 0
Mundlah ...	103 2 0	95 14 0	63 14 0	41 14 0	31 10 0	36 2 0	64 8 0	11 14 0	69 2 0	22 14 0	25 0 0	62 4 0	41 14 0	20 10 0	17 0 0	16 0 0	24 8 0
Seonee ...	443 10 8	539 8 0	316 4 0	318 6 0	115 4 0	210 8 0	154 6 0	314 10 0	266 4 0	241 2 0	239 6 0	210 6 0	273 2 0	350 2 0	431 12 0	547 14 0	0 0 0
Jaloun ...	445 2 3	Vide remarks as above.		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	102 0 0	213 12 0	213 12 0
Jhansie ...	428 4 3			0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11 8 0	39 0 0	117 8 0
	122048 0 9½	89868 6 0	19963 4 0	15686 2 0	10627 12 0	6748 6 0	15452 12 0	25447 12 0	34646 8 0	42985 10 0	47985 12 0	48267 0 0	44598 14 0	60206 1 0	62686 4 0	82181 4 0	62315 14 0

* Accounts of these Districts have not been received.

Appendix O.

COPY.

No. 293 OF 1858.

FROM

WILLIAM MUIR, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces,

Allahabad,

To

CAPTAIN F. W. PINKNEY,

Superintendent at Jhansie.

DATED ALLAHABAD, *the 10th April* 1858.

SIR,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

HAVING laid before the Right Hon'ble the Governor General your letter No. 57, dated the 25th ultimo, soliciting instructions for your guidance in the collection of outstanding arrears of revenue in the Districts of Jaloun, Jhansie, and Chundeyree, I am commanded by His Lordship to communicate the following reply :

2. The Rubbee crops in Bundlecund ripen early, and the demand on account of it has always been realized, to some extent, in anticipation of the dates on which it falls due. As our hold upon the Province was maintained till the beginning of June a considerable portion of the Revenue for that harvest will probably be found to have been collected prior to the outbreak. On the other hand, neither Jaloun nor Jhansie were in a state of financial prosperity; revision of settlement was in progress in both districts, and there may have been large uncollected balances.

3. It will probably be a work of some time to ascertain with accuracy what had been collected, and what was in arrear when our administration was displaced.

4. It will be best, therefore, in His Lordship's opinion, to confine your first demand to the collection of the entire Khurreef instalments; those, *viz.* for November and December. But in doing so, you will make it distinctly understood that the Government does not forego its claim upon the arrears due for the preceding instalments.

5. As a general rule, you will collect the entire balance in all quarters. Numerous objections will, no doubt, be brought forward, of collections having been already enforced by the rebel authorities. It is not possible for His Lordship to prescribe any rule that shall be applicable to all cases. Little information is possessed either as to the amount of such exactions, the circumstances under which they were made, or the behaviour of the landholders themselves.

6. When the Khurreef instalments fell due, the progress of events in all parts of the country must have rendered it apparent to the people, that the tenure of the usurping

rulers could not be long maintained; and, excepting under Military pressure, the landholders had every reason to withhold payment, unless their sympathies were with the rebellion. Where there is ground for believing that landholders, favorably disposed to our Government, were coerced into paying revenue to the rebels through no fault of their own, there may exist a claim for consideration.

7. Some advertence must also be had to the means of the proprietors, and their ability to carry on the management of their estates successfully. If persons who have shown no disaffection to the British Government have suffered from plunder and exaction, it may be inexpedient still further to trench upon their capital and means of conducting agricultural operations, by making a second demand on account of revenue already paid under compulsion.

8. These principles will be applied by you in reference to the circumstances of each particular case. And they will be held equally applicable to outstanding arrears of previous harvests, so soon as you shall have obtained accurate information as to their amount.

9. As directed in paragraph 27th of the Circular of the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 31st July last, you will report to the Board all instances in which you may admit any relaxation of the full demand on the above accounts, with the grounds of the determination.

10. You will understand that no remission of any kind will be entertained in favor of any persons who are suspected of having voluntarily sided with the rebels, or shared in marauding and plundering expeditions.

11. Non-proprietary cultivators, who have paid up their rents to the proprietors, will ordinarily be exempted from any further charge, although the proprietors may have embezzled the amount, or paid it to the rebel Government.

12. A copy of this letter has been sent to the Sudder Board of Revenue and the Commissioner of Jubbulpore.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. MUIR,
Secretary to Govt., N. W. P.

ALLAHABAD;
The 10th April 1858.

Appendix P.

COPY.

CIRCULAR.

No. 1191 of

FROM

WILLIAM MUIR, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces,

To

COMMISSIONERS.

DATED ALLAHABAD, *the* 31*st August* 1858.

SIR,

I am desired to forward for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to Government of India, P. W. Department, with Governor General, dated 21st instant, to the address of the Chief Engineer, N. W. Provinces, with its enclosure.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

2. You are requested to instruct the District authorities subordinate to you to aid the Department Public Works in framing Estimates of injuries to public buildings of all descriptions, whether on the books of the Department Public Works, or not, arising out of the late disturbances.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. MUIR,
Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces.

(COPY.)

No 659.

FROM

CAPTAIN H. YULE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor General,

To

THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
North-Western Provinces.

DATED ALLAHABAD, 21*st August* 1858.

SIR,

I am directed to transmit thirty copies of a Circular, dated 19th instant, for communication to all the Executive Engineers of the North-Western Provinces.

P. W. DEPARTMENT, PUBLIC.

2. The replies, when received, will be transmitted by you to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, after you have ascertained that they are drawn up in compliance with the Circular, and contain all the information required.

3. It is supposed in this office that a large part of the Valuation Statements of the Public Buildings in the North-Western Provinces have been destroyed. Where they do exist they will, of course, be of use in determining the amount to be entered in the 6th column of the return. But allowance will also have to be made at many stations for the increased cost of works.

No. 659 A.

Copy of the foregoing, together with a copy of the Circular referred to therein, forwarded to the Government, North-Western Provinces, for information.

(Signed) H. YULE, *Captain,*
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor General.

ALLAHABAD :
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
The 21st August, 1858.

No.

CIRCULAR.

FROM

CAPTAIN H. YULE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor General,

To

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

DATED ALLAHABAD, *the 19th August* 1858.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General to request that you will proceed to examine all Buildings, or remains of buildings, the property of the State, within the limits of your charge, which have been injured during the mutinies, and draw up a report respecting them in the form specified in the next paragraph.

P. W. DEPARTMENT, PUBLIC.

2. The Report will be in a Tabular Form, consisting of seven columns. The first will contain the name or object of the building; the second, a brief indication of the material of the walls and roof;* the third, a statement of the area occupied by the building; the fourth, a statement of the nature and extent of the damage; the fifth, a statement of the party by whom the damage was done, (*viz.* whether by the rebels, or by our own Officers in taking defensive measures); the sixth, an approximate estimate of the amount required to restore the building to its former condition; the seventh, any additional remarks or comments that may appear necessary to a full understanding of the case.

* e. g. Walls, pukka brick and mortar; roof, pukka terrace on beams.

3. Buildings that have been repaired will, of course, be entered as well as buildings that have to be repaired.

4. You will call on all Civil Officers, or others who can aid you in ascertaining any of the foregoing particulars, to give you their assistance, so that the record of these particulars shall be as accurate as is possible under the circumstances.

5. The Government N. W. Provinces will issue orders to its Civil Officers to give this assistance.

6. The Reports will be submitted by the 15th of October, to the office of the Chief Engineer, North-Western Provinces.

7. You will observe that this call includes "all buildings," and therefore includes Jails and other buildings that have not been under charge of the Department of Public Works.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. YULE, *Captain,*
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
With the Governor General.

ALLAHABAD,
The 19th August 1858.

Appendix Q.

To

E. C. BAYLEY, Esquire,

Assistant Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces.

Dated Allahabad, the 13th of January 1859.

Sir,

Having been last evening called upon to furnish a Sketch of what has been done and suffered by the Electric Telegraph Department in the North-Western Provinces during the late outbreak, I have the honor to lay before you the following rough outline.

2. I am unable to do full justice to the subject, but I relate what I *know* to have occurred, and what in a great measure passed before my eyes.

3. The mutiny had scarcely reached its height, when the whole Telegraphic system throughout the North-Western Provinces became a total wreck.

4. On the 11th of May, the few lines which in a private message hurriedly conveyed the intelligence that Meerut was in flames, were but half received when the wire was cut.

5. In a short month from that date, communication was entirely destroyed between Delhi, Agra and Gwalior, and between Lucknow, Cawnpoor and Allahabad.

6. This destruction of communication was caused by, or resulted in, the almost total destruction of the lines.

7. On the march of our column downwards from Delhi in the months of October and November 1857, it was found that between Delhi and Agra, and between Agra and Cawnpoor, scarcely a vestige of the Telegraph remained beyond a few screw piles.

8. The posts had been burned or removed; the wire hopelessly entangled or cut into small fragments, to charge the screw piles, which had been ingeniously converted into guns.

9. Between Lucknow and Allahabad the lines had met with a similar fate.

10. Nor had the Officers of the Department escaped uninjured from the catastrophe which destroyed its lines.

11. In Cawnpoor and in Lucknow, in Delhi and at Indore some were massacred, a few escaped with difficulty. All had stood nobly by their duty.

12. Nothing throughout the length and breadth of these Provinces was more complete than the destruction of the Telegraph.

13. This destruction was not accomplished till most valuable service had been performed.

14. By the late Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, by Sir John Lawrence in the Punjab, and by Sir Henry Lawrence in Lucknow, the Electric Telegraph was wielded as one of the main instruments by which our power in India has been preserved.

15. It was by this that the news of the outbreak was delivered in time for the first homeward Steamer from Bombay; by this that the Punjab was saved. Through its instrumentality our depôt at Lahore, and our arsenals at Philour and Ferozepoor were secured to us. And it was by one of its last utterances that Sir Henry Lawrence saved the fort and arsenal of Allahabad.

16. If the demolition had been complete, the work of restoration was not long delayed.

17. Step by step with the advance of General Sir Henry Havelock, the Telegraph kept pace with his ascending columns, and an office was once more opened in Cawnpoor.

18 Simultaneously with the advance of the Commander-in-Chief towards Lucknow, in November 1857, the line was carried into the Alumbagh.

19. This work proved premature. The wire was as constantly repaired as it was continually cut. Our working parties were carried off, and we did their work ourselves. At length we were chased by the enemy's Sowars, and driven from the field.

20. It was then that we lost one of the most gallant Officers of the department, the late Mr. DeVere, who was killed in the prosecution of his duty.

21. One great object of this line had however been effected.

22. It was not finally destroyed until it had conveyed to Cawnpoor and to Calcutta the intelligence that Lucknow had been relieved, and that our women and children had been saved.

23. On the return of our forces to Cawnpoor, it was found that a portion of the line to Allahabad had once more been destroyed by the Gwalior mutineers.

24. It was speedily repaired under a heavy fire, and within four hundred yards of the enemy's position.

25. On the march of the Commander-in-Chief upwards in the direction of Futtehgurh, a line of Telegraph again attended the movements of the army, and in the several encamping grounds along the Grand Trunk Road an office was opened daily.

26. In January 1858 the line from Delhi to Cawnpoor was again restored, and Peshawur and Calcutta again connected by their line of Telegraph.

27. In the operations which ended in the capture of Lucknow the Telegraph Department bore its part.

28. In February and in March 1858, the line was once more extended towards Lucknow, and despite difficulties which were neither few nor small, the Head-Quarters of the Commander-in-Chief, and the Head-Quarters of General Sir James Outram were kept in constant Telegraphic communication with each other and with Cawnpoor.

29. In the Martiniere and in the Dilkusha, and in Lucknow itself, at a time when the city was scarcely conquered, an office was established, and the daily progress of the armies telegraphed through India.

30. From Agra the line was at an early period extended towards Gwalior, from Gwalior it reached Indore, and Agra was again put into immediate communication with Bombay.

31. Throughout the whole of India new lines have been steadily and rapidly increasing.

32. It is within my province only to mention, that from Meerut a line has been carried to Moradabad and to Bareilly.

July 1858.

33. That Futtehgurh and Shahjehanpoor, Cawnpoor and Calpee, Futtehpore and Roy Bareilly have been respectively connected with a line.

December 1858.

34. In another campaign the movements of the Commander-in-Chief through Oude have been attended "pari passu" with a line of Telegraph.

November 1858.

35. On the new line carried through the heart of the enemy's country; a country studded with forts, and supposed to bear little love towards us, offices were opened in our camps at Pertabgurh and at Amathee, near Shunkerpoor, and in Roy Bareilly.

36. This line was at once cut wilfully.

37. With the first advance of troops the wire has been stretched from Lucknow to Fyzabad; from thence beyond the Gogra up to Goonda.

38. There it has stayed. It has exhausted its materials, and I would add, has done its work.

39. It is not for me to notice all the advantages derived from the Electric Telegraph in a military, in a political, and in a moral point of view.

40. That these advantages are many has been testified freely, and by those who could appreciate them best.

41. Nor must I do more than respectfully record my admiration for the arrangements of those, by whom these advantages were secured; of Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy, and of Lieutenant Patrick Stewart, whose reports have been already forwarded to Government.

42. By Captain Murray and by Mr. Todhunter, these arrangements have been most ably carried out.

43. But it *is* within my duty, as it is my greatest pleasure, to notice those under me whom I have had repeated opportunities of watching in the steady performance of duties, often hazardous, and always arduous in the extreme.

And I would respectfully record my sense of the services performed by Mr. 2d Class Inspectors McIntyre, by Mr. Myers, and by Mr. Neill, services which have been rivalled by those of Mr. 1st Class Inspector Naylor, and Mr. 1st Class Inspector Browne.

44. I would close by adding the names of those signallers of the Department, who, throughout the various campaigns, unflinchingly performed their duty. They are Mr. Goodall, Mr. Godino, Mr. Minton, Mr. Naylor, Mr. Debrosses, Mr. Heymerdeynguer, and Mr. Cearns.

45. These are not the only ones who have striven to perform the tasks allotted to them; but they are those who have been in an eminent degree connected with the dangers of the outbreak, and with the shares borne in them by the Electric Telegraph Department.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HERBERT B. HARINGTON, B. A,
Officiating Deputy Superintendent, N. W. P.

Appendix R.

COPY.

No. 87-

FROM

E. C. BAYLEY, ESQUIRE,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to Government, N. W. P.,

To

THE COMMISSIONERS OF MEERUT AND AGRA.

DATED ALLAHABAD, *the 26th February,* 1858.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor to forward the annexed copies of Correspondence addressed to Commissioners in the Central Provinces, relative to the submission of a weekly Narrative of events, and to request that you will be so good as to furnish a similar report of your Division.

From Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, Nos. 30 to 32, dated 22nd June, to Commissioners, C. P.
" Secretary to Government, C. P., to Commissioners, C. P., No. 6, dated 7th September 1857.
" Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, to Secretary to Government, C. P., No. 1586, dated 23rd September 1857.
" Secretary to Government, C. P., to all Commissioners, C. P., Circular No. 21, dated 2nd October 1857.
" Secretary to Government, C. P., to all Commissioners, C. P., Circular No. 1, dated 15th January 1858.
" Secretary to Government, C. P., to Commissioner of Allahabad, No. 546, dated 16th January 1858.

2. The district Officers subordinate to you, should be required to furnish you with a daily Narrative of occurrences, from which you will be able to complete the report, which you are now called upon to submit to this Government.

3. Any proposals of definite nature which you may have to make, or any questions which require decision, should form the subject of a separate reference; your weekly Narratives should be, as far as possible, a mere historical document, and its transmission should be strictly punctual.

4. You are also requested to furnish a weekly Return of the Revenue Collections in each district, to accompany the Narrative, which however should never be delayed on account of the non-receipt of any District Reports or Returns; but such, when they subsequently reach you, should be immediately forwarded in *extenso* to Government.

5. You will be careful to conform to the other directions in the correspondence annexed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to Government,

N. W. Provinces.

Appendix S.

COPY.

No. 1058.

FROM

WILLIAM MUIR, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF

DATED ALLAHABAD, *the 29th July* 1858.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General to request that you will report, whether any of the Dispensaries in your Division, the operations of which may have been interfered with by the late disturbances, are still closed, and if so, what steps have been taken to restore them again to full working order.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, N. W. P.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. MUIR,

Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Appendix T.

No. 12.

Abstract of Expenditure in the Office of the Superintendent of Supplies and Carriage, Grand Trunk Road, from 6th October 1857 *to 31st December* 1858.

Benares Collector's credit	6,56,031	6	3							
Allahabad	1,500	0	0							
Sundries	1,24,046	2	11½							
				7,81,577	9	2½				
Cash balance 1st January 1859 ...	...		...	829	14	8				
							7,82,407	7	10½	
Allahabad Collector's credit	1,75,228	4	10							
Sundries	96,549	15	7							
				1,71,778	4	5				
Cash balance 1st January 1859 ...	...		...	10	0	0				
							1,71,788	4	5	
Futtehpore Collector's credit ...	650	0	0							
Sundries	238	7	3	888	7	3	888	7	3	
Cawnpore Collector's credit	...		...	41,100	0	0				
Sundries	...		...	20,161	8	0	61,268	8	0	
Total Expenditure of Sudder Offices ...			...	...		...	10,16,352	11	6½	
Amount of unadjusted Bills (Collector's) ...			...	...		...	5,83,323	6	0	
Total gross Expenditure ...			...	...		...	15,99,676	1	6½	
Deduct Sale proceeds remitted, viz.										
Collector of Benares			...	20,958	14	0				
Allahabad			...	59,959	7	2				
Cawnpore			...	4,928	2	9	85,846	7	11	
Total nett Expenditure ...			...	...		...	15,13,829	9	7½	

(Signed) C. HORNE,

Superintendent of Supplies, N. W. P.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N. W. PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1858-59.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N. W. PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1858-59.

SECTION I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1 In accordance with the express orders of the Government of India a return purporting to be a Report on the results of the Annual Administration of these provinces, for the year 1858-59, is exhibited in the following pages.

Administration Report for 1858-59.

2. It is, however, very far from being what is represented to be.

3. The annual report for the year 1857-58 was due on the 1st July 1858. But it was not submitted until February 1859; and although the accounts of events which it contained should ordinarily have been limited to the operations of the year ending on the 1st May 1858, the results of the entire calendar year 1858, and, in fact, incidents up to the very date of submitting the report, *viz.* the 14th February, were narrated and commented on in detail. The consequence is, that, with the exception of the ordinary annual returns, events ranging over a period of but little more than two months of the year 1858-59, remain to be reported on, the other operations and measures which ought to be treated of in an annual report, having already been recounted.

Nature and contents of the report for 1857-58.

4. For example, a Section of this report ought to have been devoted to a discussion of the financial operations of the year; another Section ought to have exhibited the the progress of Inland Navigation; a third ought to have treated of Ecclesiastical matters. But everything connected with these three important and interesting subjects, which occurred in 1858-59, was embodied in the last report, which, as before stated, embodied events which occurred up to the date of its submission. During the few weeks that remained to complete the year 1858-59, nothing of importance was effected in Financial, in Ecclesiastical, or in Navigation matters, and the formation of the Military Police, the working of the Courts of Special Commission, and many other measures which were carried out during the year 1858-59, and ought to have found their place in the following pages, have already been discussed in the previous report.

5. The present return must therefore be regarded only as a kind of Supplement to

to the Annual Administration Report for 1857-58. I am to add that the Lieutenant-Governor held the administration of these provinces for three months only of the year in question, and therefore can write of nothing of his own knowledge, but is obliged to trust entirely to statements and returns in the preparation of the present report.

5½. The reason which actuated His Excellency the Governor General in amalgamating the events of the two years into one annual report, are sufficiently obvious. It was of course most desirable that His Lordship's administration, during the period of anarchy, which he had succeeded in quelling, and the results of his measures for the restoration of order and good Government, should be viewed as one general whole, and reported at the time of his relinquishing the charge of the Government, rather than that the results of one year only should have been detailed, and the events of the other, and more important, in which His Lordship's measures and acts were beginning to bear fruit, left to be narrated by his successor.

6. The Lieutenant Governor only alludes to the circumstance, in order to account for the imperfection and meagreness of the present report, which, in the absence of any explanation, would seem to be but a lame description of the results of a very eventful year.

7. Some events have occurred, and measures have been passed, since 1st May last, on which date the year under report expired, which are not destitute of public interest and importance, But they do not belong to the year 1858-59, and therefore to recount them in these pages, would be to anticipate the year 1859-60, which expires on the 1st May next, the report on which will be due on 1st July following, and a perusal of which will, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts, convince the Government of India, that as much progress has beeen made in the administration of this most difficult portion of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, as adverse circumstances, and the extreme difficulties which beset his path at every step, will admit of.

SECTION II.—CIVIL JUDICATURE.

8. No comparison can be instituted between the returns of Civil operations during the year 1858, and those of any former year. First, because the almost total destruction of all records renders it impossible to obtain the necessary data; and secondly, even if data had been obtainable, a comparison with the returns of any former year would have been valueless as a test of the success or otherwise of the Civil administration in 1858, owing the very exceptional state of the country during that period.

8½. 45,750 original suits and appeals were instituted during the year under review. This number falls short of the number instituted in 1856, by 36,388. The decrease, however, will appear less remarkable, when it is remembered that for the first six months of the year, our frontier districts were in the hands of the rebels. Of these 45,750 suits and appeals, 29,270 were decided on their merits; of these, however, 6,299 were *ex parte* decisions, and no less than 10,922 were disposed of on confession of judgment.

Original suits and appeals instituted.

Frequency of confessions of judgment.

9. The frequency of confession of judgment, which forms so conspicuous a feature in the working of our Civil administration, has often been prominently brought to notice. The majority of the best and most experienced judges are inclined to believe them to be *bonâ fide*. Others again hold that such suits are often amicable, and a device to obtain additional security on the part of a lender, who will not advance the amount of the proposed loan until the form of a suit has been gone through, and a confession of judgment been given by the party requiring the loan. This collusive arrangement may probably be one cause of the frequency with which suits are settled in this form. The Court have called upon all the subordinate judges to record their opinions as to whether these confessions of judgment are generally *bonâ fide*, or the reverse, and the subject will not be lost sight of in the next annual report.

Proportion of *ex parte* decisions.

9½. The proportion of *ex parte* decisions is also large; and it is to be feared that, in many cases, there is collusion between the plaintiff and the Officer entrusted with the process to be served on the defendant, who is designedly kept in ignorance of the institution of the suit. The attention of the court will be directed to this point.

Proportion of appeals admitted to suits decided, and of reversals of appeals.

10. The proportion of appeals admitted to suits decided, is a little more than 6 per cent.; and the proportion of reversals to appeals tried is about 33 per cent.

Average duration of suits.

11. On the 31st December 1858, 2,249 cases were pending that had been under trial for a longer period than a twelvemonth; and the average duration of Suits in all the courts during the year 1858, was no less than six months.

Reasons of the apparently unsatisfactory result.

12. The reason of this apparently unsatisfactory state of things is, that many of the Courts had been altogether closed for 15 months, in consequence of the disturbances. When they were re-opened, and some Courts were not re-opened until within six weeks of the expiration of the year, all cases, formerly pending, were re-admitted on the file, and some of these dated as far back as 1856.

13. In the district of Moradabad there were no less than 809 such cases. In Furruckabad also, and in other districts, large numbers were admitted; and the result, of course, has been to affect the average duration of suits throughout the entire province, and make it appear far longer than is actually the case.

Application for execution of decrees.

14. It appears that out of 31,454 applications for execution of decree, the orders of the Civil Courts were only completely executed in 7,041 cases, and partially in 5,376 cases; while 19,037 applications have been struck off the files, without any part of the decree having been carried into effect. This result cannot be considered satisfactory, and the attention of the Court will be drawn to the subject.

Sudder Court virtually closed throughout the whole of the year 1858; the Court was virtually closed in so far as regards the decision of regular and admitted special appeals, for the decision of which, under the rules of practise, a full Court of three Judges is requisite.

15. The names of no less than 40 Judicial Officers have disappeared from the list. Some of these have been executed, or transported for treason; but the majority have been removed from the service for conduct which, though it fell short of actual treason, was such as to render them unworthy of future confidence.

Remarkable defection of Native Judicial Officers.

16. At the present moment, the Senior Sudder Ameen only attained that rank in April 1858; while the promotions of 15 out of 25 moonsiffs of the first grade bear date subsequent to the mutiny. Several of these Officers, however, have distinguished themselves by their fidelity; but of all the defections, among all grades of our subjects, there is perhaps none more remarkable than the defection of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, belonging to a class who have always been treated with the utmost respect and consideration by their European Colleges and superiors.

Increase of Original suits in Courts of first instance in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

17. In the last annual report, it was noticed that in the year 1857, the number of original suits in the Courts of first instance in the Saugor and Nurbudda territories were larger than in either of the two preceding years, while the common appeals instituted in the Courts of the Principal Sudder Ameens fell off to less than one-half of what they were in 1856, and to less than one-third of what they were in 1855; and it was observed that whether this was attributable to the effect of the disturbances, or to the improved decisions of the primary Courts under the operation of the new code of procedure, would be better ascertained from the results of the current year.

Explanation of the causes.

18. The following explanation is now afforded of the increase in the original suits.

19. Under the new code of procedure, the period within which suits for debts on bonds or accounts, not being partnership accounts, or accounts of retail purchasers settled at short periods, were declared to be cognizable, was reduced from 12 to 6 years. This novel rule could not fairly be put in force, without allowing a term of grace to those whose interests would be injuriously affected by it; and therefore all persons having claims, which would be admissible under the old rule, but would be barred by the new one, were permitted to institute them up to the end of May 1857. As this term approached, suits poured in in a flood.

Appeals in the Saugor and Nurbudda Territories as compared with previous years.

20. The common appeals instituted in the year under report, in the Saugor and Nurbudda territories, exceed those of 1857, by 80, but still fall far short of the number instituted in 1856. This is accounted for by the still unsettled state of the country. Nevertheless, the Officiating Judge thinks that, on the whole, there is some ground for hoping that the primary Courts *are* more efficient, and afford more satisfaction to the people than in former years.

Ratio of common appeals to regular suits.

The ratio of common appeals to regular cases is less than 5 per cent.

21. 958 cases were pending at the close of the year, in the Courts of first instance, and the average duration of suits was 68 days, the same as it was in 1854 and 1855. This discreditable result is due to the tardiness of three Officers only, *viz.* the Sudder Ameen of Hoshungabad, and the Moonsiffs of Baitool and Seonee. The attention of the Judge will be especially directed to the conduct of these three Officers. The returns from Ajmere, Jawad, Neemuch, and Nimar, call for no remark.

Average duration of suits.

22. Act VIII. of 1859 has not abolished that curse of the country, the Native Pleader. But it inaugurates a vast improvement on the present system, and its results will be closely and anxiously watched, and reported on hereafter.

Native Pleaders.

SEC. III.—CRIMINAL JUDICATURE.

23. In the last report it was mentioned that His Excellency the Governor General, before resigning the direct administration of the North Western Provinces, had the satisfaction of seeing the ordinary Courts of Justice re-established universally, for the trial of all but political offences.

Re-establishment of Ordinary Courts of Justice.

24. The state of the country has, however, been such, that the Officers of Jounpore, Futtehpore, Bundelkund, Shahjehanpore, and Bareilly, have been unable to submit the ordinary returns of the result of their Criminal administration, while in many other districts the reports only comprise the operations of the last half of the year.

Returns incomplete.

25. There were for trial during the year, before the Magistrates and their Subordinates, 46,915 persons, of whom 18,044 were convicted, 4,688 committed, and 20,452, or a proportion of 47 per cent. to the number tried, acquitted. The proportion of aquittals, in the absence of explanation, would appear large enough to be adduced as proof of thorough mal-administration. But it seems that the return is altogether untrustworthy, as many Magistrates have included persons about whose guilt there could be no doubt, but who were released under the Amnesty; and others have entered men charged with plunder and other private wrong, and who have been released, after having effected a compromise with the injured party.

Trials, convictions, and acquittals.

26. 1,19,561 witnesses were examined during the year, of whom 1,02,257 were detained but one day. This return reflects credit on the Officers concerned in this department of their duty. The Court remark, that the exceptional character of the past year renders any remarks on the average duration of cases before the different tribunals superfluous. The average of the returns that have been submitted is 17 days, which, after making allowance for the exceptional circumstances in which some Officers were placed, cannot but be regarded as too long an average. It contrasts remarkably, too, with the extremely short periods for which the witnesses have been kept in attendance, and the attention of the Court will be called to this subject.

Number of witnesses examined, and average duration of cases.

27. It seems that the average duration of the detention of a prisoner, from the date of his apprehension to the date of his case being finally disposed of by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, is 191 days.

Average detention of prisoners to date of final sentence.

28. The proportions of acquittals to convictions, in cases committed to the sessions, is very large. There are 1,321 acquittals to 2,337 convictions. This would seem to indicate either want of judgment in the committing Officers, or a too great regard to the letter, and not the spirit of the law, on the part of the Judges. The Court have offered no opinion on this important subject.

Proportion of acquittals and convictions.

29. 19,742 persons have been punished by the Criminal Courts during the year, of whom 536 have been hanged, and 410 have been transported.

No. of persons punished.

30. The returns of offences committed during the year show some interesting and curious results. Only three persons have been brought to trial on the charge of adultery in all these provinces; 25 persons have been tried on a charge of aiding and abetting Suttee, of whom only two were convicted; 530 men have been tried for Dacoity with murder, of whom only 45 have been convicted; 1,337 men have been arraigned for dacoity, unattended with aggravating circumstances, of whom only 238 were convicted; 584 trials for burglary have resulted in the conviction of 324 men; while throughout these provinces, in which perjurers form part of the appanage of each Court, only 54 men have been brought to trial on that charge, of whom 43 have been convicted. Dacoities have been rife in the Benares division, and especially in the Ghazeepore district. They are perpetrated by men formerly belonging to Regiments which mutinied, and who have been allowed to return to their homes and peaceful pursuits under the amnesty. They form disciplined and organized bodies of dacoits, and require the presence of a strong military force in the division. Their detection is most difficult, as ostensibly they are leading quiet lives in their villages.

Interesting and curious results noticed.

31. It is to be feared that in these provinces, too great regard is paid to the mere letter of the law, and that guilty men escape their just punishment, in consequence of some informality in the Calendar, or other legal technicality.

Dacoities in Benares Division.

32. The merchants and traders of the districts of Ajmere and Neemuch have suffered much from the excesses of the Meenah tribes of dacoits, who inhabit the Aberar, or the rocky districts on the joint borders of Ajmere, Meywar, Boondee, and Jyepore, the principal portion of which is in Meywar, and contains the lawless dacoit Meena bands of Loaree-Bodh-Loaree, Gadowlee, Teekur, &c. These excesses always increased on the near approach of any rebel force, and in the month of August last, had reached their extreme height. The presence of Lieutenant Walter, who was deputed to enquire into the origin and cause of these excesses, had for a time the most tranquillizing effect

Depredations of the Meenah tribes of the Dacoits on the borders of Ajmere, Meywar, Boondee, and Jyepore.

on the frontier; but the instant he left the border, the outbreak again commenced, with as much violence as ever. The result has been very injurious to the trade between Ajmere and Harowlee. Many merchants, and amongst them some of the principal contributors to the Ajmere customs Revenue, as well as insurers, have been severe losers. The merchants look to us for protection, and although the native states will doubtless be called upon to remunerate the sufferers, the delay that must necessarily result, before they are reimbursed, will be productive of further injury to them, as well as to the revenue. Though willing to make every allowance for a lawless population, excited by the hope of unlicensed plunder, we had a right to expect that the state of Meywar, the subjects of which were the principal culprits, would have exerted itself to restore order within its own territories. This, the Deputy Commissioner, writing on the 22nd February, reported had not then been done. In illustration of the state of the border, he mentioned that the rate of insurance to Kotah, which, before the Mutinies, was only 6 annas per cent., and in February last year, when the country was still unsettled, and a mutinous soldiery held Kotah, was only Rupees 1-8 per cent., is now with difficulty procurable at Rupees 2-8 per cent. An outrage which occurred in the commencement of the year, deserves prominent notice. Some Afghan fruit-sellers had been told, on entering our territory in Sindh, that it was not allowable to carry arms in Hindustan, and that they might travel in safety throughout the country; they were consequently exposed helpless to the attack of these Meena marauders, who would not have dared to touch them, had they been armed. Three of their number were killed, one was dangerously wounded, and all their property, which was of considerable value, was carried off. Colonel Lawrence promptly awarded compensation to the sufferers, to the amount of Rupees 9,100, which was at once paid to them, and debited to the Meywar State, as a lesson to its notoriously incapable ruler. Colonel Lawrence, writing in his capacity of Officiating Commissioner of Ajmere, observed that he had, in his capacity of Agent to the Governor-General, brought the disturbed state of that tract of country before the Supreme Government, and had recommended that an Officer should be deputed with full powers, and with an adequate force, for the permanent management of the wild Meena tribes.

33. It is to be hoped that some such measure may be carried into effect, as not two months ago a band of some three hundred Meenahs of the Kherar attacked and partially plundered Rutlon Gurh, one of the largest towns in the district of Neemuch, and the Deputy Commissioner does not consider a single town in his district safe from the incursions of these daring marauders.

SECTION IV.—POLICE.

34. The last report, prepared under the direction of his Excellency the Governor General, gave an account of the organization of the Military Police, and also of its working to the close of the year, which is now under review. All therefore that is necessary to add here, is a few general remarks.

Every effort made to equalize the proportion of castes. Failure of attempt to secure the services of Native Christians.

35. Every effort is made to equalize the proportion of castes in the force, and no exertions have been spared to procure the services of Native Christians. The attempt, however, has been unsuccessful, as few are willing to enlist, the majority being able to gain elsewhere, an easier livelihood and higher emoluments than those afforded by service in the police. The Cavalry is the favorite branch of the service, and by way of inducement to these men, an attempt was made to raise a troop of Native Christians. But every effort to complete its number failed. It is painful to have to add that the men entertained have not given satisfaction. Instead of being the most efficient, they are said to be the least efficient troop in the service. As a body, they lack *esprit de corps*, are dirty and slovenly in their habits, and indifferent riders. The experiment, however, has not been abondoned, in the hope that perseverance may effect an improvement in the standard of this class of men.

Unfavourable report of the low caste levies.

36. The Commissioner, too, reports unfavourably of the low caste levies. Every endeavour to raise their character, or approximate them to their countrymen of higher caste, has hitherto proved fruitless. The Officers report them to be dirty in their habits, given to drink, and rarely making good soldiers. They are said, moreover, to disregard punishment, and to be prone to malingering. The Commissioner, however, admits, that for centuries past they have been kept in a most degraded state, from which it will naturally take time and great perseverance to raise them. It may be remarked, moreover, that however desirable it may be to approximate them in habits of cleanliness, obedience, and sobriety to the higher castes, it is by no means to be wished that they should resemble them in any other respects. Brahmins, in order to obtain service, have frequently enlisted as belonging to a lower caste; their bearing and intelligence are said to have soon betrayed them. It is stranger that an attempt to raise a company from the better class of sweepers at Deobund, who had behaved well during the revolt, was unsuccessful. They could not be induced to desert the ancestral broom, and not one could be induced to enlist, although the district officers offered them high promotion. Of the sweeper class, the Muzbees are said to be the best, though they share the love of liquor peculiar to their brethren, and to the Sikhs in general, and require the free use of the lash for the preservation of discipline in their ranks.

Gouds, Aheers, and Jats found useful; failure of attempt to raise a company of Rohillas.

37. The Gouds are said to have proved useful, and the Aheers and Jats have enlisenlisted freely, are amenable to discipline, and patient under privation and fatigue. An attempt to raise a company of Rohillas failed, as they demanded extravagant pay, and are described to be turbulent and insubordinate.

Care taken not to enlist an undue proportion of men from special districts.

38. Care has been taken to refrain from enlisting an undue proportion of men from special districts, in order to prevent the formation of cliques and fraternities among the police. In recruiting, the European Officers proceed to the villages in person, and select the most able-bodied men, who are recommended by the Zemindars. Their characters are further tested through the Magistrate of the district.

39. Every endeavour is made to promote the efficiency of the force, and any approach to the tone and bearing of the late army is promptly checked. The men are taught that they are Nujeebs attached to Police Battalions, and not Sepoys. Every breach of Military discipline is at once noticed, and strict enquiry is made into all complaints brought against members of the force; these have, however, been but few and trifling, and, as a body, their behaviour in quarters has been exemplary, which good results are owing the strict supervision exercised over their men by the European Officers.

Endeavours made to promote the efficiency of the force.

40. The amount of work performed by the Police is very great; the men are rarely off duty.

Amount of work performed by the Police.

41. Their stamina is said to be inferior to that of the late army, which is attributed to their poor mode of living prior to entering the service. But this can hardly be the true cause, as the Sepoy often starved himself when in the ranks in order to save money for family remittances.

42. Commandants of divisional and district battalions have been vested with full powers to reward and punish in order that the men may feel that their officers can promptly requite merit both in quarters and in the field, and as readily punish breaches of discipline. The result is said to have been salutary. To qualify them for the exercise of these functions, all Police Commandants are expected to pass the same examination as an Assistant Magistrate; and as a check upon excessive punishments, and as a record of crime, Commandants are required to forward to the Commissioner a Monthly Statement of offences committed, and of punishments awarded. A manual is in course of preparation, defining the amount of punishment that can be inflicted for certain crimes and offences.

Commandants of Divisional and District Battalions vested with full powers to reward and punish.

43. It is satisfactory to find that gentlemen, unconnected with the service, who who were appointed to Police Corps on probation, subject to passing an examination in drill and in the vernacular, have displayed zeal and energy in acquiring a knowledge of their duties.

Zeal and energy displayed by gentlemen unconnected with the service, who were appointed to Police corps on probation.

44. It has been proposed that gentlemen of education should be admitted to do duty with the police, who, if favorably reported on after a probation of two years, might be appointed to vacancies as as they occur. The Government of India were requested to sanction this measure, but as yet no reply has been received to the application. There can be no doubt that it would be a boon to many unemployed sons of officers.

Proposed admission of gentlemen of Education to do duty with the Police.

45. The strength of the Military Police, at the close of 1858, is noted in the margin.

Strength of Military Police at the close of 1858.
101 European Officers.
16 Non Commissioned Officers.
5,557 Horse.
19,249 Foot.

46. Detachments of Military Police have for months been employed on Military duties, though their cost has been debited to the Police Department. When they are relieved of their extra and heavy

duties, and tranquillity has been restored, a considerable reduction of their number will be effected. Some reductions in the rate of pay will also then be practicable, and the grades of 2nd in command, and of Resaldar and Soubadar, may be dispensed with. It is the earnest wish of the Commissioner to reduce the expenditure to the lowest figure, compatible with the efficiency of the force.

Result of the year's operations in the highest degree creditable to the Military Police.

47. The result of the year's operations is in the very highest degree creditable to the Military Police; they have fought with a spirit and determination worthy of veterans; they have made forced marches, and undergone exposure and privation with constancy and cheerfulness, and have won for themselves the applause and admiration of all who had an opportunity of observing their gallantry and discipline.

Creditable result of the year's operations attributed to the devotion of the European officers.

48. This result is attributed by Colonel Williams to the devotion of the European Officers, who, "labouring under every disadvantage, yet "strove, with unwearied exertion, to organize a force urgent- "ly needed in a time of peril, and never hesitated, with raw "Police levies, to attack overwhelming numbers, composed of old and long-trained soldiers."

Result of the working of Act XXVIII of 1857.

49. A tabular Statement is annexed, which shows the result of the working of Act XXVIII of 1857 in these provinces, and the proportion of Arms collected, to number of the male population. 17,07,256 weapons of sorts have been collected. The work has been done best in the Meerut division, where the proportion is more than one weapon to every four men, while in Benares and Goruckpore divisions the proportion is about one to 26. In Goruckpore the provisions of the Act were introduced latter than in other districts, and in the Benares division the inhabitants are unwarlike, and are not generally possessed of arms.

Division.	Ordnance.	Fire Arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, &c.	Total of Arms	Male population according to census of 1853.
Meerut ...	170	38,337	1,78,851	1,50,028	2,88,021	6,55,407	24,51,000
Agra ...	190	21,136	1,53,966	18,337	1,24,488	3,18,117	24,02,789
Rohilcund ...	41	27,449	1,78,542	32,534	1,01,033	3,39,599	27,99,815
Allahabad ...	16	20,442	99,762	26,970	32,744	2,00,434	17,02,193
Benares ...	17	17,501	69,975	14,340	29,111	1,28,944	33,35,641
Goruckpore	1	9,868	29,921	7,585	15,380	62,755	16,14,990
Total...	435	1,34,733	7,11,017	2,47,794	5,90,777	17,07,256	1,43,06,428

50. Nevertheless, the measure has not yet been half carried out, and Act XXVIII of 1857 ought to be declared the law of the land in these provinces. In Oudh and in the Punjaub the prohibition to have arms, and the penalty of disobedience, is always in force, and to allow the Act to expire, would be to offer a direct premium for the infraction of it while in force, as, at the termination of the period, a man would only have to produce his arms as a proof of his successful opposition to the wishes and orders of Government. The manufacture of weapons and munitions of war would at once recommence,

and we should have incurred all the odium, and have undergone all the labor of enforcing the measure during the present year, absolutely to no purpose.

Committee sitting at Agra to consider how far the Military Police will enable Government to effect a reorganization and reduction in the detective Police.

51. A Committee is setting at Agra to consider how far the Military Police, as at present constituted, will enable the Government to effect a reorganization and reduction in the detective police. As until their report is received nothing can be done on the subject, it is unnecessary to discuss the question here. A considerable extra force is still kept up for the protection of the Grand Trunk Road, but it is undergoing reductions every week, and will soon be dispensed with altogether.

Salary of 4 Rupees a month to lowest grade of Policemen thought too low a remuneration.

52. There seems to be a very general impression that Rupees 4 a month, which was formerly paid to the lowest grade of Policemen, is too low a remuneration, and that none should receive less than Rupees 5 per mensem.

No attempt made to show the result of the operations of the detective Police.

53. The circumstances of the year under report were so exceptional, that no attempt is made to show the result of the operations of the detective Police in regard to the apprehension of criminals, and the suppression of crime. The men as a body have borne themselves well, many have been carried off by the rebels, others have been murdered, and others wounded and mutilated.

Pension granted to relatives of the slain, and allowances to those wounded and mutilated.

54. The surviving relatives of the slain have invariably been pensioned, and allowances have also been granted to those who have been wounded or mutilated in the service of Government.

Change effected in the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Cantonment Police.

55. The Cantonment Magistrates in Bengal and the Punjab were withdrawn from the supervision of the Superintendent of the Cantonment Police, and eight others in the North Western added, making a total eleven under his charge.

Districts in which the Cantonment Police was disorganized.

56. The revolt which commenced at Meerut, disorganized the Cantonment Police in three Stations of the North Western, namely at Meerut, at Agra, and at Cawnpore.

Statement of crime within the jurisdiction of the Cantonment Joint Magistrates.

57. The Abstract Statement of crime in the Cantonment Joint Magistracies is shown on next page, and may be regarded as generally satisfactory

Abstract Statement of crime, and value of property stolen and recovered in the Military Cantonments in the North Western Provinces, for the year 1858.

		Meerut.	Agra.	Benares from 1st April 1858.	Allahabad from 13th April 1858.	Cawnpore from 31st May 1858.	Bareilly from 1st July 1858.	Futtehghur.	Roorkee from August 1858.	Shahjehanpore from September 1858.
Total		260	56	106	101	125	88	113	40	145
Total No. Concerned ...		566	99	148	164	153	115	242	52	0
Total No. Apprehended ...		566	58	148	163	153	108	142	47	145
Remaining at the close of the year 1858. ...	By Magistrate ...	8	2	1	3	0	0	3	0	0
	„ Sessions Judge ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Brought to Trial		566	56	148	63	153	108	142	47	0
Released	By Magistrate ...	194	51	35	73	95	33	58	20	0
	„ Sessions Judge ...	3	8	0	0	2	2	1	0	0
Total		197	59	35	73	97	35	59	20	0
Punished	By Magistrate ...	343	39	112	88	56	77	82	26	0
	„ Sessions Judge ...	21	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total		364	40	113	88	56	77	83	26	0
Remaining	By Magistrate ...	8	1	1	3	0	4	3	1	0
	„ Sessions Judge ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total		8	1	1	3	0	5	4	1	0

	Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.
Meerut	12,560 2 9	629 0 9
Agra	2,522 5 6	89 10 6
Benares from 1st April 1858	844 5 8	208 10 8
Allahabad from 13th April 1858	3,112 11 6	459 9 6
Cawnpore from 31st May 1858	11,465 6 0	965 15 6
Bareilly from 1st July 1858	434 1 0	56 12 0
Futtehghur	2,551 10 0	217 0 0
Roorkee from August 1858	1,612 6 0	86 9 0
Shahjehanpore from September 1858	173 7 0	3 0 0

State of this Funds of the Cantonment Joint Magistracies.
Meerut. | Cawnpore.
Agra. | Futtehgurh.
Benares.

58. The Stations marginally noted support their own Police; there is still a deficit in the Cantonment funds of Allahabad and Bareilly.

Loss to Government by the closing of the Abkaree shops in Meerut and Allahabad.

59. The Superintendents of Abkaree at Meerut and Allahabad complain of the great loss to Government by the closing of the Abkaree shops in Cantonments. This was carried out by orders of the Commissioner, at the request of the Military authorities, under the supposition that the measure would check drunkenness amongst European Soldiers. But Colonel Williams advocates the opening of licensed shops at certain sites in Cantonments, to be carefully selected. These, with a strict supervision exercised over them, instead of increasing, would, he thinks, be the means of checking drunkenness. Europeans will have liquor, and are in daily communication with a class of natives (*i. e.* cook-boys) than whom none are more thoroughly acquainted with the means of obtaining, nor more expert in smuggling it in. The wives of the Soldiers even are very artful in this respect.

Remedial suggestions.

60. The drunkenness would be more effectually suppressed by the opening of a few shops, carefully watched, in Cantonments under a trustworthy contractor, than by shutting them up for miles around. The contractor's own interest would lead him to exercise the greatest and most constant vigilance to prevent any liquor from being smuggled, and all that would remain for the Cantonment Magistrate to do, would be with the help of his Police, to maintain a strict supervision over the contractor himself.

Attention, Colonel Williams says, should also be paid to the loss sustained by the State from the system at present adopted, and if matters can be so arranged that the good now resulting as regards the restriction of drunkenness shall not be lessened, while the loss to Government is remedied, it would of course be more satisfactory, and this would be effected by a legal and restricted sale of liquor within Cantonments. The Abkaree revenue at the present time, as compared with the returns of the period prior to the revolt, might be doubled; as the new levies, who are composed of an inferior class to the late army, all indulge in drink, the Sikhs especially; contractors would in consequence pay well for licensed shops. The subject is under the consideration of the Government.

Attempts to organize a Cantonment Police Force.

Cantonment Police.—Some attempts have been made to organize this Force; the substitution of a staff for sword has been deemed expedient, as the object of the Police is not to disable, but merely to capture a culprit. Moreover, the disarming of the native population renders the possession of arms by the Cantonment Police quite unnecessary, more especially as in cases of emergency the Military Police are ever at hand to afford all requisite aid. To aid in the preservation of the peace, a few horse are placed at the disposal of the Cantonment Magistrate, who with the sanction of the Officer Commanding, nightly patrol the station.

Sudder Bazar Guard how furnished at present.

61. The Sudder Bazar Guard, formerly supplied by the late native army, is now furnished at almost all stations from the Military Police. The difficulty of procuring good men, from which to form an efficient Police for our Cantonments, has been heightened by the increase in price

of every article for consumption, since the revolt, and the small wages offered, *viz.*, four Rupees for Burkundazes, and 3-8 Rupees for Chowkeedars, while coolies and Grass cutters can earn as much by easier modes of livelihood.

Efficiency of the Police Force not to be judged of from result of the past year.

62. Most of the Cantonment Magistrates, however, report favorably of the body of Police under their orders as displaying anxiety to perform their duties efficiently. But having been lately enlisted, and being new to their work, no fair inference can be drawn from the results of the past year.

Examination of Cantonment Joint Magistrates.

63. Cantonment Joint Magistrates have been required to pass the Civil examination by the lower standard in so far as the examination relates to the duties of Magistrates. They are, however, not expected to possess any knowledge of revenue matters, excepting those relating to the Abkaree.

SECTION V.—JAILS.

Jails used for shelter of Troops.

64. The last Report having embraced the occurrences connected with Jails to the close of 1858, little or nothing remains to be said on the subject.

65. The Jails have in many cases, during the year under report, been in Military occupation, as they formed the only readily available shelter for our troops on the re-occupation of the respective stations.

Jail guards as a mass proved faithless.

66. As a mass, the Jail-guards were as faithless to their salt as their mis-guided brethren in the line. But this effect was probably the result of the deep-rooted convictions, which the contemplation of the events taking place all round them not unnaturally produced in their minds, that our rule was at an end. In some cases the Jail-guard remained loyal until the departure of the Civil Authorities from the station, after which they joined the rebels. The guard at Moozuffurnuggur were loyal throughout. At Dumah the Jail-guard defended themselves desperately against the rebels.

Entirely replaced by Military Police.

67. These guards, however, have now been entirely replaced by the Military Police.

Jailor at Agra continued actively loyal throughout and rewarded.

68. The Jailor at Agra was loyal throughout, and on the mutiny of the Jail-guard, he offered his services to the Superintendent, Dr. Walker, in any capacity. He still holds that responsible situation, and has been presented with a Khillut in our acknowledgment of his fidelity and active loyalty at a time when the manifestation of these qualities was rare.

Annual returns afford no data for comparison.

69. The annual statements do not afford any data for effecting a fair comparison with the results of former years.

70. The Magistrates could do little more than provide for the safe custody of the prisoners. A very small percentage of the prisoners who effected their escape in 1857 have been recaptured. There were 19,708 prisoners in the Jails on the occurrence of the outbreak, of whom only 3,763 have been recaptured. Very many of these men, however, joined the rebels, and took active part against us, and it is probable that a large percentage have either been killed in action, or have betaken themselves with their military allies to the jungles of Nepaul.

Small percentage of escaped convicts recaptured.

71. As far as possible discipline has been strictly enforced.

72. At Agra and at Meerut the Central Prisons are in a satisfactory state, owing to the exertions of the Superintendents, Drs. Walker and Cannon, in the work of re-organization.

Agra and Meerut Central Prisons are in a satisfactory state.

73. A Central Prison on the right bank of the Jumna, opposite Allahabad, is in course of erection.

Central Prison on right bank of Jumna opposite Allahabad, in course of erection.

74. The total number of prisoners in confinement during the year, was 12,574, and their average cost per man was Rupees 44-7-6.

Total number of prisoners in confinement, and average cost per man.

SECTION VI.—REVENUE.

DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES FOR 1858-59.

75. The following remarks having been written almost verbatim from the report of the Sudder Board of Revenue, the report itself will not appear in the Appendices.

76. The rains of 1857 were favorable both as to duration and distribution; those of 1858 were less abundant; the rubbee, or spring crops, in consequence, may be considered to have been above, the Khureef or autumn crops, below average.

76½. Of a demand of Rupees 4,19,82,617, the sum of Rupees 3,92,87,626 has been realized, leaving a balance of Rupees 26,94,991, of which Rupees 8,35,978 is in course of realization, and the remainder doubtful, nominal, and irrecoverable.

Land Revenue.

77. Upon these general results, it is necessary to observe that there are discrepancies between the demands of the year and its predecessor, arising from the transfer of the Terai Pergunnahs in Rohilcund to the Kumaon Division, the constitution of Etah, as a separate District, by transfers from other districts in the Agra and Rohilcund Divisions, and the temporary assumption of charge by Scindia of his own assigned portions of the Jalaon District. The adjustment of these discrepancies, and of nominal balances, is a mere matter of account. The main financial points are the actual collections and real balances.

78. The latter are necessarily large in those districts where, from authority not having been established till May and June, the assets of the Rubbee had been largely plundered by the enemies of the State during March and April 1858.

79. On the other hand, the account of collections shows only the amount credited to the demand of the year. Within the same period large realizations have been made on account of the previous year.

80. DIVISIONS.—In noticing the several divisions, few remarks are needed.

81. MEERUT.—In that of Meerut, the District of Allygurh has the largest balance, *viz.* Rupees 16,557, but the greater part will be recovered.

82. HILL DISTRICTS.—The demand does not include the revenue of the Terai Pergunnahs, recently transferred to this Division.

83. ROHILCUND.—The heaviest balances are for Bareilly and Shahjehanpore, *viz.* Rupees 27, 246 for the former, and Rupees 73,901, for the latter. The deficit has been caused by prolonged rebel usurpation, and the subsequent proximity of rebel forces on the Oude border.

84. AGRA.—The balances are large in Furruckabad, Mynpoorie, and Etawah, being Rupees 2,02,045, Rupees 69, 848, and Rupees 8,585, respectively. In the two last mentioned, and also in Furruckabad, to some extent, adjustment will be made of balances allowed to be incurred as a set-off against the cost of defensive establishments, but, in addition to such items in the district of Furruckabad, arrears have been incurred to a large amount, on the plea of losses sustained during military occupation. Few of such cases however rest on sufficient evidence, and large realizations will be made.

85. ALLAHABAD.—In the Banda District, rebel occupation continued for several months in 1858, and the fact that Allahabad was disturbed by proximity of rebels during nearly as long a time, sufficiently explains the large amount of arrears; the balance in Banda amounts to Rupees 3,25,482, and in the Allahabad District to Rupees 52,031.

86. BENARES AND GORUCKPOOR.—The real balances are considerable in Goruckpoor and Azimgurh, being Rupees 1,16,777 in the former, and Rupees 35,870 in Azimgurh; both of these Districts have been affected by their proximity to Oude, and by conflicts with the enemy. Jounpoor also has a large item in account, *viz.* Rupees 57,145, the realization of which has been deferred with the sanction of the Government.

87. JUBBULPOOR.—The districts of Saugor, Dumoh, and Mundlah have more or less suffered from local disturbances, and incursions from adjoining Native States. Hence the large amount of arrears in proportion to the demands, as shown in the margin.

	Demands.	*Balances.*
Saugor	5,68,453	1,42,556 A.
Dumoh	3,10,814	22,074 B.
Mundla	37,138	8,865 C.

Real.	*Nominal.*	*Total.*
1,42,557	3,167	1,45,724 A.
22,074	34,380	56,454 B.
8,865	384	9,249 C.

88. JHANSIE.—The same remarks apply, only in greater degree, to all the Districts of this Division, the accounts for which are further complicated by the resumption of charge by Scindia for a time, of his

assigned tracts, Kuchwagurh, &c., and the adjustment of account, which has yet to be made.

89.—Coercive Measure.—Simple process and severe measures of coercion have been few for the year under review.

90. The statements indicate some increase in the number of Dustucks in Azimgurh and Ghazeepore, but neither there nor elsewhere is there any reason to suppose that proper control has not been maintained on the issue of such process.

91. Sales of estates have been very few, mostly in the cases of landholders who have deserted their properties to join in rebellion, and they have been authorized less as a measure to realize arrears from proceeds, than, by extinguishing prior liens beforehand, to give to new holders a secure title. This remark specially applies to the District of Humeerpoor.

92. The number of farms is very much less than in the previous year, but, as explained in the Report for 1857-58, many of such measures in the Agra Division were only for the year, and the observation relative to farms in the Jubbulpore Division, in that report, equally applies to the return of the present year, *viz.* the Malgoozars have not proprietary right, and the farms are mostly arrangements for putting competent lessees into the charge of estates, in lieu of men who have either proved unable to manage them, or have fled the country to join in the rebellion.

93. The decrease in the number of transfers in Putteedaree Estates and in sequestration is very satisfactory.

94. Departmental business.—In compiling the usual statements relative to particular branches of revenue business, the Board have taken the returns for 1855-56, for comparison; obviously, with reference to the state of many districts, the various, and in some respects unusual occupations of district Officers, the frequent and unavoidable changes in the executive, and the very many impediments to regular transaction of business, which suggest themselves without explanation from the events of the two past years, the returns of the older year of order and peace can be no fair criterion for those of the year under review. But it will be observed that the approximations in the returns for the latter year, to those of the year selected, are in several instances remarkable.

95. Summary Suits and Appeals.—In the Agra Division, the total number of suits instituted is little short of the former standard. In that of Meerut, in Rohilcund, especially, with regard to local circumstances, and in the Divisions of Benares, including Goruckpoor, the progress made in reverting to that standard is satisfactory. In those of Allahabad, Jubbulpore, and Jhansie, the statements indicate that time must be allowed before the people can regain the requisite confidence to resort to the Summary Courts as readily as heretofore. In the Jhansie Division, the return is larger than was anticipated.

96. The statements of appeal call for no particular observations. They are affected by local causes, and generally it is apprehended there has been less inclination and license of appeal than formerly.

97. MUTATIONS.—The comparative paucity of sales and other transfers under order of Courts, is attributable to the action of the Civil Courts having been suspended, or resumed at a late period, except in the Meerut, Agra, and Benares Divisions. The general subject of compulsory sales, and the facility afforded to suitors to enforce preferentially this mode of satisfying claims, has been the subject of discussion in the course of the year, and the views of the Lieutenant Governor in this regard will shortly be laid before the Government of India.

98. The increase in the number of cases of succession especially, and to some extent of those by private transfer, is owing to the utter inability of the District Officers to pay proper attention to this Department in the previous year. The returns necessarily include numbers of cases which otherwise would have been disposed of in 1857-58.

99. The same remarks apply to Malgoozaree mutations.

99½. DIVISIONS.—The returns show that cases of Division of landed properties have been restricted to the Meerut and Benares Divisions. In the former, the recompilation of settlement papers affords landholders the opportunity for the measure. In the Ghazeepoor District, the Civil Courts direct the process in more cases than any other District of these Provinces.

100. RESUMPTIONS, LAPSES, AND SETTLEMENTS.—The area of resumed land, as was to be anticipated, is very much larger than in any ordinary year; but the actual results as to final resumptions, and the progress of settlements, will be more clearly shown in the returns of the ensuing year.

101. VILLAGE PAPERS.—The return is remarkable in showing that, notwithstanding the calamities of the previous year, the papers for the year under report have been filed for 79,076 villages out of 98,119, and from the latter should be deducted those of the Kumaon Division, where the practice does not obtain. The returns for the Meerut, Rohilcund, Agra, and Allahabad Divisions show but small deficiencies. These are largest for the Districts of Goruckpoor and Azimgurh, and indicate that sufficient attention has not been paid to the subject. In the Divisions of Jubbulpore and Jhansie, full returns could not be expected from local disturbances.

102. ABKAREE.—The contracts for this branch of revenue are taken according to the Agricultural Official year. The statements therefore show the mere financial result for 12 months, a considerable increase in demand, and still more of collections compared with 1857-58. But neither of these gives any fair indication of the probable out-turn, at the close of September next. The return of net revenue is shown in the margin.

1855-56	1857-58	1858-59.
20,89,631	10,55,537	16,80,146

103. It is sufficient to observe that the elasticity of this branch of revenue, formerly shown in its rapid recovery after the year of famine, 1837, promises even more rapidly to resume its former standard before the more terrible era of 1857. The exceedingly high prices in the Eastern Districts are at present the only source of anxiety.

104. STAMPS.—The net revenue for 1855-56 was 13,56,060; for 1857-58, 4,17,126 for 1858-59, 10,42,696. The reaction will be considered satisfactory, with reference to the long suspension of Civil suits in several parts of the country, especially in Rohilcund and in Bundlecund.

105. SAYER.—The statement calls for no remarks.

Land revenue	...	3,92,87,626
Abkaree ...	...	16,80,146
Stamps ...	...	10,42,696
Sayer ...	...	1,14,658
Customs ...	...	36,68,214
Grand total	...	4,57,93,340

The statement in the margin shows at a glance the financial results of all the branches of revenue, during the year under report.

106. It is hoped that the above simple statements will be considered to afford plain and ample evidence that generally, and often under peculiar difficulties, the servants of this Government, honorably and efficiently have done their duty.

CUSTOMS.

107. The following observations, which have been embodied from the report of the Sudder Board of Revenue, relate to the whole Customs Department, including that of the Punjaub; but the remarks in detail respecting local divisions will be limited to those within the territorial limits of the North-Western Provinces.

	1858-59	1857-58	1856-57	3 years antecedent to 1856-57.
Salt. ...	56,96,982	16,63,729	63,53,134	54,01,577
Sugar ...	5,41,877	4,12,661	4,65,403	66,496
Sundries ...	1,92,457	1,04,181	16,456	12,283
Total ...	64,31,316	*21,80,571	†68,34,903	‡60,78,356

*Increase in 1858-59 42,50,745
†Decrease in 1858-59 4,03,677
‡Increase in 1858-59 3,52,960

108. The general results are in a high degree satisfactory and encouraging; the Commissioner has judiciously selected three eras for comparison, and those are shown in the margin.

109. The comparison of the past year's return with the year preceding, confirms all that has ever been written on the elasticity of Indian revenues. On comparing it with the year 1856-57, it appears that the last year's revenue has almost reached that of the most prosperous year in the Customs annals; and, lastly, a comparison with the mean of the anterior triennial term proves that the measure of wheeling back the customs line from the border of the Jumna to the Western boundary of British and Native Bundlecund, and across the valley of the Nurbudda, has proved efficacious (notwithstanding that the line was but partially established, and was maintained with difficulty owing to the disturbed state of portions of the country,) in bringing the salts of Rajpootana under contribution, which previously found their way untaxed to the Eastern districts, and portions of Behar.

110. In estimating this singular success, and amidst many difficulties, it must be prominently borne in mind that the line from the limits of the Agra District south-

wards was not reconstituted till several months of the year had elapsed; that for several months more it was liable to frequent disruption from the inroads of rebel bands; and that, in some parts, it is even now in an unsettled state. The same causes, by rendering the usual trade, which crosses the line in the vicinity of Jhansie hazardous, almost entirely checked the transport of salt from Central India by the ordinary dealers. The loss of revenue from these causes, in the Jhansie Division, is estimated by the Commissioner at three lakhs of Rupees; and the evil, no doubt, extended to the Saugor Division.

111. To this it must be added that the navigation of the Jumna was not practicable in the early part of the year under report; and was insecure for several months after. The export duty at Agra, and the transit dues at Allahabad, have been seriously affected by this stoppage of the chief channel of transport.

112. Among other less prominent disadvantages, may be mentioned the great scarcity of carriage, which was necessarily impressed for Military operations; the free import of untaxed salt from Oude into the Benares Division, owing to the temporary absence of the preventive line; and the only recent re-constitution of the Establishments for the suppression of illicit manufacture in the Doab and Rohilcund.

113. Had these disadvantages, the necessary result of mutiny and insurrection, not supervened, it is reasonable to suppose that the income of the year would have equalled, perhaps exceeded, that of 1856-57.

114. The percentage of charges on revenue, 15½ per cent., as was to be expected, has necessarily been higher than usual, but, with reference to the exceptional circumstances which have been experienced, cannot be regarded as excessive.

115. Of the aggregate collections for 1858-59, Rupees 64,31,316, Rupees 36,68,214* appears in the account for the North-Western Provinces. The last item is large compared with the details for former years, but it consists principally of savings of Establishment, which may be said to have been abolished in great part during the preceding year, and not to have been wholly replaced during part of the year under review.

*Salt	... ...	33,01,896
Sugar	... ...	2,34,077
Sundries	... ...	1,32,241
Total	...	36,68,214

116. Under the system which temporarily obtained of giving to the traders drafts from the Punjaub Treasuries on the Presidency, at a profitable rate of exchange, the Jhansie and Delhi Divisions, the former especially, have derived a considerable portion of the revenue, which would otherwise have figured in the accounts of Muthra and Agra. The erroneous practice has been rectified, and the returns for the year now current will show more correctly the respective share of revenue for the portion of the Customs line in the North-Western Provinces, and under the Punjaub Government.

117. The several Divisions of the Customs line in the North-Western Provinces may be briefly noticed in the orders of their position.

Paragraph 36.

118. MUTHRA.—This was formerly the Hodul Division, and has been modified by transfer of a portion, heretofore the most remunerative, to the Delhi Division*, and by the annexation of a small part of the Agra line, the traffic across which is covered by Rowannahs taken by the Agra traders from the Agra Customs House.

*Noh (one of the five transferred beats) alone yielded three lakhs of Rupees annually.

119. The inducement above mentioned, to take Rowannahs from the Jhansie and Delhi Divisions, under drafts obtained at favorable rates, has of course affected the income of revenue in this Division of the line, which amounted to Rupees 11,32,706; but the Collector, Mr. Bradford, has exercised a vigilant supervision, and has generally been well supported by the subordinate officers, of whom Mr. Kemp and Meer Munsoor Allee are specially mentioned. During a portion of the year, Mr. Bradford, temporarily vested with powers of a Magistrate, rendered efficient aid in the administration of Criminal justice.

Paragraph 35.

120. AGRA.—This Division, under charge of the Collector, Mr. Davis, has had the drawback above-mentioned of divergence of the traders to Jhansie and Delhi, and in addition, the interruption and insecurity arising from the rebellion on the tract of British Territory trans-Jumna, and the revolution in Gwalior, followed by long-continued disturbance, and collections of insurgents on its border with British Territory: yet there has been an increase of 15,15,444 Rupees on the income of the preceding year. This is satisfactory and creditable to the Collector and his Officers. The total amount collected was Rupees 18,07,317.

Paragraph 37.

121. JHANSIE.—The Customs House was not re-opened at Jhansie until 23rd August last, and even now, owing to partial disturbances, and where these obtain, the virulent hostility exhibited against the establishment, the whole line does not admit of complete operation. The collection in this Division amounted to Rupees 1,31,467.

Paragraph 40.

122. SAUGOR.—The income of this Division, 2,45,690, shows a large increase over the previous year, and a favorable excess on the average of the three years preceding 1856-57, *viz.*, Rupees 47,397. The Establishments have continued, in the year under review, as in that before it, to aid in expeditions against local rebels, and to join in defence against invasion. It is creditable to them that this aid has been given without impairing their efficiency in their own regular duties, and Mr. Bell deserves praise for his own example and influence in this respect.

Paragraph 41.

123. SEONEE.—The Collector, Mr. Melville, correctly describes this line to be "rather a preventive than a collecting medium, a feeder, in short, to the Customs House at Saugor." The collections amount to Rupees 85,415. It has been demonstrated that the most Southern point of our line on the Weingunga has not been turned by the Rajpootana salt. The idea once entertained of carrying the line still farther South may now be finally abandoned;

and Mr. Melville prudently abstains from recommending, upon a false economy, any diminution which might encourage the traders to evade the duty by a circuit.

124. The establishments have behaved well on this line, and, as in Saugor, have rendered assistance to the other local authorities.

125. ALLAHABAD.—The temporary line between the Jumna and the Soane having been no longer necessary by the re-establishment as far as practicable, of the Jhansie line, has been removed, and the special line, skirting the border of Oude to the Nepaul Frontier, has been restored.

Paragraph 39.
No. 25, dated 18th February 1858.

126. The income of 1857-58, from obvious causes, had sunk to Rupees 59,102; it has risen to Rupees 2,65,617, of which, by the removal of obstructions to the safe navigation of the Jumna, nearly two lakhs have come in since last January. The result is considerably below the average of previous years, but the recovery of the former standard is an obvious certain result of tranquillity restored, and establishments replaced.

127. It remains only to remark that the superior Officers of this Department have sustained the high reputation which they gained for themselves during the trying months of 1857, and to them the State is indebted, in a large measure, for the very satisfactory results of revenue exhibited by the past year's returns.

SECTION VII.—EDUCATION.

128. At the close of the official year (1858-1859), there were in the North-Western Provinces 8,471 Colleges and Schools, English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular, small and great, attended by 1,23,235 boys, and maintained by (1) Government, (2) by Christian Missionary bodies, and (3) by the people.

General view of educational measures in the North-Western Provinces.

129. Nine Missionary Schools received, in 1858, grants-in-aid, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 16,972.

130. The educational institutions maintained by the Government may be divided into—

[A.] Anglo-Vernacular Colleges, 3, with 828 students located at Agra, at Benares, and at Bareilly.

[B.] Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 4, with 815 boys located at Ajmere, Saugor, Allygurh, and Shahjehanpore.

(C.) Tehseelee Schools, 260, with 13,757 boys, in all the 42 districts of the North-Western Provinces.

131. The number of students on the rolls of the Tehseelee Schools, when they closed, amounted to 10,189. The Schools re-opened with 3,693 boys, which number had risen by the 1st of May 1859 to 11,626.

132. It may be assumed, says Mr. Reid, that $\frac{1}{10}$th of the whole population are "boys of the school-going age." The population of the North-Western Provinces is, in round numbers, 35,00,000; 3,50,000 may therefore be taken to represent the number of boys in the North-Western Provinces of an age to go to school.

133. We find in the Government Colleges and Schools 15,585 boys, *i. e.* one in 22·457; in the Missionary schools one in 879; and in the popular Schools [Hulkabundee and Indigenous] one in 3·375; and in all the Educational Institutions, small and great, one in 28·4 of the School-going ages.

134. The cost to the State, of maintaining the five Anglo-Vernacular Institutions located at the stations marginally noted, was Rupees 1,30,108-8-11 in 1858. Local and other endowments amounted to Rupees 21,588-6-9. The number of students on the roll, at the close of April last, was 1,386; assuming this number as the divisor, and the annual expenditure (on the part of the Government) the dividend, the quotient, Rupees 83-14-0, will represent the average cost to the State of each boy's education.

*Agra.
Benares.
Bareilly.
Ajmere.
Saugor.

135. The expenditure incurred on account of the supervising agency amounted, in round numbers, to Rupees 1,58,000 in 1858-59. The amount sanctioned is (at its maximum) Rupees 2,34,000 per annum. The operations of this agency extend over an area of 105·237 square miles, with a population of 3,18,47,129, of whom about 35,00,000 are boys of the school-going age.

136. Our educational resources are increased by above Rupees 1,62,990 a year, raised by the school cess contributed by the Zemindars in the following districts:

137. Moozuffernuggur, Meerut, Boolandshohur, Allygurh, Agra, Mynpoorie, Etawah, Muttra, Furruckabad, Mooradabad, Shahjehanpore, Budaon, Allahabad, Azimgurh, Banda, Benares, Cawnpore, Ghazeepore, Goruckpore, Hameerpore, Jhansie, Jounpore, Mirzapore, Baitool, Dumoh, Hoshungabad, Jubbulpore, Mundlah, Nursingpore, Saugor.

138. It having been asserted, with more or less appearance of authority, that many of the men who had been educated at Government Schools, and who were in the service of Government, had taken a prominent part in the disturbances, Mr. Reid submits a list, which will be found in the Appendix, from which it will be seen that at the commencement of the outbreak, there were 710 Government *employés* who had received a Government education, of whom only three [42 per cent.] are known to have been disloyal. The salaries of 152 have been raised 79* per cent. *i.e.* from Rupees 6,917 to Rupees 12,388 per mensem; eight are dead; of 11 no particulars have been ascertained. These figures are in themselves put forth by the enemies of Native education.

139 It appears that the number of schools have increased in the past year by 66 per cent. while the attendance at the schools has nearly doubled. Even in districts which, during the mutiny, were the most disturbed, and especially in Etawah, the schools have regained their former footing. The successful results in Etawah are, however, mainly owing to the personal exertions of the Collector, Mr. Hume.

140. AGRA COLLEGE. By the end of February 1859, the attendance at this institution had risen to 283, which is within seven of the number who were in attendance at the close of 1856. The number of Christian students has been doubled, and the number of Mahomedan students has decreased by one-third; the former result is owing to the breaking-up of the Protestant High School at Agra; the second is said to be consequent on the removal of many of the public offices to Allahabad, and more especially on the curtailment of purely Oriental studies. The average cost to the Government of each boy's education was Rupees 169. Sixteen boys obtained employment during the course of the year.

141. A graceful act on the part of the native Masters and certain ex-students of this College, deserves to be recorded. They subscribed the sum of Co.'s Rupees 2,059 for the purpose of repairing the College building. The present was declined, but the acknowledgments of the Government were conveyed to the subscribers, and it was suggested that, instead of the sum being absorbed in the repair of the College, it should be devoted, with the consent of the subscribers, to some special purpose, such as the establishment of a scholarship in the Agra College.

142. The Director speaks very highly of the excellent management of the Principal, Mr. Cann.

BENARES COLLEGE.

142½. The number of pupils has increased from 311 to 320, eleven of whom have obtained public employment. The cost to Government of the education of each boy is not stated by the Director. The Anglo-Sanskrit Department is said to be flourishing, while that of Arabic-Persian is in an unsatisfactory condition.

BAREILLY COLLEGE.

143. This institution was not opened until 24th May. Kutb Shah, the former Arabic teacher of this College, became the confidential adviser of the rebel Khan Behadoor Khan, and fourteeen of the senior lads followed his example. Kutb Shah has since been transported for life.

144. The attendance amounted to 190, the annual cost of each boy being Rupees 84. The study of English has been made compulsory at this institution. Mr. Reid speaks favorably of the great exertions of Mr. Kempson.

AJMERE SCHOOL.

145. At the close of December 1856, the attendance at this School amounted to 201. It fell during 1857 to 123. It has risen again to 156. The average cost of each student is not stated. This School sent up one successful candidate, by name Ajoodhia Pershad, to the Calcutta University Entrance examination held in March last.

SAUGOR SCHOOL.

146. At the close of 1857, the attendance amounted to 156. It has now risen to 305. The average cost to the Government of each pupil has been Rupees 33. Nineteen students have obtained public employment in the course of the year.

Number of candidates for Matriculation in the Calcutta University; to what ascribed.

147. Out of 69 students who have read up to the Entrance Standard of the Calcutta University, only six have entered themselves candidates for Matriculation. The Director ascribes this to the fact, that most students attend our Colleges and Schools in the hope of obtaining Government employment, long before they could go up for their B. A. degree.

148. The total value of the 151 Scholarships assigned amounts to Rupees 967 per mensem; to Rupees 1,122 a month for the former year, of which 94, valued at Rupees 782 a month, are assigned to the English Department.

Tehseelee Institutions in the 1st circle D. P.I.

Disbursement.	At the close of 1856-57.		Average per School.	At the close of 1857-58.		Average per School.	At the close of 1858-59.		Average per School.	Difference from last year.		Difference since the insurrection.	
	Schools.	Scholarships.		Schools.	Scholarships.		Schools.	Scholarships.		Schools.	Scholarships.	Schools.	Scholarships.
Allygurh ...	8	723	90	8	680	85	8	618	77	...	62	...	105
Boolundshahore..	4	268	67	4	188	47	4	387	97	...	199	...	119
Meerut ...	6	345	58	6	289	48	6	323	54	...	84	...	22
Moozuffernuggur	5	203	41	4	90	22	5	223	45	1	133	...	20
Saharunpore ...	7	369	53	7	262	37	6	281	47	1	19	1	88
Total ...	30	1,908	63	29	1,509	52	29	1,832	63	0	323	1	76
Bareilly ...	10	896	90	...	...	...	8	594	74	...	...	2	302
Bijnour ...	6	451	75	...	...	...	5	285	57	...	...	1	166
Budaon ...	5	268	54	...	...	...	5	251	50	...	...	...	17
Moradabad ...	8	517	65	...	...	...	7	328	47	...	...	1	189
Shahjehanpore ...	5	494	99	...	...	...	5	305	61	...	...	...	189
Total ...	34	2,626	77	...	...	...	30	1,763	59	...	...	4	863
Grand Total ...	64	4,534	71	...	...	...	59	3,595	61	...	...	5	939

149. It will be seen from the return in the margin, that at the close of 1856 there were 64 Tehseelee schools in the first circle, with an attendance of 4,534 scholars. The schools were altogether swept away in 1857, but at the clase of 1855 there were 59 schools with 3,595 scholars in existence.

Hulkabundee Schools.

150. There were 583 Hulkabundee Schools at the close of 1856, with 12,657 scholars. At the close of 1858 there were 508 schools with 10,563 scholars. Of the indigenous schools there were 3,559 at the close of 1856, with an attendance of 34,016. At the close of 1858 there were 3,093 schools, with 30,555 scholars.

151. The number of Hindoo scholars predominate vastly over the Mahomedan. The Inspector thinks that the people are slow to believe that these schools, which are worked under their own Pundits and Moulvies, can be designed as a means for their conversion to Christianity.

Preponderance of Hindoo scholars over Mahomedan accounted for.

152. The Government scheme of education has been introduced into the Deyrah District during the year.

Schools in Deyrah.

152½. AGRA.—The number of Tehseelee Schools in this circle is the same as it was in 1856. The scholars only have decreased to the trifling amount of 155.

Tehseelee Schools in Agra.

153. The Hulkabundee Schools were 799 in number in 1856, with an attendance of 18,004 scholars. At the close of 1858 there was one school more, and an additional 787 scholars.

Hulkabundee Schools in Agra.

154. There were 1,389 indigenous schools at the close of 1856, with an attendance of 18,299. At the close of 1858, there were only 672, with 7,058 scholars, the decrease in the latter year being 727 in schools, and 11,214 in scholars.

155. BENARES.—No comparison with the state of affairs in the last year of tranquillity is given for this circle.

Tehseelee Schools in Benares.

156. There were 85 Tehseelee Schools at work, giving instruction to 4,210 boys, which is an increase in schools of 38, and in scholars of 2,768 over the year 1857.

157. Of Hulkabundee Schools there were 580, with an attendance of 13,245, which is an increase of 333 schools, and 9,206 scholars over the exceptional year 1857.

Hulkabundee Schools in Benares.

158. There were 2,138 indigenous schools at the close of 1858, with an attendance of 16,860 boys, which shows an improvement of 429 schools, and 3,158 scholars, as compared with 1857.

159. SAUGOR.—At the close of 1857-58, 4,758 boys were reading in 222 schools. The number of students had risen by March 1859 to 7,889, attending 422 schools, of which 20 were Tehseelee, 216 Hulkabundee, and 186 Indigenous.

Village Schools in Saugor.

160. A Normal School has been sanctioned for the Saugor Circle.

Saugor Normal School.

161. KUMAON AND GURHWAL.—This is a newly-established circle, without village or Hulkabundee Schools. The Tehseelee Schools are 8 in number, and 16 new schools have apparently been established with an average of 40 scholars in daily attendance. It is said that in these parts the school, like the population among which it is located, is nomadic.

Tehseelee and Hulkabundee Schools in Kumaon and Gurhwal.

Village Schools in Ajmere and Mairwarra.

162. AJMERE AND MAIRWARRA.—These two districts contain 142 schools, attended by 2,513 boys; 875 pupils read in 29 Government Schools; the remainder are found in 113 indigenous institutions. The teachers only receive Rupees 4 a month. As the Director observes, the whole system in force at Ajmere must be remodelled, or abandoned altogether. The attempt to introduce a system of schools in these districts failed, owing to the determined opposition of the inhabitants. But Mr. Reid seems to think that Hulkabundee arrangements would prove successful, and the subject will be taken into consideration.

Missionary exertions.

163. Mr. Reid, in his remarks on grants-in-aid, bears honorable testimony to the exertions of the Missionaries in the cause of education, and the success attendant on their efforts.

Grants-in-aid.

164. In 1856-57, Rupees 26,220 were expended on grants-in-aid; in 1858-59, Rupees 17,185. "At a time," writes Mr. Reid, "when we "have need to repair our educational losses, our resources are "curtailed. It is hard on the department to assume the expenditure of 1857-58, the year "of mutiny and rebellion, when schools were forcibly and rudely overthrown, and grants "were not drawn, as the standard by which to regulate the educational outlay of coming "years." It is impossible to pass this observation over without comment, as to do so would be to admit its accuracy, whereas the assertion is not borne out by the facts. The Court of Directors merely postponed temporarily any increase to the already authorized expenditure on educational measures, in consequence of the extreme pressure of the existing financial crisis, which also rendered inevitable the cessation of most important imperial projects of public works, and forbade the expenditure of a Rupee which was not absolutely necessary. The Court neither said nor implied that the prohibition was to be permanent, or that the outlay during the year 1857 would be considered the standard of future expenditure. Without this explanation, Mr. Reid's statement might cause an erroneous impression to be formed of the views of the late Hon'ble Court on the general question of education.

Normal Schools at Meerut and Benares.

165. The Normal Schools at Meerut and at Benares are in flourishing condition, and furnishing a good supply of competent instructors. In the Benares School, 180 students had received employment during the year, *viz.*, 5 Tehseelee Teachers, 91 Hulkabundee School-masters, and 84 candidates for public employment. During the year, 48 men had been found qualified, and sent to serve as Village Circuit School Teachers from the Meerut Normal School. At the close of the year there were 81 students at this institution. Besides the stipendiaries, persons on the watch for public employment, otherwise than as teachers, are admitted to the school on the payment of an entrance donation of 1 Rupee, and a monthly tuition fee of 4 annas.

General remarks.

166. Time only, Mr. Reid says, is required to enable us to effect a complete revolution in Vernacular Schools. It is difficult to form an adequate conception of the superiority of a well ordered village Circuit School to the indigenous institutions of former days.

167. Mr. Reid shows the benefit that would result from the universal introduction of the Hulkabundee system, which, however, can only be done as settlements fall in, as the fee of one per cent. cannot be levied from the zemindars, with whom we have entered into engagements, which we have expressly declared to be binding upon us, and the very gist of which is, that, under no pretence whatever shall any addition be made to the Government demand, during the currency of the settlement, without their consent. One thousand one hundred and sixty copies of native newspapers are circulated monthly among the schools, having been previously subjected to careful examination in Mr. Reid's office; that examination has been found indispensably necessary. The tone adopted by many of the native journals has been objectionable, and the subject will shortly be brought prominently to the consideration of the Government of India.

168. In his concluding paragraphs, Mr. Reid comments on the statements made by Lord Ellenborough and by Sir George Clark, on the subject of Indian education. It is of course a question upon which Mr. Reid may be expected to think and to speak with some degree of warmth. But it is to be regretted that an officer in his position should not have expressed himself in a more respectful tone, when discussing the opinions, whether erroneous or not, of those two aged and experienced, and justly celebrated Indian statesmen.

169. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to record his opinion, that the state and progress of education in these provinces, during the past year, reflects the very highest credit on Mr. Reid and his departmental subordinates, considering the quite unparalleled difficulties which they have had to encounter.

170. The following is a sketch of the state of education in the Thomason College during the year under report:

171. The highest course of study is pursued by three classes of students.

1*st.*—The Senior Department, Officers of the Army.

2*nd.*—The First Department, English Class.

3*rd.*—The First Department, Native Class.

172. Senior Department.—The recent demand for the services of officers in the field has limited the number of admissions to this Department. The present number of officer students is five.

173. First Department, English Class.—In this Department there are at present nine students. The majority of the students of this class have been English lads, educated in India.

174. First Department, Native Class.—It is well known that this class has never, since the establishment of the College, produced results so satisfactory as were desired or anticipated. The Engineer profession in India has not obtained from it many valuable accessions. A few very gratifying exceptions alone can be pointed to.

Captain MacLagan points out that a Mathematical test for admission alone is not sufficient; there should be also one to prove that the candidate has received some general education likewise. Natives especially should be expected to possess a practical knowledge of English. Captain MacLagan's suggestions are very sound and practical, and his proposed reforms are under consideration.

175. There are at present seven students of this class.

176. For the above three classes the College course of professional study is the same.

177. SECOND DEPARTMENT, 1, MILITARY CLASS.—The present number is 14 European Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in training for the duties of Assistant Overseer in the Public Works Department. The result of the working of this class has on the whole been very satisfactory.

178. SECOND DEPARTMENT, NON-MILITARY CLASS.—Civilians as well as Soldiers are admissible to the Public Works Department in the grade of Assistant Overseers, and in this class they have the opportunity of going through the same course of preparatory instruction. In point of numbers the class has been a failure, and there are at present only two students in this grade, the cause of which ill-success Captain MacLagan is unable at present to explain.

179. THIRD DEPARTMENT [*Vernacular*].—This Department, after suffering a temporary diminution following the events of 1857, resumed its former condition on the opening of the present session, and it has contained, during this session, nearly as many students as could be efficiently superintended by the means at present available. The whole number of students during the session has been 81.

180 The results of the working of this Department are, on the whole, satisfactory. Abundant testimony has been borne by officers under whom the students have obtained appointments, of the value of their attainments and services, and the continued demands on the College for more men of the same class are of the same purport. These men, as a body, behaved excellently during the disturbances.

SECTION VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

LINES OF ROAD UNDER THE LOCAL AGENCIES.

Preliminary observations.

181. The year under review, like its predecessor, has of necessity been one in which maintenance of existing lines of communication has been more looked to, than the development of new schemes for purposes of local improvement, the only exception being in respect of lines to which Military considerations have attached an importance which they did not before possess. The local agencies lacked both funds and leisure to enable them to do more than repair damage caused by the neglect of 1857, or proceed at an ordinary pace with roads and bridges already commenced upon.

182. The Lieutenant Governor will devote much attention to local works during the tour which he proposes to take during the ensuing cold season, when personal inspection of the localities will enable him to judge for himself of their comparative importance.

Provision of sufficient communication between the large sanitaria of Mussoorie and Simla, under consideration.

183. In the Dehra Dhoon, and the adjacent hills, there are one or two lines which are worthy of notice. The importance of providing sufficient communication between the large sanitaria of Mussorie and Simla, *i. e.* between the hill districts of the North-Western Provinces and of the Punjaub, has been considerably enhanced by the events of 1857; and the attention of Government has been directed to the unsatisfactory state of the present track, and it is to be hoped that, ere long, the Lieutenant Governor will be in possession of reliable data, the result of the scientific surveys of Colonel Boileau and other Engineer Officers, which will enable him to judge of the comparative merits of the schemes of improvement proposed, and to push on the object desired, with all the energy that circumstances may admit of. Grants have been given by Government for the construction of bridges over the Jumna and Touse in the Dhoon, which will leave the Local Committees at liberty to devote their funds to the improvement of the various lines of communication, which, though short, have acquired importance from the spread of European colonization in the district, and the expediency of promoting the extension of such enterprise in every possible way. The difficulty of obtaining scientific agency is a great embarrassment, at present the Department of Public Works being already over-tasked in the plains.

Road from Rajpore to Mussoorie.

184. The road from Rajpore to Mussoorie has been the subject of much correspondence, and the question of its abandonment for a more practicable line, or its enlargement and reduction in gradient, must remain under consideration for some little time, pending the result of a survey, which the Chief Engineer has been requested to arrange for, by the employment of an Officer on sick leave in the hills, or of one of the young Engineers on the Roorkee Staff, under careful superintendence.

185. The construction of a good road from the plains into the table land of the Dhoon, through the Sewalik Range, has been long a desideratum, and the difficulty of the undertaking has led to much discussion, with no satisfactory results. The yearly increasing traffic through the Mohun Pass, however, will render it absolutely essential, before long, to substitute a permanent and good road, at whatever cost, for the present rough line, which is liable to inundation throughout the rainy season.

Roads in the district of Seharunpore. Placing them under the State as imperial, represented to the Government of India.

186. The District of Seharunpore is intersected by several important lines of road, which may justly be termed imperial. The road from Seharunpore to Mozuffernuggur (where it meets the extension of the Khoorjah and Meerut branch of the Grand Trunk Road); that from the Jumna on the side of Umballa to Seharunpore; those from Seharunpore to Roorkee, and from Seharunpore to Deyrah; and that from Roorkee to Deyrah, are each of them worthy of being included in such a classification. To complete the metalling of them would require an outlay of

more than a lakh and a quarter of Rupees, on a rough estimate, and consequently the district local funds, at the outset not more than enough to provide for internal communications, cannot be expected to attempt to carry out so extensive a scheme. The expediency of relieving the local agencies of all these lines, and of placing them under the State as imperial, was represented to the Government of India, with a suggestion that a comprehensive scheme of a similar nature for the whole of the North-Western Provinces, should be admitted after careful enquiry, most of the districts having gradually become intersected with roads, or portions of roads, which their local funds could not possibly maintain with justice to the resident community.

187. The Supreme Government admitted the principle laid down by them in February 1857, but not yet acted upon, *viz.* that the country should have the benefit of certain imperial lines, to be maintained at the cost of the revenues of the State; but in the altered condition of the finances, considered that it could not at present be applied, and that it must be worked up to, as the resources of the empire might permit. The idea was, that each district should have at least one such road intersecting it, the whole scheme forming a consistent network of communication between the chief centres of population and traffic, and connecting them with the main arteries of the Trunk Roads, Railways, and navigable rivers. Now, however, works of absolute necessity can alone be attended to.

188. The Governor General in Council agreed that Seharunpore should have one such imperial line now, but only one,—that from Meerut to Deyrah, *viâ* Mozuffernuggur and Roorkee, being the road fixed upon.

Roads in the Meerut District.

289. In the Meerut District, the Meerut and Shamlee Road towards Kurnal, the scheme of which was under the consideration of Government previous to the outbreak, has been of necessity suspended for the present, though of importance, owing to financial considerations. The short line connecting Meerut with the Ganges at Gurmuktesur, and thence entering Rohilcund, has been already metalled, the cost being defrayed half by Government and half by the local funds.

Roads in the Allyghur and Boolundsuhur Districts.

190. In the Boolundsuhur and Allyghur Districts there are several important roads. The formation of schemes for opening out new lines must depend on the direction taken by the Doab Railway, which has been but lately settled.

191. The object of the principal existing lines is to connect Muttra, Agra, Hattrass, Allyghur, Boolundsuhur, and other important commercial towns, with the productive districts of Rohilcund. From Muttra to Allyghur a good metalled road has been long in existence, and from Agra to Allyghur, *viâ* Hattrass, runs a branch of the Trunk Road, Muttra being again connected witn Hattrass by a cross metalled line. From Boolundsuhur and Allyghur to Anoopshuhur, the great *entrepôt* on the Ganges for the traffic with Moradabad, Bijnour, and so on, the roads have had their metalling just completed, or very nearly completed. In Moradabad, the continuation has not yet

been metalled, but Government will see to its progress with all the expedition consistent with the means at disposal. The local agencies of Allyghur and Etah will, ere long, have completed the metalling of the Hattrass and Khasgunge road. Along it will pass almost all the traffic between Pilleebheet, Budaon, Bareilly, and the Upper Doab.

Roads in the Rohilcund Division.

192. In the Rohilcund Division no new lines of road have been struck out, and the attention of the local agencies has been confined to repairing those already completed, or progressing with those still in course of construction. The principal lines in existence, and under careful maintenance, in Bijnour and Moradabad, are, the Bijnour and Meerut, the Moradabad and Mozuffernuggur, the Moradabad and Hurdwar, and the Moradabad and Nynee Tal roads. The important road from Moradabad towards Meerut direct has been metalled to within a few miles of its length. The remaining main road, from Anoopshuhur to Moradabad, as already mentioned, has still to be metalled.

193. In the three Districts of Lower Rohilcund, *viz.* Bareilly, Budaon, and Shahjehanpoor, the lines of principal communication with the Doab run towards Kuchla Ghaut and Futtehghur, on the Ganges, to meet the main Doab roads. On these most of the South Western and Southern traffic passes out.

194. From Bareilly, as the centre, the main roads diverge to Moradabad, Nynee Tal, Pilleebheet, Kuchla Ghaut (*i. e.* to meet the Hattrass, and Khasgunge road) *viâ* Burdaon, Furruckabad, and Shahjehanpoor. Due provision for the repair of these has been made by the local agencies, the three miles of metalling that remained unfinished of the Kuchla Ghaut road being completed. The Furruckabad road had been considerably cut up during the disturbances by the passage of the troops and stores of the Rohilcund rebels.

195. From Shahjehanpoor a road runs direct towards Lucknow, while numerous internal district roads keep up the communication between the Province and Oude. The main traffic of Rohilcund however passes into the Doab.

Roads in the Agra and Allahabad Divisions.

196. For those portions of the Doab which lie in the Agra and Allahabad Divisions, the great artery of communication is the Grand Trunk Road, which passing upwards from Cawnpore (to which place the Railway from Allahabad is now open) to Delhi, throws off branches to Furruckabad, Agra, and Meerut, down which the Rohilcund and Trans-Jumna traffic converges.

197. From Agra Southwards again, the Agra and Bombay Imperial Road passes down through the heart of Gwalior.

198. The principal existing roads, still under the local agencies, are from Agra to Muttra, from Agra towards Bhurtpore, from Agra towards Etah, *viâ* Jaleysar, from Etawah to the Agra and Mynpoorie branch of the Trunk Road at Shekoabad, from Etawah downwards to Cawnpore, through the Pergunnahs adjacent to the Jumna, from Cawnpore to Calpee, and from Futtehpore to the Chilla Tara Ghaut (and thence to Banda).

199. The approaching completion of the Railway has induced the Government to suspend the costly repair of the Etawah and Shekoabad road, which had greatly deteriorated, owing to want of funds, and neglect in 1857. Now all schemes of communication in the Doab will be based on the Railway on the one side, and the present Trunk Road on the other. The provision of a system of roads, calculated as feeders of the Railway, is now under the consideration of Government, and the Lieutenant Governor will, by next year, have been placed in a position to develop his views in this respect, after inspecting the Doab, and receiving detailed reports concerning the country adjacent to the entire line of Railway.

200. The Cawnpore and Calpee road, always a considerable commercial one, has within the last two years attained much importance in a Military point of view. The metalling has been completed; but three large bridges remain to be built, to which the attention of Government has lately been directed.

201. From Banda, *i.e.* Bundlecund, to Chilla Tara Ghat, thence to Futtehpoor on the Railway to Dalamhow Ghaut on the Ganges, and so on through Oude to Roy Bareilly and Fyzabad, is a very important line. The local agencies can maintain the portion from Banda to Futtehpoor, but the continuation to Dalamhow Ghaut has yet to be metalled. Were it not for the financial pressure, this road, as well as that from Cawnpore to Calpee, should by rights be maintained by the State as properly imperial.

202. One more important line may be noticed, *viz.* that from Pertabghur in Oude to Allahabad. This also should be an imperial road, but the expense of metalling it may not be incurred under present circumstances.

203. The Ganges and the Trunk Road form the basis of communication in Goruckpore and the Districts of the Benares Division.

Roads in Goruckpore and the District of the Benares Division.

204. There are many important metalled lines in this part of the country, and Government will probably see fit to relieve the local agencies of the burden of the maintenance of some of them, when it has more money at its disposal. The main lines are, from Benares to Goruckpore, *viâ* Azimghur, from Benares to Ghazeepoor, from Benares to Jounpoor, and so on, to Sooltanpoor and Lucknow in Oude; from Jounpoor to Allahabad, from Jounpoor to Azimghur from Azimgurh to Ghazeepore, from Ghazeepore to the Azimgurh Road, at Dahree Ghaut on the Gogra, and from Mirzapore to Allahabad.

205. Of the lines now in course of construction or metalling, the Mirzapore and and Jounpoor, Mirzapore and Allynugger, and Ghazeepore and Doorgaotee Roads, are the most important. The funds of the local agencies will perhaps admit of their metalling the first of these within the next two years. The second is important, as carrying the traffic of those portions of the Mirzapoor District, which border on the Jumna to the Trunk Road at Allynugger; the metalling of it proceeds as fast as the resources of the committees will allow. The road from Ghazeepore to Zumaneea (the Railway Station of Ghazeepore) and thence to Doorgaotee, on the Trunk Road, is now being metalled as speedily as possible, the cost being defrayed by the Ghazeepore,

Benares, Goruckpore, and Shahabad Committees, as it will benefit all these districts more or less when the Railroad is opened, and by a Government grant of Rupees 8,000.

Roads in the Jhansie Division.

206. The District of the Jhansie Division has been so frequently disturbed by rebels, that all the local Agencies have attempted to effect, has been to restore the existing and most important roads to tolerable order. None of them appear to call for notice, the maintenance of communication between the several European stations being the principal object answered by the main routes at present.

Roads in the Jubbulpore Division.

207. The Jubbulpore Division has likewise been much troubled and disturbed by rebels, and no new works have been projected by the local agencies. The great Deccan Road, with its branch through the Sohagee Pass to Allahabad, forms the main line of communication between the District of the Division and the valley of the Ganges. All the connecting lines between the various Military or Civil Stations are unmetalled, and the funds at the disposal of the local agencies have been devoted to their maintenance in proper repair. The Lieutenant Governor has directed the attention of the local authorities to the importance of facilitating communication between the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories and Berar, especially by completing the road towards Ellichpoor, in communication with the Berar Officers. A system of ferries on the Nerbudda has been established between Hoshungabad and Bhopal, in conjunction with the Ranee of the latter, who receives half the proceeds.

Intimating that no report has been received from the Superintendent General of Irrigation on the working of the canals.

208. Notwithstanding repeated requisitions, the Lieutenant Governor regrets that he has been unable to obtain from the Superintendent General of Irrigation any return of the result of the operation of his Department; and as the call of the Government of India, for the prompt submission of the annual report, has been so very imperative, the Lieutenant Governor is compelled to send it on, without waiting for the report on the working of the canals.

SECTION IX.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Operations connected with the murder of Messrs. Evans and Limnell, Civil Engineers, Jubbulpore line of Railway.

209. The only Political and Military events of importance, which occurred between the 20th January and the 1st May, were connected with the murder of Messrs. Evans and Limnell, the Civil Engineers, when engaged in surveying the Jubbulpore line of Railway. The unfortunate gentlemen were all eagerness to commence their work, and had left Allahabad full of hope and energy.

210. When near Barh, on the boundary of the Allahabad and Banda Districts, they were joined by a guard of 50 Police Infantry, which was considered by the Civil Authorities to be an adequate protection, in a country cleared of all rebels.

211. The Engineers thence proceeded along the line about 80 miles, as far as the Hilly ascents (where the line will leave the Banda District, and enter the North-West corner of the Rewah State) without interruption, alarms, or rumours of any kind, and it was probably from a feeling of security thus engendered, as well as his wish to have sections taken in various directions, to decide the exact course the line should eventually taken, that Mr. Evans, the Chief Engineer, divided his camp into separate parties, to each of the latter assigning a portion of the guard, until that of his own camp was reduced from 50 to 28 Police Infantry. The latter was on its return, and had arrived at Etawah, when the first and only warning of danger reached Mr. Evans; and being in the shape of a native letter, was duly translated and explained to him by one of his Office Clerks, whose written version of the contents was found endorsed on the back. It was from a friendly Zemindar, and apprised the party of the arrival of the rebels in the vicinity; unfortunately the warning was discredited or neglected, until a few hours afterwards the rebels, who were a wandering band, flying before General Whitlock, whose sudden presence in the neighbourhood could neither have been anticipated nor expected, suddenly attacked the camp, when the three Engineers, Messrs. Evans, Limnell, and Campbell mounted their horses to make their escape. But the first was killed on the spot, and Mr. Limnell taken prisoner, but shortly underwent the same fate, at the hand, it is said, of the chief rebel, Runmust Sing himself.

212. At the time of the attack, as above explained, there were only 28 men of the guard in Mr. Evans's camp, the rest having been broken into separate detachments by his own orders. But even this diminished guard did its duty, the men loading their muskets by the Havildar's order as quickly as possible, when the first shots came into camp, and they not only made good their retreat from the camp to the Manickpore Thannah (to which Mr. Campbell had escaped in safety) but they also saved and brought away with them the carriage, cattle, and treasure, although pursued by the rebel sowars, whom they had to keep at a distance by firing, for a few miles, after leaving the camp. It is greatly to be regretted that the Engineers did not remain with the guard, as the valuable lives then lost might, humanely speaking, have been thus preserved.

SECTION X.

POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE.

TEA PLANTATIONS.

213. The out-turn of the Tea Plantations during the last season, was lbs. 59,18,411, of which lbs. 4,41,616 was made over this season to the Commissariat Department.

214. The remainder of the Teas, lbs. 15,003,* were reserved for sale, there being a great demand for the Teas by private parties.

* So in original.

215. The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 95,000.

216. In addition to this, there will be available, for the extension of the Plantations, lbs. 2,00,000 of seeds, and 4½ millions of seedling Tea Plants.

217. At the present moment the plantations stand thus:

Kumaon Plantations.	*No. of transplanted plants.*	*Plants in bed.*
Howulbaugh Plantation	7,03,995	3,02,000
Bhemtal Plantation	1,04,000	16,00,000
Ayar Tolee Plantation	21,32,078	10,000
Ghurwal Plantations.		
Paoree Plantation	12,09,641	8,77,212
Dehra Dhoon Plantations.		
Kolaghir Plantation	11,77,184	18,62,410
Grand Total ...	53,26,898	48,01,612
Kangra Plantations.		
Holta, &c. Plantations	12,77,666*	54,800
Grand Total ...	66,04,564	48,56,412

PLANTS TRANSPLANTED AND SEEDS SOWN.—EXTENSION OF TEA PLANTATION.

218. During the last season there have been transplanted throughout the plantations upwards of 2½ millions of plants, and 26,000 lbs. of seeds sown.

PLANTS AND SEEDS DISTRIBUTED TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

219. Nor have private parties cultivating Teas on their own account been neglected, as to them upwards of 16,00,000 seedling Tea plants, and lbs. 1,00,000 of Tea seeds were last season distributed, and for this season lbs. 3,00,000 of seeds and 30,00,000 (three Millions) of seedlings have been indented for, and if the same spirit and energy that is now shown by private parties be continued for a time, and if they receive the same support that they have hitherto received, Tea will soon become a staple article of exportation from the Kohistan of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab. As Doctor Jameson observes, Tea cultivation in India is becoming a great fact, and of vast importance.

220. All the seeds and plants have been distributed gratis to parties, and had they been charged at the marked rates, *viz.* Rupees 60 per maund for seeds, and Rupees 5 per 100 plants, there would have been credited to the plantations, *viz.* 1,260 Maunds of seeds at 60 Rupees per maund=Rupees 75,600, and 16,00,000 seedling Tea plants at Rupees 5 per hundred=Rupees 80,000,—total Rupees 1,55,600.

EUROPEAN APPRENTICES.

221. By the Right Hon'ble the Governor General five European apprentices were sanctioned; two have now been engaged, and three more will join next month. These lads will strengthen the hands of the Overseers with the Chinese, and at the same time they will enable Doctor Jameson, after their apprenticeships have expired, to supply, in a small way, the demands of private parties for Overseers to assist them in working their plantations.

* In transplanting, from three to seven plants are frequently put into the same hole, and had they been thus counted, the number of plants in the plantations would have exhibited a much higher figure.

222. This measure will, Doctor Jameson is confident, tend greatly to encourage the cultivation of Tea; and the fact that good Overseers will be shortly available, men acquainted with their work, will induce many to embark capital in the cultivation. In this country it is not capital that is so much wanted, as men with knowledge to direct capital when it is forthcoming, and in no undertaking are men with a little knowledge of their work more required, than in Tea cultivation.

NATIVE TEA MAKERS.

223. By the returns given, it will be perceived that the proportion of coarse to fine Teas has been greatly reduced; and this has been brought about by more careful gathering the raw leaf, only the young and fresh leaves being taken, and by more expert manipulation on the part of Natives attached to the Factories. Many of the Native Tea makers are now nearly as expert in making Teas as the Chinese, and by some of them a Factory has been carried on without their aid, barring the last processes of manipulation, which the Chinese always superintend.

224. A proposal to make over a certain number of Tea plantations into the hands of capitalists upon certain conditions, is before the Government of India. The whole of the almost unexampled success of this Tea cultivation experiment is due to the great energy and unwearied personal supervision of Doctor Jameson.

Distribution of plants and seeds in 1858.

225. The following is embodied from Doctor Jameson's report of his operations in the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpoor. During the past year there have been 724 applicants, or parties to whom 79,696 plants, and 846 parcels of seeds have been distributed, and included in the list are most of the principal institutions of this country, and many foreign ones.

Seeds sent to England for distribution.

226. To the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and latterly to Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.B., Under Secretary of State to the Council for Affairs of India, large supplies of seeds have been sent for distribution to public institutions and private parties in Europe.

Coniferous seeds sent to the Cape.

227. At the desire of the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, a large supply of coniferous seeds were sent to the Cape of Good Hope, on the requisition of His Excellency the Governor, in order to stock that Colony with the best kind of cedar pines and cypress trees met with in the Himalayas.

Seeds distributed for Soldiers' Gardens.

228. For Soldiers' Gardens now established throughout the country, large quantities of seeds have been distributed, and the demand is greatly on the increase.

Acclimated seeds condemned by some.

229. By some parties acclimated seeds have been condemned, because they do not (some of them) yield quite as good vegetables as imported seeds. This is no doubt to a certain extent true with seeds the produce of the 3rd and 4th year. Seeds, however, the produce of the 1st and 2nd

year's growth, yield almost as good vegetables, if not as good, as imported seeds' vegetables, which the most fastidious cannot find fault with. Acclimated seeds, too, always germinate, whilst imported often do not, or only in a small percentage. This happened last year with the imported seeds distributed by orders of Government to some of the Soldiers' Gardens, and thus caused much annoyance and disappointment.

Hyascyamus leaves prepared for the use of dispensaries as an excellent adjuvant to Cinchona bark and Quinine.

230. For the public service lbs. 413 of extract, and lbs. 235 of dried leaves of Hyascyamus, have this season been prepared and forwarded to the General Dispensary, Calcutta, and to the Medical depôts, Allahabad, Umballah, and Sealkote, also lbs. 355 of tubers of atees *(aconitum heterophyllum)*. This tuber, which is met with in the Himalayas at altitudes of from 7,000 to 9,000, when pounded and given in 20 grains doses, is found to be an excellent antiperiodic, and has been thus largely supplied to the Medical depôts, for the use of the service, at the request of the Director General of the Medical Department, and has proved a most excellent adjuvant to the more expensive Medicines, Cinchona bark and Quinine.

Experimental trans-plantation to this county of English grafted fruit trees.

231. For some years a highly interesting experiment has been carried on, *viz.* the forwarding, from England, of grafted fruit Trees packed in moss and deal boxes. In 1854, four boxes thus packed were sent by the overland route by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and of the plants, 75 per cent. reached the gardens in good order. In 1857, eight more boxes were sent; but owing to the disturbed state of the country they were detained in Calcutta during the rains, and thus, on arrival at Saharunpoor in November and December, all the plants were found to be dead. By the Finance Committee of the Indian Council the experiment has again been tried this season, and though the plants were detained some time *en route*, still the result has been highly satisfactory, as in the four boxes which reached Saharunpoor in January, 60 per cent. of the Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, Apples, Cherries, and Pears, were found to be in good order, all of which have been sent to the Mussourie Gardens, and some of them have already thrown out shoots. As soon as the time of transit from Calcutta to the North-Western Provinces is shortened, scarcely a fruit tree will be lost, if the plants be despatched from England at the proper season, *viz.* in November and December.

SECTION XI.—FORESTS.

General management of the Forests placed in different hands, and under the supervision of different authorities.

232. Great inconvenience was found to result from the management of the Kumaon and Gurhwal Forests, and the tracts in the Dehra Dhoon, being placed in different hands, and under the supervision of different authorities.

233. To obviate this evil, Mr. Finn, who was formerly in charge of the Dehra Dhoon forests, and of the navigation of the Ganges Canal, has been relieved of the latter duty, and placed in charge of the Gurhwal and Dehra Dhoon forests, which are comprised in three Dhoons.

234. To aid him in the management of these he has three Assistants, who have been selected by himself, one for each Dhoon. In his capacity of Superintendent of the Gurhwal forests, he is subordinate to the Commissioner of Kumaon. As Superintendent of the Dehra Dhoon tracts he is under the Commissioner of Meerut.

235. This subordination to two heads is objectionable. But it is the best arrangement that can be made at present, as the joint charge of the Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Dehra Dhoon forests would be too much for one individual, and Mr. Finn's local experience in Dehra Dhoon is so extensive, that it would be unwise to relieve him of the charge of that tract, which calls at the present time for closest attention. The Kumaon forests will be placed under the superintendence of Major Ramsay, the Commissioner himself, with the option of employing his Civil Assistant, who is in charge of the Bhabur and Teria Pergunnahs, in the immediate management of the said forests.

236. It is however hoped that hereafter other arrangements will be provided for the management of the Dehra forests, so as to admit of those of Kumaon being put under Mr. Finn's superintendence also, by which means the divided subordination, under which he is at presesent placed, will be got rid of. The care of these forests is becoming a matter of unspeakable importance, with regard to the annually increasing demand for timber for Railway and other imperial purposes; the whole question is now under the consideration of the Sudder Board of Revenue, whose report on the subject will eventually have to be referred for final orders to the Government of India.

SECTION XII.—MINING.

237. The supervision of the Iron mines at Kumaon is under the direct control of the Government of India.

Iron mines said to exist in Neemuch District.

238. The Superintendent of Neemuch, Captain Dennys, has brought up the subject of the Iron mines which are said to exist in that District. Dr. Lownds, in his report on the Geological features of Neemuch, stated that there was so great a dearth of wood within a moderate distance of the Iron deposits, that little or no hope was afforded of the profitable working of the ore, on an extended scale.

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239. Captain Dennys states that he has been unable to visit Jaut, in the vicinity of which the ore is said to exist, since his assumption of office; but that he was there some years ago, when conducting the survey of the District. He describes the hills for miles around, as covered with low tree jungle, "the wood fitted only for burning purposes."

240. It may be questioned, from this description, whether the doubts entertained by Dr. Lownds were not only too well-founded. But Captain Dennys has promised a further report on the subject, as soon as a renewed exploration of the locality shall

enable him to form a more decided opinion; and the matter will not be lost sight of, for, as Captain Dennys observes, these mines may prove invaluable, if they can be worked.

SECTION XIII.—SURVEYS.

Recovery of the greater portion of the records of the late Bundlecund Survey, and re-survey of certain villages by Captain Vanrenen.

241. The greater portion of the records of the late Bundelkund Survey, under Captain Burgess, have been recovered in the fort of Jhansie. Certain villages, the plans of which were irretrievably lost and destroyed, have been re-surveyed by Captain Vanrenen, who has succeeded in retrieving the whole of the late Captain Burgess's work.

Efforts made to push on the demarcation of boundaries in Chundeyree.

242. A detailed plan, on a very large scale, of the Fort, City, and Environs of Jhansie, has been executed; and every effort is being made to push on the demarcations of boundaries in Chundeyree, so that the professional survey may, when it enters, find everything in readiness.

SECTION XIV.—VACCINATION.

Commencement of operations for 1858-59, and establishment of a Vaccine Vesicle.

243. The Vaccine operations for 1858-59 in the Agra Division were commenced on the 3rd November, 1858, and an excellent Vaccine Vesicle was speedily established, from crusts received from Assistant Surgeon F. Pearson, Superintendent in Rohilcund, Gurhwal, &c., and also from fresh lymph in capillary tubes from Scotland.

Number of Vaccinators employed; and districts of Muttra, Agra, Allyghur, and Mynpoorie thoroughly visited.

244. By means of 28 Vaccinators, with 3 Superintendents, and 3 Vaccinators from Rohilcund, whose work was confined to Agra, that they might also attend the Medical School, the operations were carried on in three directions, *viz.* towards Muttra, Allygurh, and Mynpoorie, and in this way, at the end of March, 1859, the Zillahs Agra, Muttra, Allygurh, and Mynpoorie, were visited as thoroughly as that number of men could do.

Etawah and Furruckabad not visited owing to the weakness of the staff.

245. The Zillahs of Etawah and Furruckabad could not be visited, as the staff proved too small for the purpose.

Vaccinators recalled owing to degeneration of the vesicle.

246. The Vaccinators were recalled on the 31st March, 1859, as, although the vesicle continued generally good, there was degeneration in some instances, and it was considered best to run no risk of working with vitiated vaccine.

Cases treated successfully and unsuccessfully in Agra and Bhurtpore.

Months.			Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
November	.....	 1858	961	381	272	1,614
December	.....	..... „	5,116	1,055	736	6,907
January	.....	 1859	2,735	642	545	3,922
February	.....	..... „	7,580	1,263	552	9,395
March	.....	..... „	9,818	1,771	5,361	16,951
		Total,.....	26,211	5,112	7,466	38,789

Cases treated successfully and unsuccessfully in Muttra.

Months.			Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
November	.....	 1858	95	53	32	180
December	.....	..... „	3,431	737	546	4,714
January	.....	 1859	9,151	1,108	1,359	11,618
February	.....	..... „	721	74	29	824
March	.....	..... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total.....	13,398	1,972	1,966	17,336

Cases treated successfully and unsuccessfully in Allyghur.

Months.			Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
November	.....	 1858	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	.....	..... „	73	14	17	104
January	.....	 1859	2,304	602	706	3,612
February	.....	..... „	5,172	1,627	1,725	8,524
March	.....	..... „	14,271	3,225	3,656	21,152
		Total.....	21,820	5,468	6,104	33,392

Cases treated successfully and unsuccessfully in Mynpoorie.

Months.			Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
November	.....	 1858	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	.....	..... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
January	.....	 1859	1,838	300	168	2,306
February	.....	..... „	4,904	977	1,304	7,185
March	.....	..... „	4,853	1,262	3,673	9,788
		Total.....	11,595	2,539	5,145	19,279

Total of cases in the Agra Division.

Months.			Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
November	.....	 1858	1,056	434	304	1,794
December	.....	..... „	8,620	1,806	1,299	11,725
January	.....	 1859	16,028	2,652	2,778	21,458
February	.....	..... „	15,509	2,916	2,591	21,016
March	.....	..... „	28,943	6,258	12,690	47,891
		Total.....	73,024	15,091	20,681	1,08,796

Number of successful cases in 1855-56.

247. In 1855-56 there were only 28,407 cases, of which only 8,419 were successful.

OBSERVATIONS.

Satisfactory result by a comparison between the operations of 1856-57 and 1858-59.

248. The general result is very satisfactory, and the number of children vaccinated is nearly double that of 1856-57, when operations were carried on with a similar number of vaccinators.

Great increase in the number of cases in Agra, Muttra, and Ally Ghur over that in Mynpoory, and cause of increase.

249. The number of cases vaccinated in the three first zillahs is much larger than that in Mynpoory. And this Dr. Christison considers to be attributable to the people having become accustomed to the annual visits of the vaccinators in the former; whereas in the latter there had been previously mere occasional visits made. But Dr. Christison hopes that the result of the steady visits made this year will be a much greater return next season. A great amount of time is lost at first in combating the various objections made, and even when the people are accustomed to the visits of the vaccinators, Dr. Christison seldom saw them thoroughly

anxious for the benefit, and they cannot be expected to be satisfied with it till the evidence becomes clear in the appearance of the general population.

Obstacles to the progress of vaccination, and religious objections on the part of the Natives.

250. At first the people either conceal themselves in their houses, or deny that they have any children, or remove them to the fields near their villages. It is only after much persuasion that they become re-assured. They urged the well-known objections that the vaccinator is searching for the incarnation of Seetta (to be known by milk appearing in the wound instead of blood); that the children are being marked, that they may be recognized, when older, for some purpose unknown; that the Deity Seetta will be offended by the interference with his special province of watching over small-pox, &c. &c. The work progressed least in large cities, where it was difficult to obtain access to the people, and most in villages where the Zemindars were influential, and saw the advantages to be derived.

251. In each Table is given the successful, unsuccessful, and doubtful cases. In the latter are included all that there was no opportunity of inspecting, which no doubt, however, were in a certain proportion successful.

Variety of causes of failure in a large number of cases.

252. Dr. Christison gave particular orders that all doubtful and unsuccessful cases should be faithfully recorded. The large amount of these he attributes to a variety of causes. Two-thirds of the vaccinators were new to the work, and many failures were due to their inexperience. As above stated, many cases which could not be inspected, were recorded as doubtful.

253. The condition of the children was very unfavorable, owing to their wearing little or no clothing; the skin is tough and thick, and the instrument penetrates with difficulty. After the operation, the children, or their parents, often do their best to rub away the virus, or counteract it by applying native medicines, dung, &c., and the careless way in which the children's arms are taken hold of by others, and their own constant scratching, if not watched, make the vaccine vesicle, which at first appears perfect, soon degenerate to a suppurating sore. Where the parents are careful, and the child's skin is clean and delicate, the operation generally succeeds.

254. The exposure of the vesicle to the direct sun's heat is another probable source of failure.

255. It was very difficult in these circumstances to make the people understand that a bad vaccine vesicle was no protection from small-pox. They believe that the result is to be obtained simply by inserting the Lancet, and the objection is sure to be urged, when small-pox occurs after vaccination, that the operation is a failure, though in many cases it was the result of a defective vesicle.

256. Another source of the large number of doubtful and unsuccessful cases is probably that the ordinary bleeding Lancet was employed.

257. Dr. Christison was informed by Assistant Surgeon F. Pearson, that by using an instrument of needles for scratching in the virus, 80 per cent. of successful cases can

be obtained. By using this in next year's operations, he anticipated a more favorable result.

Ages of vaccinated persons.

258. The ages of the persons vaccinated were between infancy and 5 years, almost all persons above that age being marked with small pox.

Proportion of castes and trades vaccinated.

259. The following represents the proportion in which the different castes and trades have been vaccinated :

Caste or Occupation.	Number.	Caste or Occupation.	Number.
Chamar..	21,798	Sonar	738
Brahmin	10,736	Kissan..	696
Thakoor..	8,410	Dirzee..	683
Colee	7,210	Bhat	662
Mahomedan	6,222	Dheemur	601
Jât	5,920	Kayet	586
Bunnya	5,681	Mallee..	586
Kachee	4,747	Mullah..	555
Guddurrya	4,216	Dhooniah	519
Aheer	3,883	Bhoorjee	492
Lodha	3,760	Golaipoorab	295
Kahar	2,257	Cheepee	254
Nayee	2,060	Meerasee	195
Barhaee..	1,889	Kunjur..	138
Koomhar	1,872	Tumbolee	122
Lohar	1,517	Mehtur	79
Dhobee	1,407	Nadaf	67
Khateek..	1,313	Aharya..	56
Rajpoot..	1,308	Christian	42
Tailee	1,243	Hindoos whose caste is not recorded	1,229
Goojur	1,091		
Jogee	954		
Dhanuk..	740	Total..	1,08,796

Proportion of chamars largest, and cause of the same.

260. It will be seen from the above, that the class of chamars shows far the largest proportion, 21,795. This is owing partly to their being numerous in most of the villages, and very much to their being of the humblest caste, and more submissive than others to the operations of the Vaccinator.

Proportion of Brahmins fair.

261. Brahmins and Thakoors show together the number of 19,146, which indicate that they have, in very fair proportion, accepted the benefit.

262. The classes next in order of frequency correspond very much to their relative numbers in the villages.

Mahomedans, the only recipients of the benefits of vaccination; their freedom from prejudice.

263. Mahomedans are the only class whom Dr. Christison has seen occasionally come forward, voluntarily, for vaccination, and they are generally most free from prejudice against it.

Aversion to, and ignorance of the nature of vaccination on the part of Native Christians.

264. The number of Native Christians represents those of the Agra City. Dr. Christison found many of them as averse to, and as ignorant about vaccination as any of the Hindoo castes.

Small proportion of mehters, and cause of the same.

265. Mehters show a very small number; but this is owing to the Vaccinators having avoided their duty towards them, and this neglect will not be allowed in future.

266. As it is of the utmost importance to ascertain the effect of vaccination on the prevalence of small-pox, Dr. Christison made inquiries in the villages on the subject.

Small-pox sporadical in the villages, and epidemic in the cities this year.

267. Small-pox has not been very prevalent this year in the villages, but in the City of Agra it has done much mischief (the inhabitants at the same time making no effort to obtain protection by vaccination).

Unsparing character of the epidemic, its temporary disappearance attributable to a want of victims.

268. The disease, when epidemic, spares almost no one, as is obvious from the appearance of the people, it then nearly disappears for a time, not because it has lost its power, but because no more victims remain.

Re-appearance after 4 or 5 years, on increasing of the population.

269. But in 4 or 5 years, when the number of young persons who have not had the disease has again become considerable, small-pox will once more appear as an epidemic.

Difficulty of tracing the effect of past operations owing to their interruption by the mutiny.

270. Amidst such a universal prevalence of small-pox, it is difficult to trace as yet any effect from the vaccine operations of past years, which, too, have been interrupted during the mutinies.

Difficulty enhanced by the destruction of registers and the reluctance of the people to give information.

271. Dr. Christion has been very unsuccessful in his attempt to trace the effect, as the registers of previous years, to which he could have referred, were lost in the mutinies, and as the people would voluntarily give no information. A few children were shown to him, who had been vaccinated, and had escaped small-pox, and this was some encouragement.

272. By means of the register, Dr. Christison proposes next year to make more particular inquiries, though he does not expect to obtain information to any great extent in comparison with the number registered, nor can much be gained on inquiry one year only after vaccination.

Proposed further inquiry, from which, however, little good is expected to result.

273. This enquiry must be systematically carried on for 8 or 10 years, at the same time that vaccination is carefully kept up. After that interval, if good has been done, it will be obvious also in the appearance of the population.

An inquiry of 8 or 10 years' duration to be conducted concurrent with the operations of the Vaccinators, absolutely necessary.

274. Effective vaccination can, in Dr. Christison's opinion, be alone maintained, by the system in the Agra Division, which is essentially one of importunity or moral force towords the people, who only submit passively, and, as he is confident, they will never in any numbers voluntarily come forward to ask for the benefit.

Effective vaccination to be maintained only by a system of importunity, or moral force towards the people.

275. The above is Dr. Christison's own description of the results of his philanthropic observations, which must be regarded as most satisfactory and encouraging, and honorable to Assistant Surgeon Christison. They afford evidence of the elasticity of prostrated institutions in India, when it is borne in mind that only a few months before the commencement of the term to which this report relates, the rebels were on the borders of Agra, and, during its currency, swept through the Nynpoory District.

Observations on the results of Dr. Christison's exertions, which are regarded as satisfactory.

276. Dr. Pearson, the Superintendent in the Hill Tracts of Kumaon, has written a complete treatise on vaccination, which enters minutely and exhaustively into all that can be said on the subject. The work is being published under Dr. Pearson's auspices, at the public expense, and will be distributed throughout the country, in order that a knowledge of the benefits resulting from vaccination may be diffused as widely as possible.

Dr. Pearson's complete treatise on vaccination to be extensively circulated.

277. A proposal that the Deyrah Dhoon, and all the tracts which lie to the East of the Jumna, should be placed under the Superintendent of the Kumaon and Gurhwal Tracts, whereby the whole of the hills within the territory of the North-Western Provinces will be under the management of one man, and the divided jurisdiction which exists at present, be avoided, is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Proposal to place Deyrah Dhoon and all the tracts East of the Jumna, under one Superintendent.

SECTION XV.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

AGRA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

278. The original object of the school was to educate Native Doctors capable of taking charge of branch dispensaries, and other civil appointments open to that class.

Original objects of schools,

279. In addition to this, the original intention of the Institution, the students of the Agra School are now expected to supply the demand, in the North-Western Provinces, for 1st class Native Doctors, similar to those hitherto taught only in the Military Class of the Calcutta College.

Demand for 1st class Native Doctors supplied by the school.

Course of study, and its duration.

280. The course of study extends over three years.

There are two sessions, *viz.*:

1st April to 30th September (6 months).

1st November to early in March (little more than 4 months).

281. There are examinations to test the progress of the students at the close of each session.

282. The following statistics of the Medical School are given as exhibiting some points of interest, but they do not show the total numbers that have attended since its commencement in 1854, no regular list of students' names having been kept before October, 1857.

Statistics of the school.

From April, 1855 to January, 1859.—Total admissions 122.

Of these were,

Hindoos	37
Mahomedans	73
Christians	12
	122

Of these, there were discharged, or left the school for various reasons,

Hindoos	7	18 per cent. nearly,
Mahomedans	28	or 38 Ditto „
Christians	10	83 Ditto „
	45	

Of those who left the school, they were previously educated at

		Total admissions from these Schools.
Private Native School	21	60
St. John's Missionary College	14	24
Agra College	6	12
Delhi College	2	3
Ajmere School	1	2
Cawnpore School	1	3

There have pased in two years 19:

Hindoos	14
Mahomedans	5
	19

Number of students on the 20th April 1859.

283. The number of students in the school on the 20th April, 1859, when the Summer session commenced, was

Senior class, completed 2 years	19
2nd class Ditto 1 year	15
Junior class Ditto 6 months	22
Admitted on 1st April, 1859	40
	96

Construction of a dissecting room, an dintroduction of disciplinary improvements by Dr. Playfair.

284. A new dissecting room has been built for the use of the students, and many important alterations in the course of study, and in the internal discipline of the school, have been introduced by Dr. Playfair, with the sanction of Government. The result, it is hoped, will be to attract a larger number of students to the school, and turn out a higher and more efficient stamp of Native Doctors for the public service. Dr. Playfair, who only assumed charge of the school in September, 1858, has applied himself to his duties with great zeal and promise of success.

Establishment of dispensaries.

285. Dispensaries are established in all the districts in the provinces in which they existed previous to the rebellion

Absence of private contribution.

286. It is remarkable, however, that they are almost entirely unaided by private subscription, so that the cost of their establishment and maintenance devolves upon the Government. The attention of the local officers has been called to the conditions under which the Government granted its aid to the support of those institutions, *viz.* that a subscription, proportionate to the amount of the Government grant, should be contributed by the inhabitants, for whose sole benefit they were founded, and it is to be hoped that the majority of the local officers will have succeeded in bringing the influential natives of their districts to a proper sense of the duties which they owe to their poorer brethren in this respect, in the course of the present year.

(Signed) G. COUPER,
Secy. to Govt., N. W. Provinces.

NOTE.

In consequence of the great Bulk of the Appendices referred to in the foregoing Report, they have been omitted.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

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FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

THIS Section and the next are copies, *verbatim*, of the Court's Reports, certain portions being omitted.

Comparative state of the regular files in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces, on the 1st January 1859, and 1st January 1860.

1. The following was the state of the regular files in all the District Courts of the North-Western Provinces, on the 1st January 1859, and the 1st January 1860:—

	1859.	1860.
Moonsiffs'	14,468	9,257
Sudder Ameens'	1,297	1,141
Principal Sudder Ameens'	1,914	685
Judges'	1,471	1,898
Total ...	19,150	12,981

showing in the number pending on the last mentioned date a decrease of 6,169 suits and appeals. This may be considered satisfactory, when regard is had to the greater number of suits instituted in the past, as compared with the preceding year.

2. The number of original suits and appeals instituted in the past two years, as per margin, exhibits an increase in the year under review of 25,543 original suits, and 2,874 appeals. This increase, which is general throughout all the Courts, arises, of course, from the fact of 1858 having been an entirely exceptional year, during which, in many parts of the country, the administration of civil justice had but just re-commenced. It will be more fair therefore to compare the year under report with the year preceding the mutiny, and the result is as follows:—

Comparative Statement of original Suits and Appeals.

Court.		Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.
1858...	Moonsiffs'	37,776	0	37,776
	Sudder Ameens'	1,229	0	1,229
	Principal Sudder Ameens' ...	3,580	134	3,714
	Judges'	336	2,695	3,031
	Total ...	42,921	2,829	45,750
1859...	Moonsiffs'	59,659	0	59,659
	Sudder Ameens'	2,182	0	2,182
	Principal Sudder Ameens' ...	6,223	115	6,338
	Judges'	400	5,588	5,988
	Total ...	68,464	5,703	74,167

	1856.	1859.	
Moonsiffs'	68,695	59,659	Original Suits.
Sudder Ameens'	1,919	2,182	
Principal Sudder Ameens' ..	4,047	6,223	
Total ..	74,661	68,064	

It will be seen that the litigation in the Moonsiffs' Courts has not yet recovered the effect of the recent convulsion, though some allowance must be made for the figures of 1856, including the income of the Delhi Territory, since removed from the Court's jurisdiction. In the Courts of the Principal Sudder Ameens the income of 1859 exceeds that of 1856 by 2,167 original suits, while in the department of appeals, taking those preferred in the Courts of the Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens together, the institutions in 1859 were 5,703 to 7,426 in 1856, or a decrease of 1,723.

3. The number of suits and appeals decided on their merits, and finally disposed of in the years 1858 and 1859, is given in the margin. This statement exhibits an increase under both heads, in the latter year of 29,863, and 19,002 suits and appeals respectively. These figures indicate that the Courts have striven well to meet the greater demand upon their exertions, caused by the larger income of suits in the past year, and it is creditable to them that at the close of it the

Comparative Statement of Suits and Appeals decided on their merits.

	1858.		1859.	
	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.
Moonsiffs' ...	23,710	54,255	48,512	66,372
Sudder Ameens'...	1,241	2,388	2,258	3,924
P. S. Ameens' ...	2,878	6,145	5,823	9,347
Judges' ...	1,131	3,841	2,230	6,186
Total ...	28,960	66,827	58,823	85,829

arrears on their respective files, with the exception only of the Zillah Courts, were, as shown above, smaller than at the close of the preceding year. As contrasted with 1856, the outturn of work in 1859 was less under the head of "decided on trial," but greater under the head of "finally disposed of," as the following figures will show:—

	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of
1856	64,481	81,847
1859	58,823	85,829
Increase	0	3,982
Decrease	5,658	0

Ratio of confessions of judgment to the total number of cases which terminated in a decree for the plaintiff.

4. Out of the number of original suits and appeals decided on trial in the year 1859, in all the Courts, 11,492 were *ex-parté*, and 19,733 on confession of judgment. Distributing these figures in detail over the Moonsiffs' Courts, as being the tribunals in which the mass of the litigation is disposed of, the following table shows what proportion of suits decided in confession bear to the total number which terminated in a decree for the plaintiff.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Division.	Zillah.	Number of Suits decided for Plaintiff in the Moonsiffs' Courts.				Proportion of Column 4 to Column 5.
		On the merits.	Ex-parte.	Confession.	Total.	
Meerut	Seharunpore	670	746	996	2,412	41·91
	Meerut	670	416	1,300	2,386	54·40
	Allygurh	898	906	1,731	3,535	48·96
Rohilcund	Mooradabad	1,593	832	2,106	4,531	46·47
	Bareilly	576	524	719	1,819	39·52
	Shahjehanpore	1,445	1,394	2,058	4,897	42·02
Agra	Agra	946	1,044	1,834	3,824	47·96
	Mynpoorie	563	533	1,394	2,490	55·97
	Furruckabad	1,406	1,250	1,399	4,055	34·50
Allahabad	Cawnpore	363	236	520	1,119	46·47
	Futtehpore	78	49	106	233	45·49
	Bundlekund	351	82	104	537	19·36
	Allahabad	587	493	521	1,601	32·54
Benares	Goruckpore	623	386	2,012	3,021	66·6
	Azimghur	657	226	472	1,355	34·83
	Jounpore	988	227	7	1,222	0·56
	Mirzapore	371	212	425	1,008	40·17
	Benares	634	309	239	1,182	20·30
	Ghazeepore	1,303	482	157	1,942	8·08
	Total ...	14,722	10,347	18,100	43,169	41·92

Comparision of certain districts. Fraudulent confessions may be regarded as the exception, not as the rule.

5. It will be seen from the above statement that the general average (about 42 per cent.) is very greatly exceeded in the Moonsiffs' Courts of Zillahs Meerut, Allygurh, Agra, Mynpoory, and Goruckpore. In the last mentioned District suits decided on confession of judgment bear the large proportion of 66 per cent. to the total number of cases

disposed of in favor of plaintiff. The Jounpore return shows the other extreme, 7 suits only having been decided on confession throughout the whole year; if this be correct, it offers a singular contrast with the results indicated in the returns of two neighboring Zillahs, Azimgurh and Mirzapore; but in Ghazeepore also the average of confessions is small. The Court repeat on this occasion what has so often before been asserted by them, as being the general impression of all experienced Officers who have looked into the subject, that fraudulent confessions may be regarded as the exception, and not as the rule. They add that *ex-parté* decisions and confessions occur generally in cases of trifling amount, in which the debtor, acknowledging the justness of the claim, does not think it worth while to oppose his creditor and incur a further charge of costs. The object of the practice of obtaining a confession before making an advance, which is prevalent in some parts of the country, is the security of the lender rather than an intent to defraud, and would seem to point out the necessity of some summary procedure or system of registration, which should have the effect of a "*cognovit*" under the English system, by enabling parties to go before a public officer and register a memorial of their transaction, which being conclusively binding on the parties, shall enable the creditor to issue out execution without further suit, on the occurrence of default. The Court anticipate that the provisions of Sections 73 and 272, Act VIII. of 1859, which empowers a Civil Court to make parties not before it, parties to the suit; and, further, to satisfy from the proceeds of attached property a *bonâ fide* decree-holder in preference to a fraudulent one, will tend much to stop collusive decrees.

Result of Appeals.

6. The following statement exhibits the result of regular appeals from the decisions of the several local Civil Courts, the percentage of appeals admitted to suits decided and of reversals to appeals tried and determined during the year under review:—

Court.	No. of Suits decided.	Appeals admitted.	Appeals reversed and modified.	Appeals confirmed.	Proportion of appeals admitted to Suits decided.	Proportion of reversals to appeals tried.
Moonsiffs'	64,839	4,301	1,188	2,161	6·63	35·47
Sudder Ameens'	3,473	412	132	189	11·86	41·12
Principal Sudder Ameens'	7,673	996	262	505	12·98	34·15
Judges'	2,704	394	6	1	14·54	85·71

These figures are, on the whole, most favorable to the Moonsiffs, from whose decisions the proportion of appeals admitted was less than from the decrees of the other Courts. In comparison with 1856 the statement shows no improvement as regards the proportion of reversals to appeals tried, excepting only in the instance of the Principal Sudder Ameens, whose average has diminished from 40 to 34 per cent. In the other Courts the average of 1859 is higher than that of 1856; but it is only just to the Zillah Judges to remark that their high average of 85 per cent. is based

on the result of so few appeals which were heard and decided, that the Court will not accept it as a fair criterion of their decisions. The Court have no doubt that, under the operation of the new Code of Procedure, which so largely curtails the facilities of appeal afforded by the old system, the return for the current year will exhibit a great advance for the latter upon its predecessor.

Suits which have been pending for a longer period than one year.

7. On the 31st December 1859 there were pending in all the Courts 115 suits and appeals, which had been under trial for a longer period than a twelve month, to 95 on the 31st December 1856. The year 1858 is not considered a fit period for comparison, as at the close of it there were in most zillahs very many suits on the files, which had remained undisposed of, solely from the suspension of all civil business, consequent on the rebellion, the period of suppression being counted within the period of duration of suit. Of the number of suits of long standing at the close of the past year, no fewer than 81 appertain to one District, *i. e.* 40 on the file of a single Judge, and 40 on that of a single Principal Sudder Ameen in the same District. Had it not been therefore for the neglect of these two gentlemen, only 34 suits of long standing would have remained pending at the close of 1859, a result which cannot but be regarded as extremely satisfactory.

8. The marginal statement shows the average duration of suits in the several classes of Courts for the two past years, and also for the year antecedent to the mutiny. Excluding from consideration the averages of 1858 by reason of their being effected by divers modes of calculation, and other causes, it will be observed that, as compared with 1856, the averages of the Courts of the Moonsiffs and Zillah Judges have risen, in 1859, from two months and 20 days and 4 months and 26 days to 3 months and 3 days and 6 months and 7 days respectively; while in the Courts of the Sudder Ameens the period of duration has diminished by 22 days, and in those of the Principal Sudder Ameens by 23 days. The increased duration of cases before the Zillah Judges is fully accounted for by the press of criminal work created by the disturbances, and the employment of many of the Judges in special Commission duties, both Civil and Criminal. It must be remembered that the full effect of the new Code of Civil Procedure, in shortening the time of litigation, has not yet been felt. Act VIII. of 1859 having been in force only for the last six months of the period under review, the Court anticipate the exhibition of more favorable results in the returns of the current year.

Duration of Suits.

Courts.	1856.		1858.		1859.	
	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.
Moonsiffs' ...	2	20	4	28	3	3
Sudder Ameens'...	4	28	7	28	4	6
Principal Sudder Ameens'...	5	0	5	28	4	7
Judges' ...	4	26	6	19	6	7

Result of execution of Decrees.

9. The follwing table, compiled from the Annual Statement No. VIII., exhibits the degree of success attained in the execution of their decrees by the Civil Courts of the North-Western Provinces :—

Division.	Zillah.	Number of Applications for Execution of Decree.				Proportion of column 2 to column 5.
		Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Struck off.	Total disposed of in every way.	
Meerut ...	Saharunpore ...	1,104	1,120	2,800	5,024	21·97
	Meerut ...	748	770	1,814	3,332	21·24
	Allygurh ...	963	1,019	2,675	4,657	20·67
Rohilcund ...	Moradabad ...	2,384	0	3,608	5,992	39·78
	Bareilly ...	498	228	1,316	2,042	24·38
	Shahjehanpore ...	1,031	858	3,718	5,607	18·38
Agra ...	Agra ...	894	867	2,791	4,552	19·63
	Mynpoorie ...	572	543	1,025	2,140	26·72
	Furruckabad ...	1,147	827	2,211	4,185	25·78
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore ...	470	175	618	1,263	37·22
	Futtehpore ...	215	94	197	509	42·40
	Bundlekund ...	348	0	739	1,087	32·01
	Allahabad ...	632	447	1,573	2,652	23·83
Benares ...	Goruckpore ...	1,770	351	2,009	4,130	42·85
	Azimgurh ...	928	319	1,074	2,321	37·98
	Jounpore ...	789	86	892	1,767	44·65
	Mirzapore ...	427	172	742	1,341	31·84
	Benares ...	454	383	905	1,742	26·06
	Ghazeepore ...	1,082	465	1,362	2,909	37·19
	Kumaon ...	347	135	300	782	44·38
	Total ...	16,803	8,859	32,369	58,031	28·78

Classification of Suits.

10. The following tabular statement is intended to show for each District the different descriptions of original suits instituted in the several Courts of the Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder

Ameens, and Moonsiffs, during the year 1859, classified under the heads of Land Rent, Real Property, Debts on Bond, and other suits :—

1. Division.	2. Zillah.	3. Number of Suits instituted for: Land Rent.	4. Real Property.	5. Debts on Bond.	6. Other Suits.	7. Total.	8. Proportion of column 5 to column 7.
Meerut ...	Saharunpore	54	202	3,377	216	3,849	87·73
	Meerut	243	264	2,770	278	3,555	77·90
	Allygurh	361	239	3,494	828	4,922	70·96
Rohilcund ...	Moradabad	612	393	5,459	625	7,089	77·
	Bareilly	133	179	2,462	299	3,073	80·11
	Shahjehanpore	435	263	5,815	439	6,952	84·09
Agra	Agra	734	210	4,368	367	5,679	76·91
	Mynpoorie	123	197	2,405	457	3,182	75·58
	Furruckabad	267	390	3,772	844	5,273	71·53
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore	106	147	1,051	366	1,676	63·06
	Futtehpore	60	143	249	189	641	38·84
	Bundlekund	179	147	892	274	1,492	59·78
	Allahabad	341	261	1,874	240	2,716	65·31
Benares	Goruckpore	290	1,895	1,998	467	4,650	42·96
	Azimgurh	398	883	1,164	184	2,629	49·27
	Jounpore	483	303	598	333	1,717	34·82
	Mirzapore	219	111	858	293	1,481	57·93
	Benares	236	131	971	246	1,584	61· 3
	Ghazeepore	761	634	1,385	489	3,269	39·92
	Total ...	6,035	6,992	44,968	7,434	65,429	68·72

The entries under the head of "Land Rent" are only for seven months of the year, as on the 1st August Act X. of 1859, which has withdrawn from the Civil Courts all *original* jurisdictious in suits relating to arrears and exactions of rent, come into operation. The extent to which this law will diminish the work of the civil tribunals in these Provinces will be fully seen at the close of the current year. It will be observed that suits for real property are more frequent in the Districts comprised in the Benares Division than in other parts of the country, and that the largest proportion of debts on bonds was in the Districts of the Meerut and Rohilcund Divisions; the fact of 44,968, out of a total of 65,429 suits, being for debts on bond, shows that the litigation is ordinarily simple.

11. The memorandum in the margin exhibits the revenue derived by Government from the sale of judicial stamps in the Civil Courts of these Provinces, exclusive of the Sudder Court, during the past year. The diminished sale in the latter half of the year is of course attributable to the Courts having been closed for a month or more for the Mohurrum and Dusserah vacations, perhaps also in some degree to a decrease of income of suits consequent on the charge of procedure under Act VIII. of 1859.

Revenue derived from the sale of Judicial Stamps.

Period.	Aggregate value of Stamps filed.	Refunded on Razeenama.	Net Total.
From January to June 1859 ...	4,27,779 0 0	28,463 8 0	3,99,315 8 0
From July to December 1859 ...	2,66,964 11 0	27,786 8 0	2,39,178 3 0
Total ...	6,94,743 11 0	56,250 0 0	6,38,493 11 0

Value and costs of Suits, and percentage of costs to value.

12. The following memorandum shows for each class of Court (Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs) the total value and costs of all suits (original and appeal) disposed of in 1859, the average value and costs of each suit, and the percentage of costs to value:—

Court.	Total number of Suits disposed of (original & appeal).	Total value of ditto.	Total costs of ditto.	Average value of each Suit.	Average costs of each Suit.	Percentage of costs to value.
Judges'	2,614	34,04,296 9 4	1,74,378 3 0	1,432 13 5	72 4 2	11·65
P. S. Ameens'	6,693	54,61,984 3 6	6,45,854 11 10	1,273 11 0	134 14 10	11·66
Sudder Ameens' ...	1,962	7,49,570 5 2	1,22,542 15 3	448 6 1	65 2 5	15·
Moonsiffs'	65,094	38,21,687 5 6	7,02,105 6 8	59 8 8	11 5 1	18·43

As might be supposed, the percentage of costs to value is heavier in suits of small than in those of large amount, in the Courts of the Moonsiffs than in those of the Principal Sudder Ameens and Zillah Judges. The great discrepancy in the percentage of costs of suits has attracted the attention of the Court, who are prosecuting enquiries on the subject, and it will form a point of special comment in the next Annual Report.

13. The former of the two statements entered in the margin shows the number of regular and special appeals pending, admitted, and disposed of in the Court of Sudder Dewany Adawlut, in the years 1856 and 1859, and the latter exhibits the *manner* in which the appeals were disposed of. No comparison is instituted with 1858, as throughout that year the Court was virtually closed, in so far as regards the decision of regular and admitted special appeals, for the decision of which, under the then existing law, a Court of three Judges was requisite, while there were two Judges only present in the Court. It will be observed that, though the income of regular appeals was nearly one-half less in 1859 than in 1856, the number pending at the close of the former exceeded the number pending at the close of the latter year, (the decisions being about equal,) and this may be attributed to the very large balance with which the year under report commenced.

Comparative Statement of the number of Regular and Special Appeals pending, admitted, and disposed of in the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, in the years 1856 *and* 1859, *and the manner in which the Appeals were disposed of.*

Appeals.	Pending.		Admitted.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.
Regular	103	177	135	75	108	102	150	150
Special	53	291	161	578	167	145	47	724

Appeals.	Dismissed on default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Confirmed.		Amended.		Reversed.		Remanded.	
	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.
Regular ..	10	36	2	2	54	38	17	6	23	17	2	3
Special ..	3	30	0	1	34	38	24	11	33	41	73	24

So also in the special appeal file. At the beginning of 1859 there were 291 admitted special appeals awaiting decision to 53 only at the corresponding date of 1856, while

in the course of the year 578 were brought on the file, which, with a total number of 145 disposed of, left a balance on the 31st December last of 724 cases. The very large number of cases brought upon the special appeal file is entirely due to the operation of Act VIII. of 1859. This law came into force on the 1st July last, and as it was ruled that all applications of special appeals pending on that date must be disposed of under the new Code of Procedure, there was no alternative under the law, but to bring at once upon the file of special appeals all applications of this nature then awaiting disposal, and this without any reference to their merits. It has been also held that the summay power of rejection or return given by Section 375, Act VIII. of 1859, can be exercised only in respect to the formal correctness of the application for the admission of a special appeal, and that no enquiry into the nature of the objections urged in it can be made, but at a regular hearing by the Court. This defect in Chapter X. of the Code, and the manner in which it affects this department of the work of the Court, has been made the subject of a separate reference to the Legislative Council.

Turning back to the second of the two statements entered in the margin of this paragraph, the marked difference in the result of the regular and of the special appeals preferred to the Court will be perceived. Under the former head the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 38 instances, and reversed in 17, while under the latter the reversals exceeded the confirmations by 3. But it is satisfactory to notice that the number of cases remanded in special appeal was much smaller in 1859 than in 1856.* This may partly arise from the modification under Act VIII. of 1859, of the former practice, which obtained of remanding a case when the Lower Court had decided it on a preliminary point, without giving any opinion on other points, although evidence had been filed by the parties on all the issues raised. This was a needless prolongation of litigation, and Sections 351 to 353 of the Code very properly restrict the power of remand to those cases only, where the decision upon the preliminary point being set a side, there does not appear sufficient evidence on the record, on the other points, to enable the Appellate Court to decide at once; but when the evidence is sufficient, the Appellate Court must determine the case, though the Lower Court has decided on other grounds. As connected with the subject of remands, a memorandum is entered in the margin, showing the number of appeals decided by the Zillah Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens in the years 1856, 1859, the number of remands, and the proportion of remands to appeals disposed of. The provisions of the Code above noticed will, of course, operate as a check on this unsatisfactory mode of deciding appeals too prevalent in the Lower Appellate Courts.

* 1856 73
1859 24

Court.	Year.	Number of appeals decided.	Number of remands.	Proportion of remands to appeals decided.
Judges'	1856	3,940	366	9·28
	1859	2,616	161	6·15
Principal Sudder Ameens'	1856	4,492	447	8·95
	1859	2,420	248	10·47

Chapter X. Act VIII. of 1859 having brought about so complete a revolution in the previous practice of hearing applications of special appeal, the Court do not notice that department of their work further than to say, that from the 1st January to the 30th June 1859, 304 applications were disposed of, of which 71 were admitted for trial on certificate, and 233 rejected, without admission on certificate. As remarked above, this file has merged entirely in the file of admitted special appeals.

Act VIII. of 1859 promises to work well.

14. The Court think it too early as yet to pronounce a definite opinion on the operation of the Code, or to point out what may be considered defects in it. They merely state that the accounts submitted by the Zillah Judges generally lead to the conclusion that most important benefits have resulted, and will result from this Act, in the administration of the law; and that more may be expected when the Civil Courts shall have been brought to practice more in accordance with its fundamental principle.

Results of the Civil Administration in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

15. The report submitted by the Civil Judge of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories shows that the average duration of suits which, in 1854, 1855, and 1858 (no return having been made in 1856) was 68 days, has been reduced to 42 days during the past year, and a still further improvement may be looked for during the present year. The Judge also says that whether, as suggested by his *locum tenens* in his last report, from the primary Courts being more efficient than in former days, or from other causes, there can be no question of the fact that common appeals have decreased in a very remarkable manner. In the year under report, the income of common appeals was 427 to 553 in the year 1856, being a decrease of 126 cases.

Other returns call for no remark.

16. The returns from the other jurisdictions subordinate to this Government call for no special remark.

Alteration in the rules for the examination of Candidates for the post of Moonsiffs.

17. There has been a question of some importance under consideration during the year relating to the alteration of the present rules, under which a man is ineligible for the office of Moonsiff, unless he holds the diploma of a vakeel.

18. It is a matter of notoriety that respectable men of family dislike the office of Pleader, and will not undergo the vakeely examination: and it has therefore been determined that there shall be a separate examination for the post of Moonsiff, the respectability and fitness of the candidate to be certified of his own personal knowledge, in the first instance, by a local officer of standing. The candidate will be called upon to pay a preliminary fee of 50 Rupees, and the examination will be conducted under two heads, the first to test the candidate's aptitude for grappling with such ordinary difficulties in the conduct of suits as may be expected to come practically before him in the judicial branch; the other, which will be conducted *vivâ voce*, to ascertain his acquaintance with the general body of civil and revenue law in force in the Mofussil Courts, whether consisting of procedure, principles of law, or practice.

19. It is confidently expected that, under this arrangement, an abler and more respectable body of men will be obtained, in due time, to fill the post of Moonsiff, than can be found upon the bench at present.

Proposal to amend the law in respect of perjury and forgery.

20. A proposal to amend the present law in respect of perjury and forgery was forwarded to the Legislative Member for these Provinces, for the consideration of the Council during the past year.

Under the law, as at present constituted, if perjury be committed in the Court of a Moonsiff, and that Officer refuse to prefer the charge to the Criminal Court, the aggrieved parties are left absolutely without redress, as the law admits of no appeal from the Moonsiff's decision. As too much power is obviously left in the hands of this class of Officers, under such circumstances this Government, at the instance of the Court, has proposed that the law as at present constituted be modified.

SECTION II.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

21. There were for trial during the year the cases of 36,767 persons, all of which, with the exception of the cases in which 1,683 persons were concerned, were disposed of by its close. Of the prisoners under trial on the 31st December 1859, 808 were in jail and 875 on bail. The year 1858 having been of an exceptional nature in most of the Districts of these Provinces, the Court have selected for comparison with the past year, the year 1855, the last previous to the mutiny, of which statements are in existence. Judged by this standard, the number of persons under trial for offences of every description, for both crimes and misdemeanors, in the year under review, falls short of the same item for 1855 by 29,351 persons.

Persons under trial during the year.

Year.	Total number of cases.	Number of persons under trial.	Number of persons under trial at close of the year.		
			In jail.	On bail.	Total.
1855	48,890	101,798	1,075	1,052	2,127
1859	36,767	72,447	808	875	1,683

Proportion of acquittals to persons tried—returns altogether exceptional.

22. The difference between the number on trial at the close of the two years respectively was 444 persons. Of the 72,447 persons under trial, the cases of 35,250 terminated in conviction, of 3,699 in commitment for trial before the Sessions Court, and of 29,844 in acquittal—the proportion of prisoners disposed of in this latter way being 43·38 per cent. to the total number tried. These figures embrace offences of every description. But from a Tabular Statement submitted by the Court, it appears that 11,933 prisoners were convicted of heinous offences in 1855, and 8,125 in 1859; 4,106

prisoners committed in 1855, and 3,003 in 1859, and 11,951 prisoners acquitted in 1855, to 10,633 in 1859, the general proportion of acquittals to persons tried for heinous crime being, for the first year, 42·69 per cent., and for the second year 48·86 per cent.

23. The Court regard the returns of the year under review to be, in this respect, altogether exceptional, because included in them appear a large number of persons who were arrested on charges connected with the late disturbances, and whose cases were compromised, or prosecution dropped, under the general instructions of Government, and also from the great difficulty experienced by District Officers in obtaining reliable proof in cases in which proceedings were necessarily so long delayed.

24. As noticed above, the average proportion of acquittals in all cases, to the total number of persons tried, was for 1855 about 36½ per cent., and for 1859 about 43¼ per cent. Upon this average the Court confidently anticipate future improvement, both in regard to heinous and petty cases.

Number of witnesses under examination during the year and period of the detention of each.

25. The following Table shows the number of witnesses examined in the Magistrates' Courts of these Provinces, during the year past, and the period of their detention, from 1 day to 4 days and upwards. To this are added the similar figures of 1855 for purposes of contrast:—

Years.	Total number of witnesses summoned.	Period of detention.				Remarks.
		1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days and more.	
1855	323,346	287,487	23,818	6,939	5,102	
1859	233,028	192,635	22,284	10,106	9,003	

Duration of cases.

26. The period of duration of a case in which Police investigation formed a part, was 1 day and 16 hours at the thannah, 17 days and 8 hours at the Magistrate's Court—total, 19 days. In cases in which the Police had no concern, that is in petty cases, the period of duration was 14 days.

1855.
Cases with Police agency 13½ days.
Cases without ditto 9 days.

These averages are greatly in excess of those of 1855, the year selected for comparison, and even after allowance is made for the disturbing influences arising from the rebellion, must be looked upon as unsatisfactory. It may, however, be observed, that the districts in which the highest averages have occurred, and which have materially affected the general average of the whole

provinces, are those of the Jubbulpore and Jhansie Divisions, in which order had hardly been restored, and the District Officers of which had constantly to take the field suddenly against the rebels, leaving ordinary matters pending a quieter season. It may further be noted that the want of civil buildings in which to transact business, accounts in a great measure for the extended duration of cases, and especially for the prolonged detention of witnesses. In the Districts noted in the margin the civil offices were totally destroyed, and had not been re-built during the year, while in the five Districts of Bareilly, Azimghur, Jhansie, Jounpore, and Mooradabad, they were occupied by troops.

Futtehpore.
Cawnpore.
Banda.
Allyghur.
Muttra.
Boolundshuhur.
Moozuffernugger.

27. There has been a marked increase in the number of sentences of corporal punishment in 1859, as compared with 1855; in the first year 1,372 persons were flogged, in 1859, 4,242. This is of course due to the operation of certain stringent enactments passed by the Legislature, in consequence of the mutiny, rendering resort to that mode of punishment more necessary than heretofore. The salutary effect of this innovation has been commented on by more than one Sessions Judge and Magistrate, and the Court are inclined to think that the perpetuation, in a modified form, of the provisions of Act XL. of 1858, which expired on the 4th April 1860, would be advantageous, and that corporal punishment might, to a great extent, be substituted with benefit for imprisonment, in the punishment of all crimes of a disgraceful nature.

Increase in the number of sentences of corporal punishment. Its salutary effects.

28. Three thousand six hundred and forty-two persons were committed to the Sessions Courts, of whom 1,364 were convicted, 723 referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut, and 1,333, or a proportion of 38·97 per cent. acquitted; 151 prisoners died or escaped under trial, and the commitments of 172 were cancelled. Contrasted with 1855, the figures show as follows:—

Results of Committals to the Sessions Courts.

Year.	Convicted.	Referred.	Acquitted.	Died, escaped, &c., &c.	Commitments cancelled.	Proportion of acquittals to persons tried.
1855	2,753	672	997	57	145	22·54
1859	1,364	723	1,333	151	172	38·97

29. The Court, however, are not disposed to regard a large proportion of acquittals to convictions when shown in these returns, as being in every case conclusive indication of want of proper judgment in the Magistrate.

30. The result of the appeals preferred to the Sessions Court during the past year, from the orders of the Magistrates and their subordinates, shows that for criminal

trials the general proportion of reversals to appeals was 37·05 per cent., and for miscellaneous cases 30·76 per cent.

Setences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut.

31. The sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut in the year under review, as also in the year 1855, is shown below:—

	1855.	1859.
Death	80	129
Transportation	160	198
Imprisonment for life	25	1
Above 12, and not more than 21 years	64	64
Above 5, and not more than 12 years	145	57
Not exceeding 5 years	307	46
Total ...	781	495

Average duration of cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.

32. The average duration of cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut during the year under report was 142 days from the date of the apprehension of the prisoner—the average in 1858 was 191 days.

Sentences showing the number of persons convicted to those brought to trial.

33. An abstract statement showing the number of persons brought to trial and convicted in the several Districts in the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1859, and the result of the proceedings will be found in the Appendix No. I. Its most marked feature is the want of success in bringing serious crimes home to the offenders, and the earnest attention of the Court will be called to the subject.

Proposed rules for limiting the number of Mookhtears practising in the Courts of Magistrates and Collectors, and for securing the services of more efficient and respectable men in that capacity.

34. A correspondence has taken place during the year, having for its object the limitation of the number of mookhtears practising in the Courts of the Magistrates and Collectors, and the improvement of the general character and attainments of these men.

The proposals generally are—

1*st.* That the Magistrate and Collector shall be authorized to impose a limit on the number of mookhtears who shall be permitted to practice in his Court.

2*nd.* That he shall be at liberty to exclude from future practice such of the mookhtears now employed in his Court as may fail, within the period of six months, to satisfy the Magistrate and Collector, either by the production of certificates, or in such other manner as he may require, that they are persons of respectable character,

and may be unable to prove, by passing the examination prescribed below, that they are qualified to practice as mookhtears in the said Courts.

3*rd.* That whenever the number of practising mookhtears has been reduced to the limit prescribed, the number so prescribed shall not be exceeded, new candidates being admitted only as vacancies occur, after they shall have satisfied the Magistrate and Collector of their respectability, and shall have obtained a certificate of qualification, as below prescribed.

4*th.* That subject to an appeal to the Commissioner or to the Sessions Judge, as may be, the Magistrate and Collector shall have authority to dismiss any authorized mookhtear for general disrepute, or for any misconduct in the execution of his duty, such as fomenting litigation, neglect of his client's interests, &c., recording in a proceeding his reasons in detail for such dismissal.

5*th.* That persons who may have satisfied the Magistrate and Collector of their respectability shall be examined before the Judge of the District, and the Magistrate and Collector upon points of Criminal and Revenue law and practice, and on such other matters relating to the duties of a mookhtear as may be thought necessary.

6*th.* That the officers above-named shall ordinarily meet in committee once in six months, due notice of the day being given, for the purpose of examining candidates for the office of mookhtear.

7*th.* That to those who may pass the examination successfully, certificates of qualification shall be given, and they shall have a right to be admitted as authorized mookhtears in the Court of the Magistrate and Collector of the District, on vacancies occurring.

The scheme, however, has not yet been matured, and may involve a reference to the Legislative Council.

Introduction of *vivâ voce* proceedings in petty criminal cases in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

35. The system of *vivâ voce* proceedings in petty criminal cases has been introduced in the Non-Regulation Districts of these Provinces. The petty cases referred to are those of the nature specified in Section VIII., Regulation VI. of 1803, *viz.* abusive language, calumny, inconsiderable assaults and affrays, as well as cases of simple theft and burglary, under Rupees 50, when not attended with any aggravating circumstances; the measure being purely tentative, it was thought right to try the experiment in the first instance in "*corpore vile.*" If its success be marked, its sphere can be easily extended. If it fail, no irreparable injustice will have been caused by it. The system was confined, in the first instance, to Courts presided over by European or East Indian officers, the record was ordered to be made in English, and by the hand of the presiding officer himself. It was ruled that one consecutive English proceeding

should suffice for each case, at the head of which the presiding officer should enter the names of the parties, and the charge, and afterwards a concise abstract of the evidence material to the issue given by each successive witness; the proceeding to conclude with the grounds of the decision, and the sentence or order passed in the case. It was subsequently determined that the system should be extended to Courts presided over by such of the Native Deputy Magistrates as the Commissioner of the Division and the Sessions Judge might concur in recommending, by reason of their ability and integrity, to be entrusted with these powers. A report on the working of the system has been called for at the end of the year.

SECTION III.—MILITARY POLICE.

Military Police.

36. The report of the Commissioner of Military Police shows that during the year under review the Military Police have been heavily taxed. They have performed with cheerfulness and alacrity and steadiness much harassing and wearisome duty, and have, besides, in some parts of the country, distinguished themselves by sustained effort in making long marches in pursuit of rebels, and by much enterprize and gallantry in various engagements. Their conduct in quarters has, for the most part, been highly commendable. Serious crime has been very limited, and has arisen out of circumstances which the European officers could hardly have controlled. The account given of the drill and discipline of the several battalions is creditable, especially when their extensive employment in escort and outpost duties, detaching them from their head quanters, is borne in mind.

Extension of Act III. of 1859.

37. During the year a few of the Cantonment Joint Magistrates have been vested with powers under Act III. of 1859; but a sufficient period has not elapsed to enable the Government to form a judgment on the working of the Act.

Cantonment Joint Magistrates successful in the recovery of stolen property.

38. It is remarkable that a much larger average of stolen property is recovered within the jurisdictions of Cantonment Joint Magistrates, than within the ordinary criminal jurisdictions of the Magistrates of the Districts.

A remarkable case of crime in the jurisdiction of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Saugor.

39. The wondrous peculiarities of native character and ideas are remarkably exemplified in a case of rape which occurred within the jurisdiction of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Saugor. It appears that a syce, attached to the battery of Artillery stationed there, detected another syce in adulterous intercourse with his wife. The

adulterer was apprehended and lodged in the quarter guard. A conclave, however, of the chowdrees and syces assembled, and induced the officer in charge to render him up to them, to be dealt with according to their usages. Having got possession of the adulterer, these men declared that the proper penalty for his crime was that the injured husband should have intercourse with his (the adulterer's) wife, and this determination was at once carried into execution. The unfortunate woman was dragged out, in open day, from a house in which she had vainly endeavored to conceal herself, and violated in the presence of her husband, by the man whom he had previously injured, and this with the cognizance, if not actually in the sight, of from fifty to one hundred men. A more wonderful instance of the *lex talionis* was perhaps never recorded. It is also most extraordinary that they failed to perceive the cruel injury and injustice perpetrated on the innocent wife, who was not only wronged by her husband, but had also to pay the penalty for his crime.

Operations against the Meenas.

40. During the past year a most important blow has been struck against the robber Meenas of the Kherar. A combined force from the Meywar, Joypore, and Boondee States, accompanied by Captain Beynon, marched against these marauders, who were taken completely by surprise. Four of their principal villages were destroyed, and several of the chief leaders taken, and summarily executed. The effect was such that the tribe at once surrendered their arms, and promised to behave peaceably for the future. To ensure this, thannahs have been placed in the Kherar, and along the high roads, and a strong force posted in the vicinity. The result has shown that it was the vigorous and determined action of the Native States alone that was required to stay the depredations of these tribes; and it may now be confidently expected that the Neemuch District, which has been a chief sufferer from their incursions, will enjoy a season of tranquillity and repose.

Increase of theft by poisoning on the Grand Trunk Road.

41. It is to be regretted that the crime of poisoning on the Grand Trunk Road has revived. The efforts of the Police to detect these criminals have, with the exception of one instance, been unsuccessful. The reason for their failure is obvious. If the poisoned people die at once, there is no evidence against their murderers; and, if they survive, they are generally left insensible, and do not recover sufficiently to enable them to bear testimoney for several hours. In this interval the criminals have ample time to escape. The only way of suppressing the crime is to depute an officer with an organized establishment on this especial duty; and Major Harvey, the Superintendent of the Department for the Suppression of Thuggee, has been asked whether he can detach a skilful and experienced officer for the purpose.

Measures successfully taken for the reclaimation of certain predatory tribes.

42. Measures have been in progress under the supervision of Mr. Strachey, the able Magistrate of the Moradabad District, to reclaim the wandering and predatory tribes of Nuts and Sanseeas. About eighty families have been located in estates on the Ramgunga and Kosee Rivers, where waste land is available, and up to the present time the experiment has been successful.

43. The following is an abstract statement of the more serious offences committed in the several divisions of these Provinces during 1859, as compared with 1855:—

Abstract Statement of crime.

ABSTRACT Comparative Statement of serious predatory offences committed in the several Divisions of the North-Western Provinces, during 1855-56 *and* 1859-60.

Description of Crime.	Meerut.		Agra.		Rohilcund.		Allahabad.		Benares.		Jhansie and Jubbulpore.		Kumaon.		Nimar.		Neemuch.		Ajmere and Mhairwarra.		Total.		Remarks.
	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	
Dacoities with murder	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	2	0	5	3	9	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	9	22	
Ditto torture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	
Ditto wounding or serious injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	12	9	
Ditto simple	0	0	0	7	0	0	3	2	10	26	5	11	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	18	52	
Highway robberies with murder	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	7	
Ditto torture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ditto wounding or serious injury	6	12	10	5	7	7	13	5	5	5	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	58	46	
Ditto simple	2	29	9	8	5	13	2	11	10	33	50	107	0	0	0	15	0	34	0	16	78	266	
Burglaries with murder	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	
Ditto wounding or serious injury ...	11	7	20	2	16	11	3	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0		57	30	
Thefts with murder, including murders of children for the sake of their ornaments ...	4	11	11	14	12	7	18	8	12	5	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	47	
Ditto with wounding or serious injury, including thefts by drugging	14	19	28	19	17	11	8	1	18	7	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	91	68	
Cattle-stealing with murder	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	
Ditto wounding or serious injury	4	7	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	12	9	

44. It will be seen that in the Meerut Division a larger number of highway robberies and thefts occurred during the past year than during the year 1855. This result is rightly ascribed to men concerned in the rebellion, who have no means of livelihood, and have therefore no alternative but to pillage or to starve.

Results in the Meerut Division.

45. The only remarkable point in the Agra Division is the occurrence of dacoities which were unknown in 1855. This crime, it is to be hoped, has now been suppressed by the death of the leader of an organized gang which committed these depredations. In two cases the dacoits came from the Gwalior Territory, across the Chumbul.

Results in the Agra Division.

46. In the Rohilcund Division it is satisfactory to perceive that, with the exception of simple highway robbery, crime of a serious nature is on the decrease. The same may be said of the Allahabad Division.

Results in the Rohilcund and and Allahabad Divisions.

47. The dacoities and other heinous crime which, in the Benares Division, bear such a large preponderance over the results in 1855, may be ascribed to mutineer Sepoys. The band which followed Kooer Singh were slow to avail themselves of the provisions of the amnesty; and

Results in the Benares Division.

when they did at last return to their homes it was only to be the terror of the well-disposed. Hardly an outrage occurred in which some of the perpetrators were not reported to have been fully accoutred and armed with percussion muskets.

Results in the Jhansie and Jubbulpore Divisions.

48. The returns for the Jhansie and Saugor Divisions are altogether exceptional. It may be noted, however, that the District Officers, in some instances, have entered a case under the heading "dacoity with torture," in which blows only passed—the return under that heading is, consequently, not trustworthy. But during the year to which this Report relates, the Districts of the Jhansie Division were in an abnormal state. They were run over by rebels who committed plunder, murder, and mutilation; and who, composed of different bands, under separate leaders, wandering in strength through different and distant parts of the several districts, and finding asylum always, and active assistance sometimes, in the adjacent native states, could not be encountered by the ordinary Civil Police. To retain our hold upon the Districts every civil officer was compelled to hold himself in readiness to take the field at a moment's notice, to pursue marauding bands, to resist anticipated attacks, or to accompany Military expeditions.

49. In such a state of things it is obvious, Police Administration, in the ordinary sense of the term, could not exist. The rebels could be dealt with only by Military Force, guided by officers acquainted with the country, and determined to restore peace. It is due to the energy and unsparing exertions of the officers attached to the Districts of this Division, no less than to the activity, zeal, and gallantry of the officers of the Military Police, that the Commissioner was enabled to report, at the end of the year, that the rebel bands had been dispersed, that their inroads had almost ceased, and that, except in the newly acquired Pergunnah Morowrah, of Shahgurh, and the Pergunnah Balabuhut, of Chundeyree, and except in a part of Jeitpore, of Humeerpore, tranquillity and confidence had been restored.

Vistas cut through the jungle.

50. Broad vistas have been cut through the rebel-infested jungles of Balabuhut and Jeitpore. These vistas are in all 50 miles in length, and from 220 to 150 yards broad: the measure has been productive of the best effects, and the District Officers have been enjoined to take care that the avenues are not suffered to be closed by the reproduction of the jungle.

Conduct of Native States.

51. The difficulty with which the Police have to contend in the pursuit and apprehension of proclaimed offenders, and in the execution of their duties, generally, is attributed to the proximity of Foreign States, and the intermixture of foreign villages with our own, and also to the lukewarmness and the want of co-operation on the part of those States. The experience of the past year has put these facts beyond question. The power which the Native States can exert, if they please, is shown incontestably by Major Pinkney, who points out that, as soon as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India fined the Duttea State, they refrained at once from assisting the rebel Burjore Singh; and his family, who were living there, were secured. Since then Burjore Singh has not resorted to the Duttea Territory.

52. To turn to general results, it is satisfactory to find that affrays are less prevalent, and that in hardly any case have the combatants had recourse to lethal weapons, which shows that, if the disarming operations have not been entirely successful, at least the people are afraid to use those which remain to them.

Diminution in the number of affrays: its causes.

53. A statement, showing the number of arms collected in these Provinces, will be found in Appendix II, an abstract of which is entered in the margin: this estimate is exclusive of 1,263 muskets, 115 rifles, 57 carbines, 273 pistols, 135 swords, and 159 bayonets, the property of Government, which have been recovered from mutineers and rebels. It is calculated that about 1,432,906 weapons of all descriptions remain unsurrendered.

Result of the disarming operations.

	Pieces.
Ordnance	795
Fire Arms	307,372
Swords	1,421,223
Spears	6,64,015
Daggers and other lethal weapons	1,215,275
Total ...	3,631,180

54. The want of success in the detection of petty crime, and in the recovery of stolen property, justify the remark of Mr. Williams, the Commissioner of Meerut, that the failure of the Police is only what must be expected in the present state of the law, under which the people allow thieves to live among them, sally out to steal, return with the property, and dispose of it; and not only do not attempt to assist the Police, but thwart them. The same officer observes, "The marked comparative success in tracing out and prosecuting "to conviction the criminals in cases of assault with wounding, homicides, wounding "with intent to murder, and even murder of children for their ornaments, shows what "even the present Police can do when the people help them, as they do in these cases. "The universal failure when the people have to deal with thieves of all classes would "indicate that the people should be made to interest themselves in the prosecution of "such offenders also."

Want of success in the detection of petty crime: its causes.

55. Murder and assaults by European Soldiers on the march is a novel and painful feature in the criminal returns. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has recently issued stringent orders for the regulation of troops on the march, which, it may be trusted, will have the desired effect. No fresh instance of crime has been reported since the promulgation of these orders, which have been made known to every Police Officer throughout the country.

Outrages by European Soldiers.

56. The only Division in which female infanticide prevails to any extent, is that of Benares, where it appears that this crime is as prevalent as it was before the rebellion. The question of bringing before the Legislative Council a Bill to enable the Government to take measures for the repression of female infanticide was placed in obeyance by the outbreak of the disturbances, and has been since laid by, owing to the pressure of more emergent matters. The subject will be brought under re-consideration as soon as possible.

Female infanticide.

57. A novel description of offence has been brought to notice by the Magistrate of Allygurh. European travellers passing up and down the Grand Trunk Road, have reported to him the theft of property from their carriages while they were asleep in transit. In one instance a pistol was taken from under the pillow of the sleeping traveller: the thieves are supposed to be of the wandering tribe of Aheryas. They get up behind the carriage, through the back window of which they can see whether the traveller is asleep, and act accordingly. The obvious remedy is for the syce, who ordinarily sits on the coach box, to take up his position behind. The attention of the several Dâk Companies has been directed to the subject by the Commissioner.

Robbery of European travellers on the Grand Trunk Road.

58. Two suttees have been reported in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. In the one case the corpse was left burning while the performers of the funeral rite went to bathe; the widow took the opportunity of their absence to throw herself on the pyre. She was removed, taken to her house, and tied down to a cot. Her relatives then, instead of watching her, went about their own buisness. She extricated herself, returned once more to the pyre, and was burnt. The case is still pending. The other case is very similar. An old woman, it appears, went to her husband's pyre, after the relatives had left, and burnt herself upon it. These cases show how deeply the desire of self-immolation must have been inculcated in the minds of the women, as in neither case was any artificial stimulus had recourse to, to excite them, first to entertain the idea of the crime, and afterwards to carry it into effect.

Suttees.

59. A murder, accompanied by singular circumstances, occurred in the Meerut District. A Jât, named Hurdyal, who has incurred emnity owing to his gallantries, and for having purchased other shares in his village, was met by a man in the garb of a chupprassee, who told him that the Magistrate was coming, with a party, to his well, and advised him to hasten there. Hurdyal went, and on leaving the well, the pseudo chupprassee told Hurdyal to collect all his family, and light a good fire. This was done, and eight of Hurdyal's relatives and servants were gathered round the flame. In a short time a tremendous explosion took place, three men were blown to pieces, and two others severely burut, Hurdyal himself escaping with a slight scorch. On an examination of the place, it appeared that a large and thick earthen vessel had been filled with powder, and pieces of kunkur, and placed directly under the spot where the fire was usually lit, and then covered over with ashes and cinder, and as these became heated, the powder ignited. The efforts of the Police to detect the perpetrators of this crime have hitherto proved unavailing. There can be little reason to doubt that it was designed by a man of whose share in the village Hurdyal became the possessor by purchase, who was seen in the vicinity at the time, and who has absconded.

Singular murder in the Meerut District.

60. Suicides appear to be very prevalent in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. It may be, however, that the subject receives more attention from the district officers here than elsewhere, as in almost every instance they are attributed to ordinary causes, such as distaste of life

Suicides.

from disease or old age, or fear of the disgrace attendant on the detection of an intrigue.

Proposition to enhance the efficency of Thannadars, by awarding Annual Khillats to the three best and most successful among them during the year.

61. A difficulty which is felt more or less all over the country, appears to be peculiarly felt in this division, which is a *terra incognita* to most natives instructed in our system. By some their inefficiency has been ascribed to the lowness of their pay. Others declare it to be almost impossible to procure the services of qualified men in those distant parts. The matter has seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor to call for some special action. The object should be to make the department of the public service more honorable and more attractive; and this he considered might be in some degree accomplished by selecting every year, out of the whole number of thannadars, the three who have been the most successful in the detection of crime, the apprehension of criminals, and in the performance of their duties generally, and whose conduct, at the same time, has been open to no blame, and awarding to each of the three, on the part of the Government, in open durbar, a khillut of 350 Rupees.

62. The selection is left to the Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Government, on report; and sanction being given, the Commissioner will present the khilluts in as public and marked a manner as possible. That officer has been given to understand that the intention is not to give three khilluts every year, as a matter of course, but to hold out an incentive to exertion and good behaviour. If it should be found that none has so conducted himself as to deserve this mark of honor and favor, then no khillut will be given. The whole annual expense cannot exceed 1,050 Rupees; and if the measure have the effect of inducing the thannadars to exert themselves in the performance of their duties, and to be circumspect in their conduct, the result will be cheaply purchased.

Proposed Act for enforcing the responsibilities of landholders for the suppression of crime, and the arrest of criminals.

63. Act X. of 1858 having expired, the necessity of providing some law for enforcing the responsibility of landholders forced itself on the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor. It is evident that whatever changes are effected in the organization of the Police they will be comparatively useless, so long as the Government is unassisted by the representatives of the people. These are the landholders, and that they *can* aid the Police is not to be denied; that, under the present law, they do not, and cannot be made to do so, must also be acknowledged. It is true that Government is bound, to the extent of its power, to protect those who contribute to its revenues; but it is no less true that the owners of land are bound to assist the efforts of Government as a service incidental to their tenure. This principle has always been acknowledged in our own, and in native legislation, and, although the landholders have not the same power of oppression, or of punishing crime themselves under our rule, as they may have had under Native Government, still they are just as influential to prevent the commission, and to report the occurrence of crime, and as powerful to detect the criminal, and ensure his apprehension. A Draft Act to effect the above objects has been submitted for the consideration of the Legislative Council.

64. The provisions of Act III. of 1857 have been introduced generally into these Provinces during the past year, with varying results. In the majority of the Districts the pounds are self-supporting, and in the Jubbulpore Division the proceeds are so large as to afford a considerable surplus for the construction of Public Works. In the Benares and Agra Divisions, on the other hand, the income of the pounds does not cover the outlay or their construction, and the pay of a pound-keeper. Of the utility of the Act, and of the satisfaction it has afforded to the people, there can be no doubt. But it is also certain that its very efficacy, by preventing the straying of cattle, tends, after a time, to reduce the income derived from the pounds below the amount required to enable them to pay their expenses. In which case they must either be relinquished altogether, or the cost of their maintenance must be borne by Government. A further report on this subject, at the expiration of the present year, has been called for, and the result will be duly noticed in the next Report.

Result of operations under Act III. of 1857. Pounds.

65. The provisions of Act XX. of 1856 have been introduced generally into the Regulation Districts under this Government, and have hitherto been found to work well. The surplus proceeds of the collections, after paying the chowkeedars, are devoted to Municipal improvements, which have already caused a striking change in the appearance of several of the large towns, and fraught with benefit to the health of their inhabitants. The assessment under the Act has been made, in the majority of cases, according to the circumstances and property of the person assessed.

Result of operations under Act XX. of 1856.

66. A saving of Rupees 24,474-1-9 has been effected during the year by the reduction of extra Police establishments, which had been entertained during the disturbances.

Reductions effected in the Civil Police.

67. The cost of the repair of the civil buildings in the North-Western Provinces, which the adjacent inhabitants had taken no pains to protect, and which were consequently destroyed during the mutiny, has been met by a cess levied on the inhabitants of the principal cities and towns, and their vicinities. The object has been to impress upon the people that this cess is not to be regarded as penal, but merely as a contribution on their part to re-construct buildings which had been originally erected, for the most part, with a view to their benefit. The people generally would seem to have acknowledged the justice of the demand, inasmuch as the cess has every where been collected without opposition, and without difficulty, and very few complaints have been received by the Government.

Cess levied on the inhabitants of Towns for the re-construction of Public Buildings, which they failed to protect during the mutiny.

68. It remains only to notice briefly the Police Administration in the Districts of Ajmere, Neemuch, and Nimar, which are separated from the Circle of the North-Western Provinces, and present some peculiarities.

69. A feature common to them all is their isolation in Foreign Territory, and from this arise difficulties in the detection of crime, the pursuit and apprehension of

criminals, and the recovery of stolen property, which are not found in the same degree elsewere.

Ajmere.

70. There has been very little heinous crime in the Territory of Ajmere, and this is the more satisfactory, regard being had to the disturbed condition of some of the Native States. The State of Kishengurh marches with Ajmere for a continuous distance of about 70 miles, and for some three or four months of the year a portion of its subjects were in open rebellion against their own sovereign. Yet, notwithstanding this, and that the fort of Narayna, within 2 miles of the Ajmere Thannah of Hurmarah, was seized and occupied by the insurgents for a considerable time, no single outrage was committed in the Ajmere Territory, although numerous persons were plundered close to the border, and traffic was seriously impeded. The greater number of the robberies, and certainly all the highway robberies, are said to have been committed by bad characters belonging to Native States, the proof of which is, that the majority of these occur on the Border, and not in the interior of the District. These facts illustrate, in a gratifying manner, the contentment, the peaceable character, and the orderly conduct of our own subjects.

Neemuch.

71. The want of success in the apprehension of offenders, and the prevention of crime observable in this District, is due to its peculiar configuration, it being literally encircled by the ill-governed state of Meywar, and also to the inefficiency of the Police, which is not only numerically inadequate, but its form and constitution unsuited to a District surrounded on all sides by the subjects of Native States. The Agent to the Governor-General has been requested to exert his best influence to secure a complete reciprocity of intention and of action on the part of the Meywar and other neighboring States. That officer has himself expresed his intention of endeavoring to induce the Native States to allow our officers, in the pursuit of criminals, to enter their Territory. Upon this co-operation, and upon such assistance as Major Eden may be able to give, by placing detachments of the Meena Battalion at the disposal of the district officer, dependence must mainly be placed for suppressing, or at least checking the prevalence of the dacoities and highway robberies which disfigure the returns.

72. The Police Administration of Nimar calls for no observation beyond the remark that serious crime does not prevail, apparently to any great extent, in that District.

73. The paucity of heinous crimes in the Division of Kumaon is satisfactory, though, possibly, it is due as much to the character of the Hill people, as to the exertions of the Police.

74. No return of the state of crime in these Districts, during the year 1855, having been made, no comparison between the results of that year and of 1859 can be instituted.

SECTION IV.—JAILS.

74. The system of prison discipline in these Provinces, so successfully matured by the late Mr. W. H. Woodcock, and continued with equal ability and perseverance by his successor, Mr. C. B. Thornhill, was suddenly interrupted by the destruction of almost all the jails, and the liberation of the prisoners in 1857.

Interruption of Prison Discipline by the Mutiny.

75. During the mutiny about 19,217 prisoners escaped from jail. Of this number 4,962 are once more in custody; of these 1,183 surrendered themselves, and 3,779 were recaptured, so that about 14,267 of these men are still at large. It is generally supposed that a large portion of those liberated by the mutineers joined their ranks, and were either killed, or died of want and exposure. It is therefore most probable that fully one-half of those still alive are again in confinement: 124 men have escaped from jail within the year, of whom 62, or exactly one-half, have been re-captured.

Escape of Prisoners during the Mutiny.

76. As order was restored, the jails that were not completely destroyed, or occupied by the Military, were very soon repaired and placed on their former footing. Where the old jails were not available, temporary places of confinement were selected; but, with the restoration of the jails, the old custom of employing the prisoners on out-door labor was re-introduced, and, with the exception of the Agra, Meerut, and Allahabad central prisons, scarcely a vestige of the discipline that obtained, antecedent to the mutiny, remained. However, by the end of 1858, these prisons were so far restored to their former state of efficiency, as to admit of the transfer of all the long term prisoners from the neighbouring Districts, and upwards of 3,243 were placed under strict discipline; and had the Bareilly central prison not been appropriated by the Military, a circumstance in respect to prison discipline and economy much to be regretted, it also would have been re-occupied as a jail, and thus four out of the six central prisons, commenced prior to 1857, would again, in the short space of a few months, have been in complete operation.

Restoration of the Jails and employment of the Prisoners on out-door labor.

77. Past experience has clearly convinced all who have given the subject of prison discipline serious consideration, of the incompatibility of out-door labor, as enforced at the district jails, with any thing like sound discipline or deterring influences. The already onerous duties, independently of the variety of individual opinion on a still undetermined question, preclude the possibility of Magistrates taking an active interest in jail discipline, and the prisoners, instead of being under the superintendence of competent officers, are

Incompatibility of out-door labor with sound discipline.

scattered in detached parties all over the country, under the charge of petty officials and timid venal guards, always ready to relax discipline for the bribe of the wealthy, or the threat of the desperate.

Proper discipline can only be maintained in Central Prisons.

78. It is the opinion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor that proper discipline can only be maintained through the agency of central prisons, where the prisoners are under the constant supervision of able and energetic officers, whose sole duty must be confined to prison government. He is decidedly in favor of complete isolation at night, but considers the plan combining a certain degree of separation with association, on which the new central prisons are being constructed, well suited for carrying out a very good and economical system of discipline, and is of opinion that each central prison should have properly ventilated solitary cells for a considerable portion of the inmates, so as to afford the means of punishing any prisoner according to the nature of his crime and disposition.

Original proposition anent Central Prisons to a certain extent carried out.

79. The proposition of dividing the North-Western Provinces, including the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, into six Circles, with a central prison at the chief station of each, *viz.* Agra, Meerut, Bareilly, Benares, Allahabad, and Jubbulpore, has, to a certain extent, been carried out with very satisfactory results. The Bareilly central prison, which is still occupied by the Military, will shortly, it is expected, be made over to the civil authorities, and re-occupied as a jail. The new buildings which were being erected at Benares and Jubbulpore fell into ruins during the mutiny; but it is intended to commence active operations on these two jails, and complete the original design, as soon as circumstances will permit. Independently of central prisons being a great saving to the State, it is the opinion of the most experienced that no permanent improvememt on the lax system already noticed, can be looked for without such places of punishment.

Labor in Central Prisons, discipline of.

80. The labor in the central prisons is in accordance with the original design, strictly *intramural* and chiefly in industrial products, such as paper-making, lithograph printing, manufacture of blankets, prison and other clothing of various kinds, cotton fabrics, carpets, boots and shoes, saddlery, &c., &c., and the system altogether, as enforced in these jails, renders the sentence of imprisonment, with hard labor, a very serious and deterring punishment.

Prison education.

81. Prison education has not received very marked attention since the restoration of order. Under the lax discipline in the district jails, already noticed, satisfactory results are hopeless; but there are classes in the central prisons for the instruction of young men and boys, and the system is gradually being extended to all the inmates. Out of 13,015 prisoners in confinement in the jails of these Provinces at the close of the year, only 956 could read and write—40 of these had learnt these arts since their conviction.

Advantages of *intramural* employments of Criminals.

82. The influence of complete incarceration, with hard labor, in deterring from crime, though one of the first objects, is not the only advantage likely to arise from the *intramural* employment of criminals in industrial manufactures. It is to be hoped that many of the released prisoners will take back to their native villages something of the knowledge of handicrafts acquired during their incarceration, and thus be the means, in some measure of diffusing new ideas, and introducing new kinds of work, and even new kinds of machinery and its advantages, in distant parts of the country, where no new idea has penetrated for ages. Moreover, there can be no doubt that the concentration of prisoners in central prisons, while it secures a more perfect discipline, and a more effective punishment of the criminal, leads to a very large saving of expenditure.

Mortality.

83. The ratio of mortality, *viz.* 10·73 per cent., which was higher than that of former years, may fairly be attributed to the wretched state of many of the prisoners at the time of admission. During the mutiny, not only the rebels and those who followed their fortunes, but a great many of the classes that fill our jails, were reduced to the most miserable condition, from exposure and want; and since that time a large portion of the prisoners are admitted with their general health at the lowest possible ebb, and they consequently fall a ready prey to any prevailing sickness, and suffer besides from the reaction that supervenes on long continued hardships. Many of the deaths were also aged and infirm subjects at the time of imprisoment. Want of proper accommodation, too, owing to several of the jails having been destroyed or occupied by the Military, and the prisoners consequently having been confined in old tombs, serais, and other places unadapted for the purpose has, doubtless, tended to increase the mortality. The best proof that the deaths are really ascribable to the above causes, is the proportion of deaths to sick, *viz.* 6·71 per cent.

Number and cost of Prisoners.

84. The daily average number of prisoners throughout the year was 13,865, and the total expenditure, Rupees 6,41,933-12-3, or Rupees 46-4-9 per annum for each prisoner, which is a higher ratio per head than in former years. This, however, is due to the enhanced price of provisions, and to the whole cost of permanent establishment, guarding, repairs of buildings, transit charges of a much larger number of transported convicts, &c., having been debited to a smaller number of prisoners. These expenses would have been the same had the number of prisoners been 22,011, the avarage of the three years immediately preceding the mutiny. The higher rates of pay, too, of the Military Police, must be taken into consideration; the excess expenditure arising from this cause, on the aggregate number of men employed, amounts to the large sum of 52,752 Rupees. As many of the jails were unavilable, the old serais, courts, and other native buildings, selected as temporary places of confinement, required strong guards, and this will further help to explain the larger outlay on this account.

Profits on prison manufactures.

85. The net profits on the sale of manufactured articles during the year were Rupees 30,115-11-7, and the value of manufactured goods in store, Rupees 18,807-6-9, which may be considered very

fair results, seeing that the value of convict labor on clothing and other articles made up for prison use, menial services within the jails, jail buildings, and other public works, are not taken into account.

86. The mortality among the prisoners in the Ajmere jail has been no less than 20 per cent. This unhappy fact is due to no want of care or vigilance or of practicable preventive measures on the part of the district officers. Neither has there been any inattention on the part of the Civil Assistant Surgeon. The unhealthy site and the crowded condition of the jail are alone in fault. The district officer has been directed either to remove some of the prisoners to other premises hired for the purpose, or to construct temporary buildings for the accommodation of the prisoners; and the Commissioner has been instructed to urge upon the Bombay Government the necessity of resuming work on the new jail buildings, which are under construction, at the earliest practicable period.

Emeute in the Nimar Jail.

87. During the month of August the life prisoners confined in the fort of Mundlaisur, in the Nimar District, overpowered their guard, closed the gates, and made themselves masters of the fort. The Superintendent, Captain Hawes, immediately proceeded to the spot with a detachment of the 19th Bombay N. I., and a fire was opened on the prisoners, who, having secured all the ammuntion, briskly replied to it. In about an hour, Captain Hawes, after having been slightly wounded, decided in sending to the Maharajah Holkar, who was then at Meheswur, for his guns. His Highness promptly responded to the call, and about five o'clock in the evening two were put in position to blow open one of the gates, but owing to their smallness of calibre, and the gates having been well barricaded inside, they made no impression. At this time Captain Hawes was killed, and the fire from the fort became so hot that the artillery-men had to seek shelter behind a wall. Detachments of the 19th Bombay N. I. and burkundauzes were then placed all round the fort in the hope of keeping the prisoners in until guns should arrive from Mhow. Rain, however, set in, and in the darkness of the night 208 prisoners succeeded in making their escape, carrying with them 76,960 Rupees. Of these, however, 200 men, and 34,273 Rupees have been recaptured, owing to the exertions of the police, aided by 100 sowars placed at the district officer's disposal, by the Maharajah Holkar. Some of the ring leaders have been executed, and others sentenced to various periods of additional imprisonment.

Tabular Statements.

88. Tabular statistical statements showing the average cost of each prisoner in 1858 and in 1859, a summary of the total expenditure and of the financial results of the jails during the past sixteen years, or since the new system of management was introduced by Mr. Woodcock, the strength of the prisoners, and the ratio per cent. of sick and deaths to strength, during the year 1858-59, will be found in the Appendices III. to VIII.

SECTION V.—REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Season.

89. The result of the Revenue Administration during the year under report may be described nearly in the words of the Sudder Board of Revenue.

"The rubbee crop of 1859, which depended upon the rains of 1858, and the showers of the succeeding winter, was generally good throughout the country; but the rains of 1859 were everywhere unfavorable. They set in early and irregularly; they continued to be partial and insufficient, and they broke up at an unusually early period. The deficiency was not made up by succeeding showers. The result has been an extremely scanty khureef. The rubbee crop of 1860 has, in many quarters, altogether failed, and the prospects of the current year are in several Districts gloomy, owing as well to the fact just stated, as to the very scanty falls of rain this season."

90. The Upper Doab and Rohilcund are the quarters in which the greatest scarcity has prevailed. On the other hand prices have been high in every direction, and some of the auxiliary products, as indigo and cotton, in Allygurh and Saugor, and cotton in Rohilcund, have made up by their profits for the dearth of cereals. The extent of the scarcity in Rohilcund may be judged of by the fact that, instead of grain being as usual, exported, it was imported by the western traders to the marts in this Division, in barter for sugar.

Land Revenue.

91. The total demand of the year was 4,18,59,982 Rupees (£4,185,998). Of this 4,08,82,217 Rupees were collected within the year, and 9,77,765 Rupees or 2⅓ per cent. remained uncollected. This is a material improvement on the preceding year, in which the balance amounted to nearly 6½ per cent. of the demand. But this was to be expected from the almost complete restoration of tranquillity during the past year. It will be remembered that the Districts of the Rohilcund Division were not fully re-occupied until after the middle of 1858, and those of the Jhansie Division not until a much later period. The Districts of the Jubbulpore Division also were not undisturbed. These circumstances could not but have affected the revenue collections. During 1859 disturbances were, for the most part confined to the Jhansie Division, and to the District of Saugor.

Of the balance a farther sum of 1,87,127 Rupees is expected to be realized, while the remaining 7,90,638 Rupees are doubtful, nominal, or irrecoverable.

92. The following table shows the percentage of balance on the demand for each District and Division:—

Division.	District.	Per centage of balances on demand.	Division.	District.	Percentage of balances on demand.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon	1·80	Goruckpore.	Goruckpore	·55
	Saharunpore	1·84			
	Mozuffernugger	·81			
	Meerut	·75			
	Bolundshuhur	·59			
	Allygurh	·18			
	On the Division	·83			
Kumaon.	Kumaon	·21	Benares.	Azimgurh	·15
	Gurhwal	·78		Jounpore	·0
				Mirzapore	·17
				Benares	·76
				Ghazeepore	1·26
	On the Division	·40		On the Division	·59
Rohilkund.	Bijnour	1·33	Jubbulpore.	Saugor	8·99
	Moradabad	2·33		Dumoh	19·33
	Budaon	·77		Jubbulpore	3·73
	Bareilly	1·58		Seonee	·14
	Shahjehanpore	1·44		Mundlah	5·02
				Hoshungabad	·06
				Baitool	·0
				Nursingpore	·0
	On the Division	1·54		On the Division	4·39
Agra.	Muttra	1·75	Jhansie.	Jaloun	6·48
	Agra	·41		Jhansie	2·84
	Furruckabad	·59		Chundeyree	25·20
	Mynpoory	1·71		Humeerpore	4·15
	Etawah	·0			
	Etah	·41			
	On the Division	·87		On the Division	6·07
Allahabad.	Cawnpore	·29			
	Futtehpore	·10			
	Banda	18·97			
	Allahabad	4·83			
	On the Division	5·65		Total on the North-Western Provinces	2·33

93. The nominal balances in the Districts noted marginally are mainly attributable to re-settlement operations, by which a reduction to that extent has been proposed, but had not, at the close of the year, yet received the sanction of Government.

Saharunpore	10,808
Bolundshuhur	6,458
Banda	2,91,147
Allahabad	54,369
Dumoh	34,064
Jaloun	49,150

94. In Moradabad the arrears have been swelled out by an item of 21,000 Rupees, due from the Pergunnah of Thakoordwara, which has been placed, with the sanction of the Government, under direct management, and will, it is hoped, under the able administration of Mr. J. Strachey, by degrees recover its prosperity. The means have not yet offered of establishing irrigation works on a small scale, and, until this be done, the progress of improvement will probably be slow.

The Jubbulpore and Jhansie Divisions have been, till very lately, disturbed by roving bands,—the last embers of the rebellion having lingered longest in the accessible

tracts abounding in that quarter. The financial difficulties in which some portions of these two Divisions were already placed have naturally been aggravated by th political state of the country, and it is not to be wondered that the land revenu balances should be heavy. The revenue settlement now in progress will shortl re-adjust the demand of Government in proportion to the assets, and restore thes tracts to a more healthy condition. Meanwhile, wherever the revenue was found t press with undue severity, a summary revision of the demand has been effected, an old balances have been either suspended, or remitted with the sanction of thi Government.

95. It remains only, as respects this branch of the Report, to offer a few remark on the variation of the demand as compared with that of the previous year.

96. There has been a decrease in twenty Districts, amounting to 3,48,574 Rupees and an increase in fourteen Districts, aggregating 2,25,939 Rupees, leaving a ne decrease in the demand of 1,22,635 Rupees.

97. Excepting the few items to be noticed below, the variation is caused by th assessment of resumed lands, by deluvian and alluvion, by the occupation of lands fo public purposes, and such like causes.

98. The revenue of the District of Chundeyree has been increased by abou 90,000 Rupees, arising out of the confiscation of the Banpore Chiefship.

99. The following large items of decrease arise from errors of account in th previous year's Report, the revenue of transferred Pergunnahs having continued to b erroneously exhibited in the several Districts, after the transfers had been carried out.

100. Furruckabad shows a decrease of 74,122 Rupees, in consequence of th transfer of Pergunnah Azimnugger to Etah. When Etah was constituted an independ ent District in 1857-58, the transfer was neglected to be made in the Annual Repo for Furruckabad. The demand has, accordingly, appeared for two years in the accoun of both Districts.

101. A similar double entry of 2,33,044 Rupees has, for four years, appeared o the administration Statement of Jaloun, on account of Pergunnahs Mote and Bhander transferred to Jhansie.

102. The last two items of decrease are consequently nominal, and so is a sum c 85,131 Rupees, by which the jumma of Meerut and Bolundshuhur has been increase in consequence of the transfer of the "Eastern Pergunnah" from the Dehli to th Meerut Division.

103. Deducting the three nominal items just enumerated, the aggregate decreas of demand is reduced from 3,48,574 Rupees to 41,398 Rupees, and the aggregat

increase from 2,22,939 Rupees to 1,37,808 Rupees. There has therefore been an actual net increase in the demand of 1859-60, as compared with that of 1858-59, amounting to 96,410 Rupees.

104. It will have been observed from paragraphs 93 and 94, that extensive operations have been in progress during the year in various parts of these Provinces, for reducing the revenue where it has been found to press with injurious severity. In Banda, for example, a revision of the assessment, most ably and judiciously carried into effect by Mr. Mayne, resulted in the reduction of nearly three lakhs of Rupees, or about 18 per cent. on the revenue. The reduction of demand consequent on all these measures, which are in some places still incomplete, will probably not fall short of four and a half lakhs of Rupees. On the other hand a large gain to the revenue, estimated by the late Senior Member of the Board, at about six and a half lakhs of Rupees, may be looked for in the re-settlement of Goruckpore, now going rapidly forward. In the re-settlements of Saharunpore and Bolundshuhur it is probable that the net result will be a small gain to the Government; but in many of the Districts which, in a few years, will become open to revision, it is likely that the application of the liberal rule of settlement at half the assets will, to some considerable extent, affect the revenue. Against this, however, may be placed the general tendency of the revenue to advance from the lapse of maafee tenures and the settlement of confiscated jageers. Upon the whole then, it is not expected that the land revenue of these Provinces will materially vary from its present amount.

Measures by which the Revenue of the past year were collected.

105. The measure by which the revenue of the past year was collected call for no particular remarks.

Dustucks.

106. The number of dustucks, as compared with the previous year, has fallen from 1,42,788 to 1,25,633 Rupees.

Coercive measures.

107. Excluding the Divisions of Jubbulpore and Jhansie, which are exceptionally situated, and in portions of which the proprietary right in the land has not yet been admitted and defined, the following is a comparison between the coercive measures of the two past years:—

Year.	Sales.	Farms.	Transfers.		Kham Tehseel.
			Mehals.	Putteqs transferred.	
1858-59.	12	38	25	92	4
1859-60.	15	38	27	63	2

108. The sales (especially in Banda and Humeerpoor) are mainly those of rebel or deserted villages, sold in order to procure a full title, or purchased by Government for the purpose of reinstating the former occupants, or other party best entitled to the property.

109. The farms in the Jubbulpore Division continue numerous. It is hoped that the proprietary settlement in that Division will confer a value upon land in those quarters, which it certainly does not now possess.

110. The sale process has been introduced during the past year into the Saugor and Jhansie Divisions. Captain Browne, the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, attributes an advantage to it in leading the malgoozars to see that persistent default and neglect of their estates will be followed by this severe penalty. But the process will be limited to the few examples which will suffice for this end. The Commissioner states that there is difficulty in finding purchasers.

111. Upon the whole, it is a matter of congratulation that the revenue has been realized with so great a degree of punctuality, and so small a resort to punitive measures. In very many Districts there was need for neither sale nor farm, transfer nor sequestration.

Summary Suits and Suits under Act X. of 1859.

112. The Summary Suit Court was not closed till the 31st July.

113. From 1st August the provisions of Act X. of 1859 were introduced. The Act is almost unanimously praised by Commissioners and Collectors in its working. The following is an abstract of the number of cases instituted and decided under the new law, during the nine months it was in operation :—

Divisions.	Number of cases instituted.	Decided.	Pending.
Meerut	1,709	1,390	319
Rohilcund	2,828	2,411	417
Agra	2,561	2,265	296
Allahabad	1,632	1,381	251
Benares	3,619	3,032	587
Jhansie	82	74	8
Total ...	12,431	10,553	1,878

114. This is a great decrease in comparison with the average of summary suit cases before the mutinies, ranging as they used to do from 30,000 to 33,000 cases. But it is almost premature to form a judgment on the extent to which the law will be brought into operation, as it is still new to the people.

115. The great majority of the cases, it will be observed, are suits for arrears of rent. In the following Statement they are arranged according to their several classes:—

Class of Cases.			Total number instituted.	Decided.	Pending.
Class	I.	Pottahs and Kabooleyts	765	583	182
,,	II.	Illegal Exaction	395	339	56
,,	III.	Excess or abatement	620	527	93
,,	IV.	Arrears of rent	7,446	6,326	1,120
,,	V.	To eject tenants	669	568	101
,,	VI.	To recover possession	1,444	1,357	87
,,	VII.	Suits connected with distraint	1,020	789	231
,,	VIII.	Suits against agents.	72	64	8
		Total ...	12,431	10,553	1,878

116. These, as was to be expected from the returning peace and tranquillity of the country, have very greatly increased under almost every heading, whether of enforced or private transfers. Transactions belonging to the period of disturbances are still said to have added to the aggregate in some Districts.

Mutations.

117. While lamenting the number of sales in execution of civil decrees, some officers have given their testimony to the practical benefits of the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859, by which the Collector may obtain the sanction of the Civil Court to stay the sale in prospect of a satisfactory adjustment between the decree-holder and defendant. The attention of Collectors has been recently called to this provision of the law, and its enforcement will, it may be hoped, lead to a diminution in the number of these sales, without detriment to the interests of the judgment-creditor.

118. This branch of the revenue continues rapidly to rise. The actual collections are not only four and a half lakhs in excess of last year's revenue, but are higher than they were the year preceding the outbreak of disturbances. The only two Districts in which a decrease has occurred are Furruckabad and Cawnpore. The attention of the Commissioners will be requested to these two Districts. The abkaree mehal of the Sudder Stations, in both Districts, is under charge of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

Abkaree.

1855-56	... Rs. 20,89,631
1858-59	... „ 16,80,146
1859-60	... „ 21,29,247

119. Similar success has attended the stamp revenue, which is also in excess of the income for 1855-56. This branch of revenue is capricious in its details. For example, the establishment of the Special Commission Court, under Act IX. of 1859, at Moradabad, has caused the receipts for that District to rise to 85,826 Rupees. The income in the previous year was 38,568 Rupees, though in that preceding the mutiny it was 75,252 Rupees.

Stamp Revenue.

1855-56	... Rs. 13,56,060
1858-59	... „ 10,42,696
1859-60	... „ 13,68,808

Sayer.

120. The sayer revenue has fallen from 1,14,658 Rupees to 1,11,650 Rupees.

Scheme for the better administration of the Terai Purgunnahs.

121. A scheme for the better administration of the Terai Purgannahs has been submitted for the favorable consideration of the Government of India, but it has not yet received the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

Statistical Precis, showing the work which has devolved upon Nimar.

122. The statistical precis in the Appendix No. IX. affords at one view the means for judging of the very heavy labor which has devolved upon the Commissioners, the District Officers, and their Assistants. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 306,941, and 40,789 were pending at the close of the year.

Satisfactory results of the management of confiscated estates.

123. Among special and extraordinary duties may be noticed the charge of the numerous estates which, in consequence of confiscation, has devolved upon the revenue authorities. The following statement, though incomplete, will give an idea of the extent of these estates; and of the profit derived to Government from their direct management. The statement is also satisfactory, as showing indirectly the lightness of the assessment which, even under the unfavorable circumstances attending confiscation, allowed of so large a surplus as 2,36,068 Rupees being realized by Government beyond the proper jumma of 7,91,256 Rupees.

1266 *Fuslee or year ending September* 1859.

Districts.	Number of Villages.	Government demand.	Collections.	Charges.	Surplus credited to Government.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	283	1,86,246	2,35,998	3,147	46,605
Bolundshuhur	163	80,288	1,40,456	7,865	52,303
Bijnour	513	89,727	1,20,175	8,133	22,315
Budaon	228	26,020	49,248	5,551	17,677
Bareilly	401	1,59,555	2,62,759	63,673	39,531
Shahjehanpore	254	4,74,983	74,309	2,245	24,566
Agra	21	2,007	27,276	4,378	2,825
Etawah	37	21,909	35,800	2,427	11,464
Cawnpore	176	89,920	1,35,883	18,159	27,804
Banda	38	66,007	61,981	8,603	0
Futtehpore	21	4,013	8,112	472	3,627
Total ...	2,135	7,91,256	11,51,997	1,24,653	2,48,717
Deduct deficiency of collections and charges in Banda ... ... Rupees					12,629
Net surplus Revenue ... ... „					2,36,088

Operations under Act IX. of 1859.

124. Another department of very great labor and responsibility has been the conduct of suits brought in the Courts established under Act IX. of 1859, to try the validity of orders of confiscation. A note is given below of the number of cases in each District, and also of the result

of the trials, so far as yet ascertained, which may, on the whole, be deemed satisfactory. In the Districts of Rohilcund it will be seen that this duty has pressed very heavily:—

Districts.	Number of cases instituted.	Number disposed of			
		By compromise.	For Government.	Against Government.	Partially for and against.
Meerut	56	15	18	4	2
Bolundshuhur	95	13	25	11	0
Saharunpore	7	4	2	0	0
Mozuffernuggur	4	1	0	0	0
Allyghur	57	6	8	4	2
Furruckabad	28	5	7	3	1
Mynpoory	3	0	3	0	0
Etah	5	2	0	0	0
Agra	2	0	2	0	0
Muttra	3	1	0	0	0
Moradabad	455	168	244	19	12
Kumaon	4	1	3	0	0
Bareilly	445	156	230	23	10
Budaon	211	89	103	8	2
Bijnour	165	56	98	8	5
Shahjehanpore	153	43	86	9	0
Allahabad	18	5	11	2	0
Banda	2	0	2	0	0
Futtehpore	8	3	5	0	2
Cawnpore	25	8	13	0	0
Jounpore	5	2	3	0	0
Azimgurh	15	4	9	2	0
Goruckpore	253	86	143	12	7
Total ...	2,019	650	1,015	105	43

Financial results of the year as compared with the preceding.

125. The following Table shows the Financial results of the year's operation in the various departments, as compared with those of last year.

The customs revenue (separately reported) is added, but the considerable receipts for land revenue carried to profit and loss, as not being in the touzeeh, do not appear. The Revenue in all Departments has increased from £4,579,334 to £4,855,944.

	1858-59.	1859-60.
Land Revenue	3,92,87,626	4,08,82,217
Abkaree	16,80,146	21,29,247
Stamps	10,42,696	13,68,808
Sayer	1,14,658	1,08,947
Customs	36,68,214	40,70,223
Grand Total, Rupees ...	4,57,93,340	4,85,59,442

Land made over to the Nawab of Rampoor.

126. At the close of the official year, territory, bearing a jumma of 1,28,542 Rupees, was transferred to the Nawab of Rampoor in fulfilment of His Excellency the Viceroy's grant, from the Districts of Bareilly and of Moradabad.

Increase of Indigo cultivation in the Benares Division.

127. The Collector of Benares brings to notice an extraordinary increase of indigo cultivation among the natives during the last three or four years:—"The class who principally cultivate," he says, "are not the old hereditary zemindars, but the bankers, bunneeahs, and other such "like interlopers. The article they turn out is of a very inferior quality, and not to "be compared with that manufactured by the European Planters; but they are not "bound by the same rules of etiquette which confine the latter to cultivate only "within limits, and thereby prevent any possibility of encroachments and consequent "misunderstandings."

Formation of a separate Settlement Department.

128. During the past year the Government of India has acknowledged the principle that the officer who has administrative charge of a District should be entrusted with the re-settlement of it. The former settlements were conducted by separate officers, who were in all cases junior to the Collectors of the Districts under settlement; and these latter, who had eventually to work the settlement, were without a voice in its operations. The tehseeldars suffered, owing to having to obey two officers with concurrent authority, both of whom pressed for the execution of their orders; and the establishment of the Settlement Officer, knowing that their tenure of office was only temporary, were not to be depended on, as much as if they had belonged to a fixed and permanent establishment. It has therefore been determined that the Collector of each District, as the settlement lapses, shall undertake the re-settlement.

129. With the view of giving assistance to the few Collectors who are now engaged on this duty, but more particularly with the view of providing young officers with the means of obtaining a knowledge of settlement work, and qualifying them for the re-settlement of the many Districts, whose settlements will terminate within the next five or six years, a separate department has been formed, with the sanction of the Government of India. At present there are but five officers attached to this department, partly because the field of operations is yet circumscribed, and partly because, in the paucity of officers available in these Provinces, it is difficult to spare more from the work of administration. But it is intended to extend the department as the settlements approach the end of their term, and as the means permit.

Result of the Revenue Administration in Ajmere.

130. The rainy season in Ajmere was favorable to agricultural industry, and the crops were but little damaged by the vicissitudes of the season.

131. The irrigation works which were constructed in Ajmere, under the auspices of the late Colonel Dixon, have not only been the means of the retention of a sufficient supply of water, but they would actually seem to have caused a supply. "Certain it is," writes the Deputy Commissioner, "that water is now to be found "in Mhairwarra within a few feet of the surface, in high ground, where formerly "it was wholly unattainable; and wells are now sunk with ease and success in "places where, but a few years ago, all efforts to obtain a supply of water would have "proved vain."

132. The field maps and the record of rights which were framed at the settlement, are undergoing revision, in order that the changes in the distribution of the area, and the mutations of property which have since taken place, may be traceable. This measure will be most beneficial to the people, and to the officers of Government,—to the former in the protection which it will afford to their rights and their interests, and to the latter in the facility which it will give to the equitable decision of disputes regarding possession, and the incidence of the Government demand. The re-distribution of the jumna, where it is proved to press unequally, will be a necessary and important sequel to this measure. The remissions of revenue sanctioned during the past year amount to only Rupees 3,634-6-1. The balances were caused by over-assessment, which will be remedied by the measures now in progress.

133. The Istimradar Chiefs who occupy so large a portion of Ajmere were nearly all visited by the Deputy Commissioner on their own estates; and it is satisfactory to be able to report that they are generally in improving circumstances, and endeavoring to improve their property. The Thakoor of Mussooda has just completed a magnificent new tank of pucca masonry, which will rival, it is said, some of the large Government works in Ajmere. Every encouragement is given to such Chiefs as desire to improve their estates, in the shape of tuccavee advances, and the Lieutenant-Governor has resolved to hold out further indirect encouragement to agricultural enterprize and useful exertion, by presenting yearly to one or more, who have particularly distinguished themselves, an honorary khillut, on the part of Government, as expressive of its satisfaction with their exemplary attention to the duty of furthering the material improvement of the estates which they hold, and the condition of the people who inhabit them. This distinction will be jealously guarded, and sparingly given,—only in cases of marked merit, particularly in those where works of permanent value and utility, or substantial improvements, have been carried out without the aid of Government.

134. The reclamation of the wild and predatory race of Mhairs, who now form a body of contented and successful cultivators, forms one of the most pleasing features in a review of the Revenue Administration of this interesting District.

Result of the Revenue Administration in Neemuch.

135. The Neemuch District is also prospering under the moderate assessment of the new settlement—1,693 beegahs have been brought under irrigation during the year—524 new wells have been sunk, and the population has increased by 3,720. This last is an important fact, as the sparseness of the population is the chief obstacle to the improvement of this District. The Deputy Commissioner anticipates being able to report even more favorable results in the present year.*

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* *The Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances for the Ajmere and Neemuch Districts shows the following results:—*

	Demand.	Collections.	Balances.
Ajmere, Co.'s Rs. ...	4,78,851	4,78,240	611
Neemuch, „ „ ...	2,69,975	1,76,308	93,667

An explanation will be called for regarding the large amount uncollected from the Superintendent of Neemuch.

Demand, Collections, and Balances in Nimar.

136. The land revenue demand of British Nimar, for the past year, was 33,292 Rupees, of which only 24 Rupees remained uncollected. In Scindiah's British Nimar the demand was 1,10,757 Rupees, of which all, with the exception of 420 Rupees, has been realized.

CUSTOMS AND SALT.

Aggregate Income.

137. The aggregate income of the year from all sources was 67,76,843 Rupees, of which about 40¾ lakhs were realized in the Divisions under the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and above 20 lakhs in that under the Punjab Government. Of the entire sum about 58¾ lakhs were collected for salt. The following table gives further details:—

	North Western Provinces.	Punjab.	TOTAL.
Salt	36,35,272	22,38,834	58,74,106
Sugar...	2,66,587	4,52,357	7,18,944
Sundries	1,68,364	15,428	1,83,792
Total ...	40,70,223	27,06,619	67,76,842

Percentage of cost of collection.

138. The percentage of the costs of collection of every kind was 20 5/16; but certain extra charges of establishment belonging to the preceding five years, and brought to account only in the year under report, as well as the expense of restoring property destroyed in 1857-58, have swollen the charges of the year. Deducting these extra items, the cost of collection would fall at only 18 per cent.

Comparison with preceding year.

139. Compared with the preceding year, the aggregate results are as follows:—

	TOTAL COLLECTION.		
	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase in 1859-60.
North-Western Provinces	36,66,878	40,70,223	
Punjab	27,63,102	27,06,620	
Total ...	64,29,980	67,76,843	Rs. 3,46,863

General Result.

140. While there has thus been a slight falling off in the Punjab Division, the receipts in the North-Western Provinces have increased by above 4 lakhs, and on the whole line there is a net increase of 3,46,863 Rupees.

Salt.

Income from N. W. P. and Punjab.

141. Taking now the article of salt separately, we have the following results:—

	Collections in		Increase.	Decrease.
	1858-59.	1859-60.		
North-Western Provinces	33,01,896	36,35,272	3,33,376	...
Punjab	23,95,086	22,38,834	...	1,56,252
Total ...	56,96,982	58,74,106	Net increase, Rs. ...	1,77,124

Gain to the Revenue from increase of duty.

142. There is a net increase in the present year of 1,77,124 Rupees. What portion of this is attributable to the enhanced duty enforced since December and January last, cannot be exactly stated, as the former rates varied in different parts of the line. But it is evident that, had it not been for that enhancement, there would have been a very considerable deficit. For if we look to the *quantity* of salt imported, we find that, compared with the preceding year, the amount is less in the present year by nearly 2¼ lakhs of maunds. A detail by customs houses is given in the margin.

Customs House.	Quantity of Salt which paid Duty.		
	In 1858-59.	In 1859-60.	
	Maunds.	*Maunds.*	
Sirsa	15,464	11,157	
Hansie	6,39,423	3,77,661	Great decrease.
Delhie	5,46,820	6,23,654	Increase.
Muttra	5,13,152	4,14,030	Considerable decrease.
Agra	8,47,533	7,77,988	Ditto ditto.
Allahabad	4,83,703	3,78,539	Ditto ditto.
Jhansie	40,788	1,48,306	Increase.
Saugor	1,35,924	2,61,998	Ditto.
Seonee	54,851	60,676	Ditto.
Total ...	32,77,658	30,54,009	Net decrease, 223,649 Mds.

Deficit in the Revenue—its causes.

143. Of the gross diminution, it will be seen, that above a hundred thousand maunds belong to Allahabad, and represent (at the special duty of 8 annas a maund) above half a lakh of Rupees. The remainder appertains to the upper part of the line, and is equivalent to a deficit at 2 Rupees per maund of about 2,37,000 Rupees, which, added to the loss int he special line, makes a total of about 2,90,000 Rupees; so that, if the enhanced duty had not been imposed, instead of showing an increase of 1,66,000 Rupees, the accounts would have exhibited a falling off of nearly a lakh and a quarter.

Salt Collections.

1856-57	...	...	62,54,131
1857-58	...	...	anomalous.
1858-59	...	...	56,96,879
1859-60	...	...	58,74,110

144. The results of the past year appear still more unfavorable if contrasted with the income of 1856-57, showing a decrease of 3,80,000 Rupees. But 1856-57 was an unusually successful season.

145. The diminution, it will be observed, has been mainly in the Division of Hansie, where the importation fell from 6,39,423 maunds in 1858-59 to 3,77,661 in 1859-60. The collections of this custom house began to fall seriously in the month of November, and never rallied. The cause of this decrease is owing to the discontinuance of the practice of receiving drafts on Calcutta in lieu of money for rowannahs. The merchants found this a profitable way of making their remittances, and rowannahs to a large extent were purchased. These were employed in covering the trade of other Divisions, and no sooner was a stop put to this than Hansie was deserted, and its collections reverted to the Divisions to which the trade legitimately belonged.

146. As regards the Districts of the North-Western Provinces, several reasons have been assigned for the fluctuations and general decline of revenue.

147. In the first place the rumour of coming changes unsettled the minds of the traders. There was an expectation that the special 8-anna line at Allahabad would be removed, and speculators held back their eastern despatches in anticipation of that event. When this hope was frustrated, it was too late in the season to repair the damage. The Jumna had fallen too low, and hundreds of boats have grounded between this and Agra, or been forced through with only half their freight. Salt has been also brought down by the Grand Trunk Road; but this route is too expensive to be much resorted to. Hence the collections at Allahabad, instead of reaching their legitimate limit, three lakhs of Rupees, have stopped short at 1,89,594 Rupees, and every lakh of Rupees at Allahabad represents four or five lakhs in the western line—all the salt that passes the special line having already paid four times, and since December, five times the same duty, on the former line.

148. The same cause, by reducing the amount of western salts in the markets of the Benares Division, encouraged the advance westwards of the Bengal salts; and when once introduced, they maintain their position for a time.

149. Next the sudden rise of duty in December checked for a short time the trade, but the check was no doubt only temporary, and the trade will eventually resume its former limits.

150. One remarkable result followed the above measure. The term of a month's grace was permitted in the southern portion of the line, where a lower scale of duty had formerly prevailed. The merchants perceived the opportunity for throwing across the line a mass of salt at the lower rates during this period of grace, knowing that they would reap a rich prize by the great enhancement of price which would surely and immediately follow from the sudden rise of duty from 1 Rupee 8 annas and 1 Rupee,

to 2 Rupees 8 annas per maund. During the month of January accordingly, there was a run upon the customs house of Saugor, the collections of which suddenly rose from 1,80,000 Rupees (the aggregate collections for the eight preceding months) to 3,38,378 Rupees. The salt thus brought in by Saugor was probably diverted from some upper parts of the line, where it would have paid the higher duty.

151. Another drawback to the salt trade is ascribed to the amount of capital sunk in unsuccessful speculation on cotton during the past year, and the consequent tightness of the money market.

152. The enhanced duty has also undoubtedly given a fresh impetus to smuggling, especially in the Jhansie Division and the southern part of the Agra Division. This matter has formed the subject of a special reference to the Government of India, and the line has been strengthened at these points. The tide of the salt trade, no longer diverted southward by a lower scale of duties, will set strongly in across the Jhansie line, and this promises to be hereafter the most important Division of the whole Department.

153. Another and very important drawback in the past year has been the unsettled state of the country between the Jumna and Saugor. The line of posts has been constantly broken by parties of rebels sweeping to and fro; and even now the establishments are in some places exposed to peril. It is not long since that one chupprassee lost his life, and a chowkee was burned to ashes by the rebels.

154. It has, as a matter of course, been impossible to guard the line perfectly under such a state of things. And the result has been not only that smuggling has been facilitated, but honest trading has also been checked. The mass of salt which has been passed across, duty free, during the rebellion, has also stocked the market to the east of the line; and this must for a time have a depressing effect upon the trade.

155. It may, however, be remarked that whatever causes have affected the income of the past year, they are only temporary. There is no apparent reason why in succeeding years the salt revenue should not rise to 75 or even 80 lakhs of Rupees per annum.

The unfavorable causes only temporary.

Sugar.

General Result.

156. The returns of the sugar revenue are very favorable, as the following comparison will show:—

	1856-57.	1858-59.	1859-60.
s.	4,65,397 0 0	5,42,133 0 0	7,18,946 0 0

Great increase in the Punjab Division.

The chief increase has been in the Punjab Division :—

	1858-59.	1859-60.
Sirsa	20,290	37,409
Hansie	94,675	1,47,222
Dehlie	1,93,095	2,67,728
All 5 Divisions in the North Western Provinces...	2,34,073	2,66,587

Proposed increase of Duty on Sugar.

157. The Commissioner of Customs recommended an increase of duty on refined sugar from eight annas to one rupee a maund, and on unrefined from three annas, the present rate, to eight annas a maund. He pointed out that an increase of duty to the above extent would not be felt either by the trade or by the consumers, and that the measure would increase the amount of collection per annum in the North Western Provinces by about three lakhs of Rupees, and by about the same extent in the Punjab. The proposal has since been negatived by the Government of India.

Efficiency of the Customs Department.

158. The efficiency of the Customs line, as established by the results of the year, is highly creditable to the Department. The Officers have had many difficulties, and, in some quarters, actual dangers to encounter in its re-organization, but their determination and zeal have overcome them most successfully.

SECTION VI.—EDUCATION.

General Results of Educational measures.

159. In February 1860, 9,621 Colleges and Schools in the North Western Provinces contained 1,51,112 students, of whom 1,758 were found in 8 Anglo-Vernacular Government Colleges and Schools, 4,168 in 37 Missionary Eudcational Institutions, 15,109 in 257 *Tuhsili* Schools, 63,821, in 2,670 *Hulkahbundi* Schools, and 66,256, in 6,649 Schools maintained by the people, 465 native girls were receiving instruction in 7 Government and 10 private Schools. Three Normal Schools (at Agra, Meerut and Benares) trained and sent out in the course of 1859, 628 Tuhsili and Village School Masters.

Number of boys who have attended.

160. From data obtained by careful enquiry in the Benares circle, Mr. Reid assumes that 2,28,000 out of the 3,50,000 boys in the North Western Provinces have attended school for shorter or longer periods in 1859.

Attendance at the Government Colleges and High Schools.

161. In the Government Colleges and High Schools attendance has increased from 1,332 at the close of 1858 to 1,610 at the end of 1859, as shown in the following Tabular Statement:—

Year.	Agra.	Benares.	Bareilly.	Ajmere.	Saugor.
1858 ...	268	373	202	154	335
1859 ...	380	483	228	194	325

These returns are creditable to the Principals and Superintendents whose management has been so successful.

Results of Examination at the close of the year.

162. A common examination was held at the close of the year in all the subjects read during the Session. The results were satisfactory, considering the weak state of the instructive staff. In mathematics, for which native boys have considerable aptitude, the failure was most marked. But this may properly be attributed to the absence of all special provision for teaching the subject. The Bareilly College alone, the Principal of which (Mr. Kempson) is an accomplished mathematician, did fairly in this respect.

Expenditure on the Colleges and High Schools.

163. The expenditure on the three Colleges and two High Schools amounted in 1859 to Rupees 1,62,170-15-2, the average cost per student being Rupess 122-1-6.

Number of Candidates who have passed the Calcutta University Examination.

164. Eight candidates passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, two of them standing in the first Class.

Number of Students who have found employment under Government.

165. Government, and other employment, has been secured by seventy students, the highest, lowest, and average salary being Rupees 150, 5, and 33 per mensem.

Scholarships.

166. Rupees 1,054-8-0 per mensem, were sanctioned for 151 Government scholarships in 1859; sixty giving Rupees 520-8-0 per mensem, being assigned to English students, thirty-four scholarships valued at 262 Rupees a month to the Anglo-Sanskrit Department of the Benares College, and the balance, 272 Rupees a month, to the Vernacular and Oriental Departments.

Anglo-Vernacular Zillah Schools.

167. Anglo-Vernacular Zillah Schools. Of these there are three, located at (1) Allygurh, (2) Shahjehanpore, and (3) Pilibhit. They are intended to serve as feeders to the larger Institutions. The attendance of boys amounted to 177; the cost of the schools in 1859-1860 was Rupees 3,906-1-11.

168. *Tuhseeli Schools.* The Tuhsili Schools (213 in number in the 4 large circles of Inspection) are now largely attended, the average attendance per school being 6,221. They contained in all 13,251 scholars. The attendance in the several circles is given below for the two past years.

Tuhseeli Schools.

	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.
1st Circle	3,338	4,144	806
2nd ditto	2,554	4,922	960
3rd ditto	4,210	2,803	
4th ditto	1,295	1,382	87
Total ...	11,397	13,251	1,854

169. The expenditure on the Tuhseeli Schools amounted in 1859-1860 to Rupees 60,735-11-9, and the average cost per student to Rupees 5-3-8 a year.

170. *Hulkahbundi Schools.* A very considerable increase is shown in the number of, and attendance at, these unpretending, but, as far as the agricultural population are concerned, most valuable village institutions. They now amount to 2,651 with 63,705 scholars, of their total annual cost, Rupees 1,54,628-3-4, 87 per cent is defrayed by the Zemindars. The average cost per boy is 2-14-5 a year.

Hulkahbundi Schools.

171. The annexed Table shows how rapidly these schools have regained ground and favor.

	Close of 1857-58.		Close of 1858-59.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1st Circle	211	3,559	672	15,708
2nd ditto	439	5,724	931	26,214
3rd ditto	237	4,039	721	16,154
4th ditto	102	2,163	327	5,629
Total ...	989	15,485	2,651	63,705

172. The Indigenous Schools are independent of Government, and beyond Government control. But by friendly inspection and judicious encouragement, they are largely influenced by the Educational Department. The fact of their number increasing from 3,915 in 1857-58 to 6,646, with 65,583 pupils in February 1860, is satisfactory evidence of their recovery from the shock which they sustained in 1857.

Indigenous Schools.

173. The following table shows the number of these schools in the respective educational circles of these Provinces.

	Schools.	Scholars.
1st Circle	3,199	33,475
2nd ditto	1,335	13,625
3rd ditto	1,812	14,470
4th ditto	300	4,014
Total ...	6,646	65,584

174. Rupees 2,58,989-7-8 were expended by their private supporters on Indigenous schools in 1859-60, the average cost per school being Rupees 38-15-6 a year. It seems, however, that the Hulkahbundi frequently takes the place of the Indigenous school.

Normal Schools.

175. The Normal Schools have been in active operation throughout the past year. They turned out in 1859, 628 teachers at an average cost of 53-0-7 per man, the aggregate expenditure having been Rupees 33,307-5-1. They are intended to supply teachers for the 9,520 Vernacular Schools with their 142,539 boys, which are found in these Provinces, and their importance can hardly be over-rated. Since their establishment they have prepared 1,514 teachers and candidates for teacherships at an expenditure of Rupees 80,594-4-5.

Female Education.

176. An attempt has been made, and with some success, to resuscitate Female education in the Agra District. The girls' schools, which numbered 288 just before the mutiny, were swept away by the disturbances of 1857. In place, however, of proceeding on the system formerly adopted, *viz.*, the simultaneous establishment of a large number of girls' schools under untrained male teachers, Mr. Reid has enlisted the services of one of the native teachers, attached to the Agra College, Kaliyan Singh, a Jat of family and influence, who has undertaken to supply school-mistresses, principally of his own caste, duly trained and instructed. They are placed in charge of a school, as soon as they are qualified to teach the more elementary books. The Moonshee had, at the close of 1859-60, 8 schools, with 146 pupils, under his charge.

Grants-in-aid.

177. Rupees 15,872 were expended in 1859-60 on grants-in-aid of 9 schools maintained by Christian Missions imparting "sound secular instruction" to 621 boys, the average cost to the Government of each pupil being Rupees 17-14-0, and to the private supporters of the schools Rupees 42-12-8 *per annum.*

Result of Printing operations.

178. Printing operations (in connection with the supply of Vernacular School-books) were resumed at the close of 1857, and have been carried on with activity during the past official year, in the

course of which 119 works, mostly reprints, consisting of 8,03,700 copies, have issued, or were passing through the Press.

Exertions of the Department.

179. Mr. Reid summarizes the results as follows:—"In February 1860, the "North Western Provinces could show 9,621 schools, "attended by 1,51,112 boys, of whom upwards of 80,000 "are found in schools which are either maintained by the Government, or are entirely "under the control and management of the Officers of Government." He attributes these results to the indefatigable exertions of the Inspectors of the Department and their deputies, aided by the cordial support and countenance which they have received from District Officers.

180. This Government is much indebted to Mr. Reid for his strenuous and unremitting exertions during the past year, the results of which cannot but be regarded as in the highest degree encouraging and creditable also both to himself and to his departmental subordinates, of whom Mr. Reid has specially mentioned Mr. Griffiths, Head Master, and Officiating Principal of the Benares College, Major Pearson, the Inspector of the 2nd Circle, and Mr. Cann, Inspector of the 1st Circle, Dr. Anderson, Principal of the Agra College, Mr. Kempson, Principal of the Bareilly College, Mr. Fallon, Superintendent of the Government School at Ajmere, and Messrs. Wiggins and Platts, Officiating Inspector, and Officiating Head Master of the Saugor Circle.

Thomason College.

181. The Thomason College at Roorkee, though not under the Educational Department, may here be appropriately mentioned. It serves as much the purpose of a feeder to the Department Public Works, as that of a proper Educational Institution.

This College has prospered during the past year under the excellent administration of its Principal, Captain Maclagan. It was visited by the Lieutenant Governor in February last with great interest, and the impression left upon his mind was that no more useful institution (except perhaps the Medical Colleges) exists throughout the Empire. Some changes have been introduced during the year under review.

A scheme for the revision of the Establishment has been submitted.

182. A scheme for the revision of the College Establishment has been submitted for the favorable consideration of the Government of India. The effect will be to strengthen the staff of the institution, and materially to improve its efficiency.

183. The period at which Officers of the Army shall join the Senior Department of the College has been altered. The time formerly fixed extended from the 1st March to the end of June. Under this arrangement their first Session, up to the end of August, was too short; and one, two, or more of the periodical examinations of the Session having taken place before they joined, these Officers found themselves in arrears at the very outset. This disadvantage has been removed by admitting them at an earlier period of the year, between 1st January and the 1st March.

184. Captain Maclagan having represented that the College course did not afford students entering the English class of the first department, any opportunity of improving their general education by acquiring a practical knowledge of English, and so qualifying themselves for a commission in the Army by passing the examination prescribed for Cadets before their admission, or for professional employment as Probationary Assistant Engineers, evidence of a good general education being among the tests required by para. 37, chapter II. of the Public Works Code from candidates for that grade, it was determined to add this general education test to the present mathematical requirement for admission into the English class of the First Department of the College.

185. Other minor alterations and improvements have been made in the curriculum.

186. Racket Courts and a Gymnasium would have been under construction but for the restriction on Public Works Expenditure. A rowing boat on the Ganges Canal, which Captain Maclagan has asked for, will nevertheless be supplied for the use of the Europeans attached to the institution.

187. The Roorkee College Press, under the superintendence of Mr. Lynch, and the Wood-Engraving Department, under the supervision of Mr. Freeman, are most useful institutions, and are receiving every encouragement. Some of the native lads instructing in the art of wood-engraving have been transferred to the Government Press at Allahabad.

Proposed Observatory.

188. The want of Observatory in Northern India has been felt by scientific bodies in England, and the conditions of the atmosphere at Roorkee will probably admit of more continuous observations than are practicable at Madras (where the only Observatory in India exists) or in most other parts of India.

Major Tennant, the Astronomer at Madras, has pointed out the aid which scientific research would derive from a series of continuous observations in Northern India, and has indicated Roorkee, or its neighbourhood, as the most fitting place for the desired Observatory. It appears to the Lieutenant Governor that the two objects of instruction and of scientific usefulness, may be combined with greater advantage at Roorkee in connection with the College, than at any other place in Northern India, and that while the first outlay in the erection of a suitable building, and in the purchase of instruments will be insignificant, when compared with the large interests which the Observatory would promote, the maintenance of it, to which the press and the various existing establishments at Roorkee will contribute, would be inexpensive. The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore asked Captain Maclagan, in consultation with Colonel Waugh, the Surveyor General, to draw out a complete scheme, showing the buildings, the instruments, and the establishments that would be required, together with a statement of first outlay and cost of future maintenance, and a sketch of the instructional course that might be followed, as well as of the scientific observations which it should be the duty of the Professor of Astronomy (who would of course be

indispensible) to make a regular continuous series of, and to record. Furnished with these data, the Lieutenant-Governor will bring the scheme under the consideration of the Government of India, not doubting that it will be followed by results beneficial alike to the interests of science, and to the usefulness of the College.

A Cadetship bestowed annually on the College, by Sir P. Cautley, K. C. B.

189. During the past year Sir Proby Cautley, K. C. B., placed an annual Cadetship at the disposal of the Thomason College, to be confered upon the student of the English class of the first department, passing at the annual examination the standard prescribed for the College Certificate, who should have attained the highest proficiency, both in the professional studies pursued by the College, and on the subjects of examination laid down as the test of qualification of Cadets in Her Majesty's Indian Army. Shortly afterwards, however, Sir Proby Cautley was compelled to announce that owing to the suspension of the private patronage of Members of the Indian Council, he, was no longer able to bestow this prize. But on the matter being referred to the Government of India, His Excellency the Viceroy in Council at once recommended Her Majesty's Government to carry out Sir P. Cautley's design in its integrity, and, in the meantime, in anticipation of the sanction of the Home Government, authorized the competition for this year to be proceeded with.

SECTION VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Constitution of the Department of Public Works.

190. The Public Works Department in the North-Western Provinces, during 1859-60, was composed of eleven Divisions of Public Works, and four of roads, extending over 928 miles.

Expenditure.

191. For the several works in the above fifteen Divisions, the Government of India fixed the limit of expenditure (during 1859-60) at 51,08,885 Rupees. Of this sum 50,97,000 Rupees have been actually expended.

Relative cost of Establishment to expenditure.

192. The sum above mentioned as actually expended includes 4,11,068 Rupees, which were drawn for fixed establishments and for the contingencies attached to them. This, therefore, shows that the cost of establishment, as distributed over the several works, amounts to 8,075 Rupees per cent. on the whole expenditure of 50,97,000 Rupees.

Expenditure on Military works.

193. Two-thirds of the above expenditure may be taken as showing pretty closely the expenditure on Military *works*, and of these Military works, the Sub-Division known as "Accommodation for Troops" must be considered as absorbing the largest share of the expenditure.

Military Cantonments.

194. The roads in the Cawnpore Cantonments were improved and put in order agreeably to estimates sanctioned to the extent of 33,223 Rupees.

Accommodation for Troops.

195. At the stations of Bareilly, Futtehgurh, Shahjehanpore, Ghazeepore, Ooraie, Gwalior, Lullutpoor and Jhansie, barracks of the description termed "Semi-Permanent," were either completed at the close of the year, as may be seen by reference to the Appendix No. X. At the station of Jhansie seven iron-framed barracks, each to accommodate half a company, were in course of erection, and have, it is believed, been completed before this.

196. At the stations of Azimghur, Goruckpore, Jounpore, Bustee, Banda, Humeerpore, and Mooradabad, temporary shelter was provided for troops, and in some instances civil and native buildings were appropriated for this purpose. Banda and Humeerpore have been abandoned as stations for European troops, and the semi-permanent barracks, which were to have been erected at Mooradabad, for a wing of European Infantry, have, within the current year, been countermanded.

197. It will be borne in mind that at each of the stations noted in Appendix No. X. large sums had to be expended to afford camp shelter, so to speak, until semi-permanent accommodation could be completed. The state of the country required that troops should be maintained at those stations, and this necessity involved a *double* expenditure for the one object; or, in other words, shelter, the most temporary, had to be provided before that of a more permanent kind could be undertaken. These remarks also apply to the stations of Seronj, Seepree, and Goonah, in the Gwalior district, with this difference that, while the stations mentioned in Appendix No. X. are to be retained for European troops, those in the Gwalior district, just mentioned, are to be abandoned.

198. At Cawnpore the permanent barracks commenced before the mutiny, and temporarily fitted up to shelter Europeans, are being gradually completed, according to the original intention of having upper stories. The iron beams which were ordered for these barracks from England before the mutiny, have now reached Cawnpore. The barracks would have been completed this year; but owing to the reduction of the Budget grant from three lakhs to one lakh for the current year's expenditure, the work has already been stopped.

199. At Roorkee semi-permanent barracks had been completed for a regiment of European Infantry in 1858-59; but they have been occupied only since March last. A small expenditure has been incurred in fitting up some of the barracks to supply the place of subsidiary buildings, such as canteen, Serjeants' mess room, &c., as also quarters for Officers. But should it be hereafter decided to retain European Infantry permanently at Roorkee, a considerable expenditure will be necessary to complete the buildings according to the authorized scale.

200. At Meerut an expenditure of 6,077 Rupees has been sanctioned for fitting up the permanent rum godowns for the accommodation of a troop of Royal Artillery; and at Allahabad (in the Fort) the Ellenborough barracks are being completed, with verandahs, at a probable cost of 62,954 Rupees.

Military Ordnance.

201. The powder magazine at Futtehgurh is approaching completion. Work was retarded owing to the difficulty in getting bricks. The cost of this work has been estimated at 25,191 Rupees.

At Allahabad, (in the Fort,) workshops for the arsenal are being constructed. The probable cost will be 28,943 Rupees.

Military Commissariat.

202. The remarks under the heading "Accommodation for Troops" are applicable to this Sub-Division. Semi-permanent sheds have been constructed at Gwalior, and the cost, according to the revised estimate, will be 11,920 Rupees. At Meerut the Sapper barracks have been fitted up for the accommodation of rum, *i. e.* to supply the place of the regular godowns taken up for the accommodation of troops. The estimate for the work amounts to 8,163 Rupees.

Revenue.
Land and Miscellaneous.

203. At Allygurh and Muttra cutcherries for the Collector and Magistrate have been sanctioned. The cost of both buildings has been estimated at 49,358 Rupees.

The building at Allygurh has been well advanced, and will soon be ready; but some doubt as to a proper site has prevented progress in the construction of the building sanctioned for Muttra.

Revenue—Opium.

204. The expenditure at Ghazeepore on the Opium Agency buildings has been very large, owing in some instances, to the failure of walls.

Ecclesiastical.

205. The old church at Futtehgurh has been abandoned, after an expenditure of 4,877 Rupees on repairs. The materials of the old church will cover, or nearly so, the sum expended in these repairs. A new church has been sanctioned at a cost of 20,000 Rupees.

206. The church at Muttra has been restored, and is now being supplied with furniture—the estimated cost of this work was 11,946 Rupees. But the actual expenditure will be considerably less, as the required amount of accommodation has been secured, without increasing the length of the building. A large temporary church has been constructed for Protestants at Gwalior, at a cost of 4,532 Rupees, and trifling sums have been expended at other new stations for fitting up temporary places of worship, both for Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Communication—Metal Roads.

207. The whole of the Grand Trunk Road, with the exception of the portion between Allahabad and Cawnpore, has been kept in repair. This latter portion was abandoned for a few months, owing to the financial pressure; but as near the close of the official year a balance seemed likely to remain of the sum granted for expenditure, and as it had been represented that the traffic between Allahabad and Cawnpore was impeded, the Executive Engineer received orders to resume charge of the road.

208. Two new lines of road were almost completed within the year, the one leading from Meerut to Roorkee, 66 miles; and the other from Bewar (on the Grand Trunk Road, near Mynpoory) to Futtehgurh, 23 miles. The cost of the former is roughly estimated at 1,70,000 Rupees, and of the latter at 64,344 Rupees.

209. The road between Allahabad and the Sohagee Pass was taken charge of by the Executive Engineer of the Allahabad Division. Repairs to make it a fair-weather road were commenced; and the total expenditure on this account will be about 16,523 Rupees.

Communication—Boat Bridges and Ferries.

210. The boat bridges at Benares, Allahabad, and Agra were made over to the Public Works Department by the Civil or Local Authorities. They are formed of country boats, (that at Agra having a number of iron pontoons in addition,) and are as complete and efficient as such bridges are usually found to be.

211. Several complaints have been made regarding the bridges at Allahabad and Agra; at the former place, more with reference to the want of a proper tramway; and at the latter station, in respect to the roadway of the bridge itself, which is old, and requires extensive renewal. For Allahabad a new tramway has been sanctioned. The cost will exceed the amount of the estimate (58,567 Rupees); but when the tramway is laid down, and other minor improvements made to the bridge itself, there will be no cause for complaint. At Agra it its proposed to construct a permanent bridge. In the meantime instructions have been issued to carry out such repairs and renewals to road-planking, &c., as may be necessary.

212. At Cawnpore the bridge over the Ganges, was much improved; but improvements are still practicable, and will be carried out as soon as the iron anchors, purchased at Calcutta for Rupees 31,106-7-9, are received.

Communication.—Accommodation for Travellers.

Ghazeepore	...	...	Rupees	3,599
Ghurmooktesur	...	...	„	2,961
Futtehgurh	...	...	„	5,075
Lullutpore ...	...	...	„	2,133

213. The staging bungalows at Ghazeepore and Futtehgurh have been completed, and those at Ghurmooktesur and at Lullutpore are now ready. The estimated cost of each is noted in the margin.

Electric Telegraph.

214. Piers to support the Electric Telegraph wire over the Ganges, at Ghurmooktesur, are under construction. The probable cost will be 6,637 Rupees.

General Remarks. Rates.

215. These have been very much affected since the mutiny, but except at the stations of Cawnpore and Allahabad, not to a greater extent than can be accounted for, by the fact that labor and material, though not produced in larger quantities than before the mutiny, were enhanced in price, owing to the great demand, both by Government and private individuals; by Government for new barracks, &c., at stations destroyed during the mutiny, or created after its suppression; and by private individuals in restoring their dwellings, shops, &c.

216. At Cawnpore and Allahabad the rates are greatly affected by the working of the Railway and by other departments of the State.

CANALS.

Ganges Canal.

217. The year 1859-60 was an unusually dry one; the rains were very scanty, and the Ganges commenced diminishing in volume early in September, while during the rubbee season the usual fall of rain almost entirely failed. Thus the capabilities of the Ganges Canal, as it at present exists, were severely tried, and it may be considered as proved that, while the head works may, in seasons of drought, with difficulty be made to afford the supply now required, they will be utterly insufficient to meet the increased demands when the full depth of water, which the Canal is intended to carry, has to be admitted. Rough plans and estimates of the improvements at Myapore, proposed, in order to overcome this difficulty, have been lately laid before the Government of India.

218. In other respects, the works in the Northern Division, with the exception of a failure in the masonry ghâts of the Solani Aqueduct, which will be presently adverted to, were found during the years under report to fulfil their purposes admirably.

219. Towards the close of the rubbee, the water in the canal was turned off, in order that such urgent repairs as might be found necessary might be effected, and simultaneously with the lowering of the supply, a portion of the left ghâts, immediately above the Solani Aqueduct Proper, were observed to settle. But after most careful examination, the failure of the ghâts was found not to threaten, in any way, the safety of the canal, and the supply was re-admitted on the 2nd May. Since that time the masonry has again filled, and the proceedings of a Committee, specially convened to enquire into the causes of the accident, have been laid before the Government of India.

220. Extensive repairs are required to the Muhmudpore Falls, but the impossibility of closing the canal in such a year, for a period long enough to allow of the work being satisfactorily done, had compelled its postponement. Meanwhile the stability of the work is not endangered, and materials have been collected with a view to carry out the repairs at the earliest feasible opportunity.

221. In the Upper and Lower Central Divisions the only works requiring special notice are the falls at Sulawa, Bhola, and Dasna. The whole of these works have been considerably injured since the canal was opened. Repairs have, from time to time, been made, but hitherto with little good effect, in consequence of the new brick-work never having been allowed sufficient time to consolidate. To remedy this evil, blocks of stone and kunkur have been collected and partially used with success in filling up the broken spaces in the chambers, and as soon as a diminished demand for water enables the canal to be closed for a lengthened period, the remainder of the injuries will be made good.

222. In the Etawah and Cawnpore Terminal Division good progress was made towards preparing the main canal for receiving its full supply. Indeed, in the lower portions of each of these Divisions, a full supply was maintained during the greater part of the year under report. All that is now required is to complete the channels

of distribution or rajbuhas, and these are being constructed as rapidly as the funds placed at the disposal of the Department will admit.

223. The terminal works of the Etawah branch, for which large quantities of materials were collected early in 1857, were suspended by the outbreak, and are still in abeyance, with the exception of the Gurhaita first-class chokey, which was completed during 1859-60. The Superintendent does not look on these works as of any urgent importance, and they can stand over until more pressing claims on the attention of the Department have been satisfied.

224. The Kanakowa Bridge, in the Etawah Division, and the terminal chokey in the Cawnpore Division, are the only works injured during the outbreak, which have not been yet restored. The former was destroyed by neighboring zemindars, who threw an earthen bund across the canal above the bridge, to raise the level of the water for facilitating irrigation. It was decided by this Government that the cost of re-building this work should be defrayed by the State, and it will be restored during the ensuing cold season.

225. The Cawnpore terminal chokey was destroyed by the Military authorities, as interfering with the new intrenchments at that station. The ruins will be cleared away.

226. The chief work done during the year under report was the remodelling of old and construction of new rajbuhas. New lines constructed during the year 1859-60.

In the Northern Division...	1¾ miles.
Ditto Upper Central Division	6 „
Ditto Lower ditto ditto	55 „
Ditto Etawah ditto	50 „
Ditto Cawnpore ditto	130 „
Total miles ...	242¾

Total mileage of rajbuhas to close of 1859-60.

In the Northern Division	186 miles
Ditto Upper Central ditto	182 „
Ditto Lower ditto ditto	409 „
Ditto Etawah ditto	249 „
Ditto Cawnpore ditto	209 „
Total miles ...	1,235

Rupees 4,90,000 have been sanctioned by the Government of India towards the completion of the rajbuha system of the Ganges Canal; and more money has been promised, should the Superintendent General of Irrigation find himself in a position to execute more work.

227. The officers on the Ganges Canal have been directed to take such measures as the funds placed at their disposal for plantations will allow, to extend the nurseries of Keekur trees, with a view to providing fuel for Railway purposes.

228. The grafted mangoe gardens on the canal are generally in a thriving condition, but not as yet in a sufficiently forward state to yield any returns. In the Etawah and Cawnpore Terminal Divisions several of these gardens were originally formed in unfavorable soil, and either perished during the outbreak, or were found, on inspection, this year, to be so unpromising, that their abandonment was recommended. The number of gardens has been now reduced to two in the Etawah and three in the Cawnpore Division, and it is not proposed to extend the number, until the native community in their neighborhood give signs, which they have not yet done, of a desire to benefit by them, and make use of the grafts which they so abundantly produce.

Eastern Jumna Canal.

229. Very little original work was done on this canal. The most arduous duty of the Superintendent has been this year to satisfy the enormous demand for water from so many cultivators during such a season of extreme drought. In spite of the great want of rain, however, the Jumna has kept up its supply, and that of the Eastern Jumna Canal has been maintained with regularity.

230. In the Saharunpoor District, the swamp, called the Sooltanpore swamp, has had a main drainage channel cut into it as far as the water would allow; lateral cuts are now being pushed out from the main line; and it is confidently expected that during this season the whole of this mass of water will have been drained off, and that probably rice cultivation will be carried out over a large extent of ground now covered with stagnant water. Another drainage cut below the village of Nanonta, to the Khirsumni River, has been in progress since January 1859. The masonry works, with the exception of plastering, have been completed, and about 2 miles of the line are in operation.

231. It is expected that the revenue from this canal will be unusually large this year; it will probably be not less than 2,40,000 or about 60,000 higher than it was last year.

232. The works of the Eastern Jumma Canal have been singularly free from damage during the past season, owing, probably, to the lightness of the rains. The only accident of any consequence was the falling in of the Raipoor Bridge; and this was attributed to the excessive slope originally given to the canal bed and the gradual retrogression of levels.

DOON CANALS.

Rajpore Canal.

233. The only work done on this canal, during 1859-60, was the building of a new silt trap.

Beejapore Canal.

234. The side walls of the channel along the Punhulwala Cliff, on a length of 2,800 feet, have been raised a foot, so as to increase the supply by a fourth. A module, the first of its kind, has been put up by Mr. Forrest, for the supply of water by contract to the Hurbunswala Estate.

Kutta Puthar Canal.

235. The portion of the canal between the Julalnawala and Daghunwala Aqueducts was found to be too low, and the side walls, over a length of 1,000 feet, were raised to admit of a large supply.

Kullunga Canal.

236. The works of the main channel, consisting chiefly of heavy embankments, from 17 to 30 feet in height, with an aqueduct, have been finished, which will enable the canal to be opened this year. The new masonry supply channel at the head has been completed on half its length.

Jakhun Canal.

237. The masonry channel has been completed from the Rooa Khala to within a short distance of the Raneepokri Village, where water is greatly needed, even for drinking purposes. The whole length of this line is 9,840 feet, of which 1,370 run along the side of the hill, where digging was difficult—4,970 formed the main channel on the table land of Bhogpoor, and 3,500 is a portion of the Raneepokri Branch. On this line there are 14 falls, varying in descent from 3 to 14 each. A distributing reservoir has also been built where the Raneepokri and Burkole Rajbuhas bifurcate.

Hurdwar Road.

238. During the year under report, this road, with the exception of certain bridges, was completed. It consists of 8 miles of entirely new road, which has been gravelled and opened out; 4 miles of it have been cut through heavy forest, and 4 bridges, each of 10 span, besides 5 saucer drains, have been constructed.

239. Where the line descended the different steppes of the country there have been some tolerably heavy cuttings. On a length of 600 feet in one place the depth of cutting was 14, and 800 feet of embankment, 8 in height were thrown up beyond. A protective wall, 230 feet long, has been built, and heavy crib work put up to prevent the incursion of the Sooswa River on the road.

240. The road for 8 miles has been widened from 15 to 30, and ditches added. The road has, in short, been made passable from end to end, 30 miles—and a large traffic has passed along it for the first time.

Rohilcund Canals.

241. The original work in Rohilcund was entirely confined to the East Bygool Canals, which may be briefly described as follows:—

One mile of the East and two half miles of the West Choorylee Branches excavated. These lines were far advanced prior to the outbreak, and it became

necessary to complete them, as they were useless until the tail water could be properly disposed of.

242. Choorylee Dam, The heavy crib work and piling at tail completed.

Bhanpore Dam, two additional openings to Sissowna Dam and Ghurame Dam.

243. The blocks have been sunk to their full depth at Bhanpore, and the foundations of the Sissowna and Ghurame Dams have been nearly completed.

244. The extent of land irrigated and revenue derived from the canals in Rohilcund, during the period under review, are considerably in excess of any former years, and double that of the preceding season.

Agra irrigation works.

245. The expenditure for the year under report was concentrated on the Futtehpore-Sekree works, comprising an earthen bund and masonry weir, against which the bulk of the outlay is chargeable. These were to be finished by the middle of June. The remaining portion of the project is confined to a main outlet and first-class chokey at Futtehpore-Sekree, together with the works on the Bhurkoli line, consisting of three masonry dams, pucca inlet drains, excavation and embankment, all of which have been entirely completed.

Railway. Account Current.

246. A note on the revenue account current of the East India Railway, in the North-Western Provinces, for the half year ending the 30th December 1859, will be found in the Appendix No. XI.

LOCAL FUNDS.

Works executed from Local Funds.

247. The returns of the several Local Committees and their proceedings during the past year, which was the first since the restoration of order, are necessarily imperfect. Generally, however, the Committees have not lost sight of the fact, that the money which the people contribute is held by them in trust for the benefit of the people, and that they are bound to make such a conscientious distribution of the funds placed at their disposal, as shall produce the largest possible amount of benefit to local traffic and local communications. Some portion of the funds have been devoted to roads and other works of general public utility. But the principle borne in mind by the Committees has been, that due regard must be had to the interests of the people primarily, and, having sufficiently provided for these, they then proceed to vote the remainder of the available funds, as judiciously as they can, on works of general public benefit.

248. The state of the roads between Saharunpore and Roorkee, Saharunpore and Dehrah, and Roorkee and Dehrah, have been the subject of the personal examination of the Lieutenant-Governor. The line between Roorkee and Dehrah has been declared by the Supreme Government to be imperial, and will be constructed from the State revenues, and not at the cost of the Local Funds. The road *viâ* Kylaspore to Roorkee has been abandoned, and a new line determined on, which will be taken off from a point beyond the Hindun, on the Saharunpore and Dehrah road, and carried across the country to Sekundurpore, or Bhugwanpore, which the road contemplated from Roorkee, along the right bank of the Solani Nuddee, will touch. The advantages of the new scheme are, that the Hindun will need to be bridged at one point only, near Hurowrah, instead of two, to accommodate the traffic both to Roorkee and towards Deyrah; that, as the new road to be taken out from beyond the Hindun to the point of junction near Bhugwanpore, on the projected road from Roorkee to Mohun, will be considerably shorter than the existing line from Kylaspore to Roorkee, there will be a less length of road to be annually repaired, and that this gain or saving will be greatly enhanced by the fact that the road from Roorkee, as far as Bhugwanpore, will be part of an imperial line, the cost of which will be met from the general revenues, not from Local Funds, while the portion of road towards Deyrah, from Saharunpore, as far as Hurowrah, will answer a double purpose.

Division.	District.	Amount. Rs. As. P.
Meerut	Dehra Dhoon	6,246 0 0
	Saharunpore	27,226 0 0
	Mozuffernugger	25,847 0 0
	Meerut	32,144 0 0
	Bolundshuhur	73,344 0 0
	Allygurh	81,172 0 0
Rohilcund	Bijnour	32,534 0 0
	Moradabad	24,866 0 0
	Budaon	32,460 0 0
	Bareilly	1,02,954 0 0
	Shahjehanpore	42,610 0 0
Agra	Agra	13,800 0 0
	Muttra	72,333 0 0
	Furruckabad	75,967 0 0
	Mynpoory	71,598 0 0
	Etawah	27,785 0 0
	Etah	13,344 0 0
Allahabad	Cawnpore	90,800 0 0
	Futtehpore	60,654 0 0
	Allahabad	48,000 0 0
	Banda	32,097 0 0
Benares	Benares	33,653 0 0
	Jounpore	21,224 0 0
	Mirzapore	23,136 0 0
	Ghazeepore	27,718 0 0
	Azimgurh	24,250 0 0
Goruckpore	Goruckpore	36,670 0 0
	Total	11,54,432 0 0

249. In the margin is a Tabular Statement, showing the amount which has been expended in Public Works in each District of these Provinces Proper during the year.

250. The amount available is far larger than in ordinary years, owing to the large balances which had accumlated in consequence of the small amount of work which the Committees were able to execute during the year 1858.

251. The following are some of the more prominent works to which the sums realized from the Local Funds have been devoted.

252. The construction of a serai in the town of Mozuffernuggur, which is urgently required for the convenience of travellers, has been sanctioned at an

estimated cost of 11,000: Rupees 6,000 Rupees of this will be met from the Ferry Funds, and the balance will be paid from the Nuzool Funds of the City.

253. The road from Ghurmooktesur to Dehlie carries a very large proportion of the surplus produce of Rohilcund and the Upper Doab, aud the metalling of this has been contemplated. But the Local Committee have not sufficient funds at present to undertake the work, and all their available money has been devoted to the line from Ghurmooktesur to Meerut, which is a military and postal line. The assignment made in the Public Works Budget, in aid of the Local Committee for this road, has been disallowed by the Government of India.

254. Rupees 12,000 will be expended from the Bohundshuhur Funds on the road running in that District from Anoopshuhur and Coel, and a bridge will be erected on this road, at the village of Rajoor, at a cost of 3,759 Rupees.

255. Rupees 16,862 has been devoted to the metalling of the road between Hattrass and Kasgunge, from the funds of the Allygurh District.

256. In the Moradabad District attention has been directed to the improvement of the road from Chundowsee to Anoopshuhur, by which the traffic from the southern part of the Moradabad District seeks the Doab. Next to that, from Moradabad to Ghurmooktesur, this road is the most important to the interests of the people in the District, and it was thought by this Government that aid might be given to the Local Committee from the Imperial Funds. But the assignment entered in the Publie Works Budget with that object has been disallowed.

257. The Budaon Committee has devoted the sum of 11,500 Rupees to the construction of a new road to connect Bilsee with Kuchlaghat.

258. Rupees 19,000 has been appropriated to metalling and bridging that portion of the road from Agra *viâ* Shekohabad and Sirsagunje, towards Etawah, which lies in the Mynpoory District. Rupees 8,000 more has been devoted towards re-metalling the road from Mynpoory to Keraolee.

259. Rupees 5,000 have been authorized for the repair of that portion of the road between Etawah and Agra which lies in the Etawah District. It is a road to the repair of which the Government may hereafter be expected to contribute.

260. In the Cawnpore District 10,000 Rupees have been set aside for the construction of roads intended to accommodate Railway traffic. Rupees 36,000 have been devoted from the funds of the District towards metalling and bridging the important road to Humeerpore.

261. In the Futtehpore District 8,000 Rupees have been appropriated for the repair of the road to Banda, and 25,000 Rupees towards constructing a new metalled

road from Futtehpore to opposite Dalamow. This road is most important, being the connecting link between Bundelcund, Saugor, and Oudh. Rupees 9,465 are held available for the construction of roads for the accommodation of Railway traffic.

262. Rupees 9,000 have been devoted to re-metalling and widening the road between Benares and Ghazeepore, and 6,000 Rupees to constructing the road from Jounpore towards Lucknow.

263. The work on the road between Ghazeepore and Doargaottee, which connects Ghazeepore with the Grand Trunk Road, and with the Railway, is being vigorously pushed forward by the Local Committees; and a sum of 5,468 Rupees has been allotted for repairing and bridging the road from Ghazeepore *viâ* Muhmedabad to Kotwah. Rupees 6,712 has been devoted to the repair of the roads from Ghazeepore to Benares and Goruckpore.

264. The sum of 6,406 Rupees has been sanctioned for constructing a raised causeway over the Mahasra Jheel, in the Goruckpore District, for want of which a large bridge of five arches, erected four years ago, at a cost of 8,000 Rupees, has been hitherto useless.

265. Rupees 6,000 has been devoted to the repair of the important road between Oraiee and Calpee, in the Jaloun District.

266. Hitherto the repair of serais has fallen upon the Ferry Funds of the respective Districts. The Humeerpore Committee thinking it but fair that the Bhutteearas, or people in charge, who reap all the profits from travellers, should pay the cost of the repair of the serai, at that station, offered the charge of the building to them, provided that they paid for the repair. On their refusal they took the serai under direct management, and it has been made to yield a fair monthly profit. The attention of the Commissioners of Divisions have been called to this circumstance, in order that serais generally may be made to sustain the cost of their own repair, in the same manner.

Works of public utility constructed by private individuals at their own expense.

267. A statement, showing the works of public utility, constructed by private persons, at their own expense, during the year, will be found in Appendix No. XII.

SECTION VIII.—POST OFFICE AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

268. Nothing calling for special notice has occurred in these departments within the jurisdiction of the Government during the past year.

SECTION IX.—FINANCIAL.

Reduction in the Military Police.

Name of Corps or Establishment.	Saving per mensem.
Goruckpore Recruiting Depôt	429 10 5
Mynpoory Auxiliary Force	15,529 8 10
Goruckpore Police Levy	4,375 6 0
Etawah Yeomanry Levies	8,843 15 10
Corps of Jezailchees	9,800 0 0
Total per mensem ...	38,978 9 1
Grand Total per annum ...	4,67,742 13 0

269. The reductions effected in the extra establishments of Civil Police have already been exhibited in Section III. of this report. Those which have taken place in the Military Police Establishments are shown in the margin.

Establishment of a Branch Treasury at Roorkee.

270. The magnitude of the monetary transactions at Roorkee, and the interests of the large establishments located there required that there should be a local Treasury for the conduct of all business connected with them; and the presence of a Cantonment Joint Magistrate on the spot afforded the ready means of establishing it without delay, and at a trifling expense. It was shown that the additional outlay would be much more than counterbalanced by the removal of the delay which had heretofore been unavoidable in the submission of the Saharunpore treasury accounts, in which District Roorkee is situated, to the Accountant, and in the preparation, consequently, of the returns required from him by the Government of India, for incorporation in the accounts of the Empire. On a representation to the above effect being made to the Governor-General, His Excellency was pleased to sanction the proposed establishment, at a cost of 225 Rupees per mensem.

SECTION X.—INLAND NAVIGATION.

Abolition of the Pilot Establishment on the Gogra.

271. No new point connected with the navigation of the Gogra has been brought to notice during the past year. The Pilot Establishment experimentally entertained has since been abolished.

Ganges Establishment.

272. The Ganges Establishment continues to work with satisfactory results.

SECTION XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

273. During the past year two Ministers of the Church of Scotland have been placed at the disposal of this Government; the one, the Reverend J. Williamson, has been posted to the station of Allahabad, and the other, the Reverend J. M. Thomson, to Meerut. A suitable establishment has been sanctioned for each. The former has been required to visit the station of Benares occasionally, and, recently, at his own suggestion, he has been permitted to visit Cawnpore and Lucknow once in three months. The latter has it in charge to pay periodical visits to Delhi.

Two Chaplains of the Church of Scotland placed at the disposal of this Government.

274. The churches at Agra, Allygurh, Azimgurh, Etawah, Moradabad, and Shahjehanpore, which were injured during the disturbances, have been repaired mostly at the cost of the State.

Repair of Churches destroyed in the Rebellion.

275. Projects for enlarging the churches at Muttra and Benares, which afford inadequate accommodation for European troops, now for the first time stationed there, have been under consideration, and will shortly be executed.

Projects for enlarging the Churches at Muttra and Benares.

276. For the same reason it has been resolved to build a new church at Bareilly, the old church being too small, and its enlargement impracticable.

New Church at Bareilly.

277. The church at Cawnpore, destroyed during the disturbances, has been almost entirely restored with funds derived from the cess levied on the city.

Restoration of the Church at Cawnpore.

278. Large subscriptions have been raised for the erection of a Memorial Church at this station, on the site of Wheeler's entrenchment, under the encouragement given by His Excellency the Viceroy. The project has not yet come before the Government in a definite shape.

Memorial Church proposed to be erected at Cawnpore.

279. A sum of 25,000 Rupees has been reserved from the cess levied on the city of Furruckabad, for the erection of a new church, of dimensions sufficient to accommodate the European troops and the residents, in place of that destroyed by the rebels.

Cost of a new Church at Furruckabad, defrayed from the cess levied on that City.

280. The question of constructing a church at Jhansie came under consideration, but was placed in abeyance, owing to doubts as to the continued occupation of the station by a European garrison. Temporary accommodation was provided.

Proposal to erect a Church at Jhansie in abeyance.

Temporary accommodation provided at Gwalior.

281. At Gwalior also similar provision has been made.

Marriage Registrars appointed where necessary.

282. Marriage Registrars, under Act V. of 1852, have been appointed in all the Stations of these Provinces, which seemed to require them.

SECTION XII.—POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

Military operations against the Rebels in Bundelcund.

283. In July last year, with reference to the approaching relief of the Madras Troops in the Saugor and Nurbudda Territories, this Government represented to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the urgent necessity which existed for the dispersion or annihilation of the rebel bands which infested that locality. It was pointed out that, owing to their being suffered to remain unmolested, the minds of the people were in an unsettled and excited state, and that the lives and property of those who were engaged in peaceful industry, were placed jeopardy. The result was that in the cold weather a force under Brigadier Wheler completely scoured these Districts, and with the best effect, as no rebel leader of note has since shown himself in those parts, although a few men, if of minor repute, are of desperate character, such as Dowlut Sing, still find a haven in the neighboring jungles, from which they sally out to plunder and destroy.

Results of the Proceedings of Special Commissioners.

284. Up to the 31st December 1859 no less than 136 cases has been submitted by the several Special Commissioners for the confirmation and final orders of Government; and as all of these were connected with the rebellion, and of more or less importance, and many of them involved the lives of the prisoners, they formed a very onerous and responsible addition to the already sufficiently heavy duties which ordinarily devolve upon the head of this Government. Amongst these was the case of Hickmutoollah Khan, the late Deputy Collector of Futtehpore, who was supposed to have been concerned in the murder of the Judge, Mr. Tucker. He was not tried on that charge. But being tried for being a leader in rebellion, and convicted after a very laborious inquiry, was sentenced to transportation for life. Since the expiration of the year three rebels of note have been captured, tried by Special Commissioners, and sentenced capitally. The one was Khan Bahadoor Khan, the notorious Nazim of Bareilly, who was delivered up by the Nepalese. Another was the hardly less infamous Rummust Singh, who was the chief of the band who murdered the two Railway Engineers, Messrs. Evans and Limnell, in the Banda District, and who was surrendered, owing to the exertions of Captain Osborne, through the medium of the Maharajah of Rewah. The third was Joala Pershad, who was concerned in the massacre of Europeans at Cawnpore.

285. More recently the Ex-Nawab of Nujeebabad, Mahmood Khan, who had escaped into Nepal, and surrendered himself to the officers on the frontier, returned to

Moradabad in disguise and under a feigned name. He was discovered at Rampoor, and delivered up by the Nawab to justice.

286. A statement is subjoined, showing the results of the cases referred to Government.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Number of cases referred.	Number of cases in which sentence of death was recommended.	Number of cases in which the penalty of death was remitted by Government.	Number of cases in which sentence of transportation for life was recommended.	Number of cases in which sentence of transportation for life was remitted or mitigated.	Number of other cases.	Number of cases in which the sentence recommended was remitted or mitigated.
136	33	16	22	4	81	10

287. The special Acts of 1857, which have been more than once renewed, will expire at the end of the current year; and it is hoped that, before that time, all cases for the trial of which they provide, will have been disposed of.

288. Of the sums unauthorizedly collected by the Native States during the disturbances, 4,285 Rupees have been recovered from the Rajah of Berondah, and 9,646 Rupees from the Rajah of Punnah; and similar claims against the States and persons noted in the margin are in course of liquidation, or under investigation by the Governor-General's Agent for Central India.

Sums collected unauthorizedly by Native Chiefs during the rebellion.

Native States.	Amount.		
	Rs.	As.	P.
Tehree Duttia	2,06,345	0	0
Chutterpore	2,430	0	0
Sumpthur	4,260	0	0
Chief of Goorserai	22,500	0	0
Thacoor of Chirgaon	17,760	0	0
Thacoors of the Jhansie District	25,308	0	0
Total ...	2,78,603	0	0

SECTION XIII.—POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Out-turn of Tea. Government Tea Plantations.

289. The following is a detailed Statement, submitted by Dr. Jameson, the Superintendent of Botanical Gardens in the North-Western Provinces, showing the working of the Government Tea Plantations in Kumaon, Gurhwal, Deyrah Dhoon, &c., during the last season, 1859-60.

290. The out-turn of tea by the different factories was as follows:—

KUMAON PLANTATIONS,

HAWULBAUGH FACTORY.

Black Teas—					
Souchong	lbs.	1,554	4		
Bohea	„	722	8	= 2,276	12
Green Teas	„	5,228	8	= 5,228	8
	Total, lbs.			... 7,505	4

AYAR TOLI FACTORY.

Black Teas—					
Souchong	lbs.	1,499	0		
Pouchong	„	320	0		
Bohea	„	165	0	= 1,984	0

BHIMTAL FACTORY.

Black Teas—					
Souchong	lbs.	1,151	8		
Pouchong	„	76	10		
Bohea	„	247	11	= 1,475	13

GURHWAL PLANTATIONS,

PAOREE FACTORY.

Black Teas—					
Souchong	lbs.	4,596	15		
Pouchong	„	4,184	10		
Bohea	„	710	0	= 9,491	9

DEYRAH DHOON PLANTATIONS,

KOLAJSIR FACTORY.

Black Teas.					
Fine Souchong	lbs.	1,962	0		
Souchong	„	1,063	0		
Pouchong	„	16,026	0	= 19,051	0
Green Tea	lbs.	3,768	0	= 3,768	0
	Total, lbs			... 43,275	10

Add to this the yield of the

KANGRA PLANTATION.

lbs.	... 29,312	0	
Grand Total, lbs.	... 72,587	10	

which shows an aggregate yield of lbs. 72,587-10 ozs., being a considerable increase on the preceding year, and by each plantation an increase has been produced.

291. Of the Tea, lbs. 62,000 have been packed for the Commissariat Department, and the remainder reserved for sale to private parties, there being a great demand for the Teas prepared in the Government factories.

Disposal of the Tea.

292. In addition to Tea a vast quantity of seeds has been yielded, which has enabled Dr. Jameson to distribute to Tea Companies and private Tea cultivators upwards of two thousand seven hundred maunds, or one hundred tons, which, if valued at the market rate, would produce upwards of Rupees 80,000.

Distribution of Seeds and Seedlings.

293. Seedling plants, too, to the extent of nearly two and a half millions, have been distributed to applicants, which, with the seed, have been given gratis.

294. The above report of the result of the cultivation in these Provinces shows that the object aimed at has been achieved. It proves that at certain altitudes, and in a certain climate, both of which are to be found in the Hills and neighboring localities, the Tea plant can be cultivated with just as much success as in China itself, while it has been found a matter of no difficulty to instruct the natives of the country in the process of manipulation and manufacture.

Result satisfactory.

295. There has been during the year under report, a very manifest indication of a desire on the part of European settlers to engage in this branch of agriculture and trade. Both in the Deyrah-Dhoon and in the Kumaon Hills new plantations have been commenced upon land, either granted under the published rules, or purchased from the native proprietors, and there can be no doubt that the success which has attended the experimental operations of the Government has satisfied the public at large that there are few undertakings in which capital can be embarked with better prospects of profitable return than the cultivation and manufacture of Tea.

Desire on the part of European settlers to embark in this branch of agriculture.

296. It cannot now be doubted, that the Tea plantations have altogether ceased to be experimental. It is a fact that Tea, equal in every respect to that grown and manufactured in China, can be produced in certain regions of India. It is a fact that Indian Tea is fully appreciated not only in the local market, but in the home market likewise, and it is proved by the rates of sale at the auctions which were periodically held for the sale of Indian Teas before the present practice of supplying the Commissariat was introduced, that these Indian Teas commanded a very large remunerative price.

The plantations have ceased to be experimental.

297. It is presumably due to the known success of the experimental Tea planting commenced many years ago by the Local Government that, in the course of the year 1858, an application was received from a gentleman in England, announcing himself as the representative of a Company for the transfer to the said Company of all the Government Tea

Proposal to sell certain of the plantations and factories at upset prices at auction.

plantations in India. Upon this application ensued the consideration of the question, whether the time had not arrived when the primary object of the Government in establishing Tea plantations had not been accomplished, and the Government might not properly withdraw from the undertaking altogether and leave the prosecution of it to private enterprize. It was thought that a few of the Government plantations and Factories being reserved to enable the Government to fulfil its promise of supplying seeds and plants gratuitously to planters, the rest might be advantageouly exposed for sale at upset prices, fairly representing their market value, and specific proposals on this point have been laid before the Government of India, who have not as yet expressed their pleasure on the subject.

Cultivation of the Himalayan Silkworm.

298. With the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, an experiment was instituted at Mussoorie, in July 1858, having for its object the eventual cultivation of the wild Himalayan silkworm, known as *Bombyx Huttoni*, and for this purpose Captain Thomas Hutton was instructed to form a plantation of the indigenous mulberry trees, three years being granted in which to finish the work.

Result unsuccessful.

299. In November last, however, Captain Hutton reported unfavorably of the chance of future success, having been led to form an unfavorable opinion from the following circumstances, *viz.* that the wild mulberry tree on which alone the worms will feed, when reared from cuttings, was found to be of very slow growth, and would require at least double, if not treble the time allowed, in order to bring it to a size large enough to nourish a sufficient number of worms to ensure a tolerable return in silk.

300. Trees of the wild species, which were estimated by the Hill men to be five and six years old, were not large enough to feed more than a dozen worms. Captain Hutton therefore pointed out that, while the worm was fed on the trees in the open air, there never could be a crop sufficiently large to pay for the trouble and expense of cultivation; while, on the other hand, so untractable was the worm, that it was quite impossible to induce it to remain in the feeding trays in the house like the Chinese species. He considered, therefore, that, both as regards the tree and the insect, the experiment had failed.

Proposal to try further experiments for the cultivation of the Cashmere worm negatived.

301. Captain Hutton, however, represented that experiments already tried with the domesticated *Bombyx Mori* of Cashmere, and with Madrassee *(B. Crœsi. Nob.)* of Bengal, had proved, beyond a doubt, not only that the worms throve well in the climate of Mussoorie, but that there was also a ready and remunerating market for their silk.

302. Although, therefore, nothing could be effected with the wild species of Bombyx, he suggested that the Government might find the cultivation of the Cashmere Worm well worth pursuing, for:—

303. 1*stly*.—The trees upon which it feeds are of rapid growth, attaining in one year to a height of from 6 to 10 feet; and,

304. *2ndly.*—The worm thrives admirably, and would be sure to produce a handsome return in silk, if cultivated, not as a limited experiment, but in good earnest, on an extended and liberal scale. A ready market, he said, may be found for any quantity of the article either at Mussoorie or at Delhi, at 25 Rupees per seer, or 1,000 Rupees per maund, while even in Calcutta the same silk would probably bring in from 20 to 22 Rupees per seer. To carry out Captain Hutton's suggestions, however, it would have been necessary to purchase a large tract of land, with soil suited to the purpose, and likewise to prepare rearing and reeling houses, as these worms must be fed within doors, and the Government, therefore, in the existing financial pressure, did not consider itself justified in prosecuting any further experiments for the introduction of silk cultivation on the Hills north of Deyrah.

Flax Cultivation.

305. In 1854 the late Honorable Court of Directors desired that certain experiments for the production of the flax fibre might be set on foot in the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore.

Experiment put in abeyance by the events of 1857.

306. The necessary instructions were issued, the experiments were made, and their result reported by Dr. Jameson, the Superintendent of the Gardens, in 1857, but apparently the intervention of the disturbances forced the subject into abeyance.

Proposal to continue the experiment on the part of Dr. Jameson.

307. In September last Dr. Jameson again strongly urged the continuance of these experiments on a wider footing, and suggested measures, whereby he was confident that flax cultivation would be successfully introduced into parts of these Provinces.

The probable success which awaits it.

308. It appeared that not only would an excellent paying crop be obtained from the seeds alone, but that the fibre, prepared under proper management, would be admirably fitted for the home market. This was proved to be the case, not only by the result of Dr. Jameson's experiments, but also by the result of those conducted on a larger scale in the Punjaub; the flax which was there produced having been declared by competent house authorities to be even superior to the Russian flax.

Its importance.

309. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance both to the interests of Government and the people, of introducing new products into the country; and the increasing demand in the home markets for flax, pointed it out as one which it was the duty of Government to encourage. But it was evident that it was vain to hope for success with the means at the Lieutenant-Governor's disposal. Instruction from Europe is indispensably necessary before native cultivators will be able to carry on the somewhat difficult process described by Dr. Jameson. Good seed and good implements are both required for the production of flax, and the manufacture of the fibre which could compete with that now supplied to the home market. The promise of reward for successful cultivation and manufacture would be needed, in order to stimulate the efforts of natives, who are not of themselves prone to adopt novel experiments.

Proposal submitted for the sanction of the Government of India.

310. The Lieutenant-Governor, having regard to the financial pressure, declined in the first instance to ask for sanction for the requisite expenditures, which in the beginning of the experiment would not be inconsiderable; but having afterwards been encouraged by the late Right Hon'ble Mr. Wilson to re-open the subject, it was suggested to the Government of India that, as proposed by Dr. Jameson, the engagement of two competent European instructors, and the importation of the necessary implements and seeds, might be authorized, it being left to private speculators to carry out the scheme to perfection, when once fairly proved to be successful. This matter is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Population.

311. As regards the population in the North-Western Provinces, the Government is not in a position to make any specific statement or any profitable remark. The last census was made on 1st January 1853. The intention is believed to have been that the same operation should be repeated decennially. It may, however, be assumed that the population certainly has not decreased since the last census, which returned it at 30,271,885.

312. Within the time which has passed since the last census, there has been no season of remarkable scarcity, no famine certainly, except within the current year. No destructive epidemic, or distress arising from agricultural depression. It remains to be seen what effect the extremely unfavorable rains of the present season may leave upon the population of these Provinces.

SECTION XIV.—FORESTS.

Transfer of the Chilkea Tract to Kumaon.

313. The management of the Chilkea forest tracts have been transferred from Moradabad to Kumaon. The revenue, which is now about 2,500 Rupees, is calculated to reach 10,000 Rupees in three or four years, and it may rise to 15,000 Rupees.

Result of the sale of timber in the Kumaon Forests.

314. The result of the sale of the timber in the Kumaon forests, after deducting all expenditure on account of the preparation of timber, establishments, and transport, was a clear gain to Government of 1,03,631 Rupees in round numbers.

Superintendent of Forests appointed in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

315. A proposal for the appointment of a Superintendent of Forests in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories has been sanctioned, and measures have been taken to give effect to it.

SECTION XV.—MINING.

316. The Superintendent of Neemuch has reported that a careful examination of the iron mines at Jaut and Ruttongurh has forced on him the reluctant conclusion that no hope exists of their ever being worked to an amount that would prove beneficial to our Railway interests. The ore, in its purest state, is said to exist in inexhaustible quantities, but the fuel for smelting purposes is wanting.

Iron Mines at Jaut and Ruttongurh cannot be worked for want of fuel.

SECTION XVI.—SURVEYS.

317. The survey operations in Jhansie, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Vanrennen, have been progressing satisfactorily.

Operations progressing satisfactorily in the Jhansie Division.

318. A survey party has been detached from Nagpore to commence operations in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

A Survey party sent to the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories from Nagpore.

SECTION XVII.—VACCINATION.

319. The following section is epitomized from the reports of the Superintendents of Vaccination, Assistant Surgeons Pearson and Currie, of the results of their operations during the past year.

320. The establishment of the Kumaon and Gurhwal Vaccine Depôt consists of six (6) vaccinators, whose sole duties are to keep up a constant fresh supply of vaccine virus, sufficient to meet all demands that may be made upon them. During the past season the supply has, at all times, been fully ample; and every application for virus has been responded to without delay. Six thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (6,925) crusts, six hundred and forty-nine (649) points, and eighty-eight (88) glasses have been distributed throughout the North-Western Provinces, Oude, and Bengal; and the accounts received as to the efficiency of the virus are most satisfactory.

Operations in Rohilcund, Kumaon, and Gurhwal.

Operations confined to Gurhwal.

321. The above establishment of six vaccinators being quite inadequate to keep the whole of Kumaon and Gurhwal protected by vaccination, the Superintendent confined their operations to Gurhwal alone, dividing the Districts into six divisions, and allotting one to each man, each division being of such a size, that it was possible for the vaccinator to visit every village during the vaccine season. The result has been most successful, for the population has now become so thoroughly protected, that small-pox is practically extinct; and a firm belief in the efficacy of vaccination has been established in the native mind.

Number of vaccinations and results.

322. The numbers vaccinated in Gurhwal, during the past cold season, with the results, are given below. In these returns reliance may be placed,—for the system pursued removes all cause for false entries. Vaccinators are judged and awarded solely by the number and goodness of the Vaccine Crusts supplied. These can only be reared by good vaccination, so there can be no source of delusion on this point. Moreover, a copy of the Vaccine Return, of the names of the persons vaccinated in a village, is left with the head-man of that village as a record, which is liable to inspection at any time by the Superintendent. Prizes are given to those vaccinators who furnish the best crusts.

Return of Vaccination in Gurhwal during the cold season of 1859-60.

Months.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Result unknown.	Total.
October, from 15th	1,259	180	122	0	1,561
November	1,771	166	95	2	2,034
December	1,827	172	99	4	2,102
January	2,958	245	126	102	3,431
February	2,016	138	73	82	2,309
March	1,286	126	143	79	1,634
April, to 15th	255	37	21	22	335
Total ...	11,372	1,064	679	291	13,406

giving an average of 372 per mensem to each vaccinator. The result for 100 is very nearly 85 successful; 8 unsuccessful; 5 doubtful, and 2 result unknown.

A pamphlet on vaccination, printed by the Superintendent in English and in the Vernacular.

323. The Superintendent has printed a pamphlet in English and the Vernacular, for the two-fold object of forming a Manual for vaccinators, and for making the people of Rohilcund, Kumaon, and Gurhwal acquainted with the object and nature of vaccination, and the means pursued by Government for placing it within their reach.

Operations in the Agra Division.

324. The Vaccine operations in the Agra Division, for the year 1859-60, have been eminently successful during the season, and 2,77,957 cases of Vaccination were registered; and the following is the

result of vaccinations in each month and District, with total results in each, and grand total of the operations.

Agra and Muttra.

Months.	Successful.	Unsuccessful	Doubtful.	Total.
November 1859	465	309	119	893
December ditto	8,527	1,170	785	10,482
January 1860	15,343	2,036	1,302	18,681
February ditto	24,229	2,761	2,930	29,920
March ditto	19,053	1,995	4,958	26,006
Grand Total ...	67,617	8,271	10,094	85,982

Allyghur.

Months.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
November 1859	90	707	156	953
December ditto	5,136	2,824	2,397	10,357
January 1860	19,051	6,232	5,501	30,784
February ditto	20,589	15,342	10,476	46,407
March ditto	21,489	8,781	6,133	36,403
Grand Total ...	66,355	33,886	24,663	1,24,904

Furruckabad and Mynpoory.

Months.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
November 1859	180	53	59	292
December ditto	3,093	943	1,750	5,786
January 1860	12,637	2,998	3,732	19,367
February ditto	14,094	3,451	4,923	22,468
March ditto	9,659	3,055	6,444	19,158
Grand Total ...	39,663	10,500	16,908	67,071

Total in the Agra Division.

Months.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
November 1859	735	1,069	334	2,138
December ditto	16,756	4,937	4,932	26,625
January 1860	47,031	11,266	10,535	68,832
February ditto	58,912	21,554	18,329	98,795
March ditto	50,201	13,831	17,535	81,567
Grand Total ...	1,73,635	52,657	51,665	2,77,957

Proportion of persons vaccinated to the population.

325. The proportion of vaccinated to the population, as returned in the Census of 1854, in the different Districts, is as follows:—

Proportion of vaccinated during 1859-60 *to population.*

District.	Population.		Vaccinated.	Per Cent.
Agra	10,01,961		... ...	... ...
Muttra	8,62,909		... ...	... .
		18,64,870	85,982	4·61
Allyghur	... ...	11,34,565	1,24,904	11·00
Furruckabad	10,64,607		... ...	... ...
Mynpoory	8,32,714		... ...	... ...
		18,97,321	67,071	3·53
Grand Total ...	... ...	48,96,756	2,77,957	5·67

Age of the Vaccinated.

326. The ages of the vaccinated were :—

Birth to	6 months	38,457
„	6 months to 1 year	49,499
„	1 year to 2 years	53,415
„	2 years to 3 years	48,036
„	3 years to 4 years	35,681
„	4 years to 5 years	26,477
„	5 years to 10 years	20,470
Over	10 years	5,922
	Total ...	2,77,957

Sex.

327. The sexes of the vaccinated were as follows :—

Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agra and Muttra	46,242	39,740	85,982
Allygurh	69,116	55,788	1,24,904
Furruckabad and Mynpoory	36,287	30,784	67,071
Grand Total ...	1,51,645	1,26,312	2,77,957

Caste.

328. The castes or occupations were as follows :—

Chumar	52,110	Durzee	1,504	Joger	111
Kolee	44,451	Tamolee	1,259	Kunjur	106
Aheer	17,404	Malee	1,172	Munkar	103
Brahmin	17,393	Mahajun	1,146	Mullah	88
Dhakre	16,492	Pandey	1,138	Kussah	87
Kahar	16,395	Dhanuk	1,133	Tawaif	62
Thakoor	12,346	Bhoorgee	1,040	Raj	53
Mahomedans	10,849	Oreea	962	Joshee	50
Kachee	10,831	Koomar	744	Mochee	49
Jât	8,789	Khateek	742	Christian	40
Lodha	7,512	Koormee	609	Ayaria	37
Bukkal	6,784	Dhoona	556	Sanara	36
Hujam	5,032	Bhat	518	Putwa	32
Garirea	4,720	Birjee	361	Chobdar	22
Dhobee	3,469	Goolatoor	280	Bhand	15
Koomar	2,766	Nüt	278	Binjara	12
Goojur	2,644	Nujjar	266	Kazara	10
Tailee	2,490	Fakeer	232	Kudheera	9
Kyth	2,443	Bhaleea	206	Bansphor	6
Karee	2,328	Cheepee	203	Siklegur	3
Nuddaff	1,889	Kalal	200		
Lohar	1,776	Bhutyeara	187	Unrecorded	5,866
Byragee	1,752	Branchee	144		
Sonar	1,730	Burkee	123		
Mehter	1,645	Ekjae	117	Total ...	2,77,957

329. It is satisfactory to remark that the operations are increasing in success, year by year. Last season the numbers compared with those of 1857-58 were as two to one, while this season, compared with last, they are as five to two, notwithstanding the number of men employed this year being reduced by two.

Annual increase in success satisfactory.

330. The numbers vaccinated in the District of Allygurh much exceed those in either of the other two Districts. This is said by the Superintendent to be attributable to the people, these being remarkably willing to accept vaccination—the regular yearly visits have brought them to look on it as an institution. It is the only District in which the parents themselves, without persuasion, brought forward their children to the Superintendent, asking him to vaccinate them.

Excess in the number vaccinated at Allygurh—its causes.

2nd. To the authorities taking and showing an interest in the success of the work; and

3rd. To the active exertion of the Native Superintendent in that District.

331. The Superintendent observed some cases in which vaccination had been (through want of medical knowledge on the part of the vaccinators) performed during the latent stage of small-pox. These were all slight cases. Similar cases were reported to him on his enquiring into the point. In those he observed the vaccine vesicle was at about the sixth or seventh day, while the small-pox pustules were at the third or fourth day. And, as the average duration of the stage of incubation of small-pox may be stated as nine days, and that of cow-pox, or vaccinia, as three days. The Superintendent points out that it follows in theory that, up to six days, after small-pox infection, vaccination may be successful, so far at least, as to modify the small-pox, and to mitigate its severity.

Vaccination successfully performed in the latent stage of Small-pox.

332. The observed cases, just mentioned, go to prove that this theory is borne out by practice. This, if incontestibly established, will form a most important principle of practice in the treatment of small-pox.

333. Next season the Superintendent will proceed into such Districts of his Division as may be visited by small-pox, personally, to observe the point, while treating the cases. Should vaccination thus succeed in favorably modifying small-pox, he feels convinced it will be readily accepted, in an epidemic, *as medicine;* especially as the people are generally acquainted with inoculation.

334. As is seen from the Table of Results, the proportion of unsuccessful and of doubtful cases to the successful is, as has heretofore been the case, large. The unsuccessful are to the successful as 30 to 100. One of the best living authorities on vaccination, Dr. Husband, of Edinburgh, states his failures as 10 per cent., so that, with Native Vaccinators, not medical men, the proportion is satisfactory. Besides, the usual causes of failure, such as scratching, rubbing, applications, &c., &c., the number of unsuccessful cases is swelled by those, being most readily brought forward for vaccination, who have been formerly vaccinated. In Allygurh, where the proportion is very large, it is accounted for by the circumstance that there a number of grown-up and aged people came forward to be vaccinated. None of these were refused; but as almost all had had small-pox, most of the cases were unsuccessful. Still many such cases succeeded, and all such, there is every reason to believe, were liable to be seized with small-pox, the immunity resulting from a former attack having passed off.

Proportion of unsuccessful to successful cases is large—its causes.

335. The Superintendent rather encouraged grown up people to come forward, so as to show that the children were not being marked.

336. In the doubtful class are included all such as were vaccinated at gatherings, and not again seen,—as were vaccinated at the end of the season, but the result not ascertained or superintended before its close,—and as were found unsuccessful, re-vaccinated, but not again visited.

SECTION XVIII.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Dispensaries.

337. A return showing the income derived from the existing two dispensaries established in these Provinces, and the number of patients treated during the year, is given below :—

Divisions.	Income during the Year 1859.				Patients treated.		
	From Government.	European Subscription.	Native Subscription.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
Meerut ...	11,985 0 2	194 0 0	60 0 0	12,239 0 2	888	36,761	37,649
Agra ...	15,850 5 8	0 0 0	18,583 8 0	34,433 13 8	1,392	33,732	35,124
Rohilcund ...	16,086 11 8½	95 0 0	1,843 2 5	18,024 14 1½	1,451	92,977	94,428
Allahabad ...	10,118 0 0	1,585 0 0	1,350 1 3	13,053 1 3	1,362	23,175	24,537
Jubbulpore ...	3,599 3 11	796 9 4	513 0 8	4,908 13 11	3,618	8,101	11,719
Jhansie ...	1,322 11 4	667 14 0	458 13 3	2,449 6 7	242	976	1,218
Goruckpore ...	2,455 15 11	213 0 0	252 0 0	2,920 15 11	126	5,799	5,925
Ajmere ...	1,967 0 1	35 0 0	256 0 0	2,258 0 1	131	6,801	6,932
Kumaon ...	7,133 0 2	0 0 0	240 0 0	7,373 0 2	585	9,425	10,010
Nimcar ...	1,944 4 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,944 4 8	0	0	0
Benares ...	15,463 15 2	334 0 0	1,874 0 0	17,671 15 2	859	67,043	67,902
Jawud Neemuch ...	548 1 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	548 1 2	6	806	812
Grand Total	88,474 5 11½	3,920 7 4	25,430 9 7	1,17,825 6 10½	10,660	2,85,596	2,97,256

The amount contributed by natives in support of these institutions for the benefit of the poorer portion of the community, is only 25,430 Rupees, of which 18,275 Rupees has been collected in the town of Muttra alone, so that the support given to the remaining sixty of the dispensaries is only 7,155 Rupees, and small as this sum is, it is a decided improvement on the amount subscribed during the previous year, and almost all the local officers speak hopefully of increased subscriptions during the coming year. Hukeem Saadut Alee Khan Bahadoor, in the service of His Highness the Nawab of Cawnpore, whose conduct during the rebellion was marked by such signal loyalty, has endowed and set on foot a dispensary at Aoula, entirely at his own expense, at an annual cost of 741 Rupees, such public spirit, of which unfortunately there are few, or no other examples, deserves to receive notice in this place.

AGRA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Agra Medical School.

338. During the past year the Superintendent has been gradually introducing changes, diminishing the theoretical and increasing the practical proportion of the studies pursued at this institution, and which, when fully carried into effect, will make a student as practical a Native Doctor as

can be expected from the means at his disposal. The object arrived at is to instil a fair amount of general medical knowledge, and to ensure that the students shall be able to perform all the minor surgical operations, and to understand and be able to assist at these of more importance, that they shall know thoroughly the uses and doses of medicines, and acquire habits of accuracy in dispensing them; and that they be further instructed how to make tinctures, extracts, &c., so as to be able to avail themselves of the useful drugs to be found in every bazar.

339. On the 15th April eighty-five candidates presented themselves for examination; of these forty passed, and were admitted. The number of students attending the classes on the 1st May were,

Senior Class	19
Second ditto	22
Junior ditto	11
Newly admitted	36
Total paid students...	88
Free ditto	8
Total...	96

Which is the same number that were in attendance at the same time in the previous year. Doctor Playfair is sanguine that the school will be able to furnish the number of native doctors which is required annually to meet the demands of the service in these Provinces.

SECTION XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

340. During the year the Lieutenant-Governor has directed the republication of this work at the press of the Roorkee College. The edition, when completed will readily sell at 6 Rupees per copy, and this price will, it is supposed, more than cover the whole expense of the republication of this book, which has now been some years out of print, contains much information, valuable both to Public Officers and to private individuals. The edition will consist of 600 copies, and will be printed in three different characters, as it was before.

Elliot's Glossary.

APPENDICES

TO THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

APPENDIX No. I.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the number of persons apprehended and brought to trial in the several Zillahs in the North Western Provinces, during the year 1859, and the result of the proceedings.

	Offences.	Total number of offenders.	Convicted.																							Confined as insane.	Acquitted.	Remarks.
			Flogged, fined, or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.			
No. I.—Offences against the person.	Murder	1,247	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	8	0	0	9	0	1	0	21	3	0	0	60	24	85	218	4	961	50 Pending, 6 transferred, & 8 died.
	Wounding with intent to kill	89	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	18	4 Pending.
	Suspicion of murder	66	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	88	1 Ditto.
	Attempt to commit murder	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	5	0	16	
	Homicide	396	0	10	20	14	24	15	35	0	18	1	1	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	142	2	245	
	Affray with Homicide	196	5	4	10	9	1	3	27	3	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	93	0	103	
	Assault with wounding	693	162	246	17	10	3	4	3	5	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	465	1	220	2 Pending, 4 transferred, & 1 died.
	Attempt to assault and wound	83	18	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	48	
	Suttee	53	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	17	11 Pending, 2 transferred.
	Suttee, aiding and abetting	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11 Ditto.
	Rape	86	0	0	1	0	3	1	5	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	65	4 Ditto.
	Attempt at rape	13	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	
	Child-stealing	53	0	5	1	1	8	0	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	28	
	Ditto for sake of ornaments	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	4 Pending, 1 died.
	Ditto for the purpose of selling into slavery	36	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	26	5 Transferred.
	Poisoning	41	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	33	
	Sitting Dhurna	42	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	25	
	Abortion, &c.	77	3	9	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	62	
	Importation of slaves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sale of married women	24	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	
	Illegal arrest	90	31	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	50	
	False imprisonment	67	23	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	40	
	Torture	353	190	27	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	0	132	
	Adultery	153	0	5	8	10	5	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	111	6 Pending, 4 died.
	Sodomy	17	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	10	
	Riot and assault	476	303	38	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	0	113	1 Pending.
	Abduction	1,201	87	211	36	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	0	857	4 Ditto, 4 transferred.
	Deserting new-born infants	14	0	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	2	
	Affray	942	458	119	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	595	0	347	
	Resistance of process	1,740	845	152	3	6	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,011	0	729	
	Making away with a person	47	15	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30	0	17	
	Oppression	506	186	38	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	0	280	
	Petty assault	8,722	3,961	519	14	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,507	0	4,196	13 Pending, 4 transferred, & 2 died.
	Accusation of kidnapping	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	
	Exposure of infants	10	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	
	Total	17,531	6,320	1,453	161	71	63	23	84	13	76	12	5	21	0	5	0	28	5	1	0	60	31	88	8,520	7	8,852	111 Pending, 25 transferred, & 16 died.
No. II.—Offences against property committed with violence.	Dacoity with murder	540	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	78	20	15	132	0	403	1 Pending, 2 cancelled, & 2 died.
	Ditto with torture	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	14	
	Ditto with wounding with personal injury	182	2	0	0	0	0	4	23	4	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	2	0	47	0	133	1 Pending, 1 cancelled.
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	1,344	181	0	0	1	2	5	7	1	9	2	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	2	3	0	224	0	1,102	15 Ditto, 1 transferred, 1 died, & 1 escaped.
	River dacoity with murder	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	24	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	
	Highway robbery with murder	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	12	2 Pending.
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	144	0	2	0	2	8	1	8	0	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	32	0	108	3 Transferred, 1 died.
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	265	13	0	1	7	15	1	14	11	20	2	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	99	0	161	2 Pending, 3 transferred.
	Suspicion of highway robbery	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	9	
	Burglary with murder	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	4	
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	42	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	10	0	29	3 Pending.
	Theft with murder	91	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	5	1	9	25	0	65	1 Ditto.
	Ditto with wounding	85	7	0	2	1	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	23	0	61	1 Ditto.
	Ditto by administering poisonous or stupifying drugs	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	28	
	Cattle-stealing with murder	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	18	
	Affray with homicide caused by dispute respecting property	59	15	15	4	1	9	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	8	2 Escaped.
	Carried over	2,881	222	19	7	12	37	12	63	17	53	7	5	15	2	0	0	31	0	4	0	93	27	31	670	0	2,168	

APPENDIX No. I.—*(Concluded.)*

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the number of persons apprehended and brought to trial in the several Zillahs in the North Western Provinces, during the year 1859, *and the result of the proceedings.*

	Offences.	Total number of offenders.	Convicted.																						Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.	Remarks.
			Flogged, fined, or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.			
No. II.—Offences against property committed with violence.—*(Concluded.)*	Brought over ...	2,881	222	19	7	12	37	12	63	17	53	7	5	15	2	0	0	31	0	4	0	93	27	31	670	0	2,168	
	Affray with violent breach of peace, &c. ...	67	14	12	19	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	18	
	Attempt at dacoity	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	
	Ditto at river dacoity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Plunder with violence	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	
	Riot with assault and robbery, &c. ...	74	24	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	27	
	Suspicion of dacoity, &c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Attempt at murder of a child, with theft of its ornaments	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	6	0	5	
	Total ...	3,069	270	54	26	15	37	12	65	17	53	7	5	15	2	0	0	34	0	4	0	94	27	36	773	0	2,253	26 Pending, 7 transferred, 3 cancelled, 8 escaped, & 4 died.
No. III.—Offences against property committed without violence.	Burglary unattended with aggravating circumstances	1,882	237	85	144	198	156	20	20	11	32	3	4	7	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	926	1	917	36 Pending, 2 transferred.
	Theft including cattle-stealing ...	9,753	2,142	1,449	729	653	482	52	17	1	22	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5,551	0	4,108	49 Pending, 39 transferred, 5 died
	Receiving stolen property ...	1,052	77	124	73	56	32	1	4	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	380	0	670	2 Pending. [& 1 escaped.
	Fraud, Embezzlement, &c.	954	252	179	14	9	7	0	2	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	0	471	12 Pending, & 1 absconded.
	Plundering	780	89	4	0	1	8	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	111	0	669	
	Trespass	2,553	870	83	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	957	0	1,544	42 Pending, 10 transferred.
	Suspicion of theft	699	70	44	6	9	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	0	565	
	False personation	19	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	12	
	Snatching	59	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	35	
	Attempt at theft, cattle-stealing &c. ...	466	95	142	32	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	284	0	182	
	Forcibly taking away documents ...	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	
	Accessory to theft	91	23	28	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	26	
	Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Apprehension with suspicious property ...	37	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	24	
	Taking away property, destroying house, &c.,	40	16	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	17	
	Attempt at burglary	90	6	16	17	8	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	30	1 Pending.
	Forcible entry and detainer... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total ...	17,478	3,904	2,175	1,034	945	703	79	44	19	66	4	6	8	0	1	0	7	0	3	0	0	0	8	9,006	1	8,271	142 Pending, 51 transferred, 2 escaped, & 5 died.
No. IV.—Miscellaneous offences against property.	Arson	217	4	14	4	0	5	1	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	181	
	Attempt at Arson	17	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	10	
	Attack and plundering house, &c. ...	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	
	Killing and maiming other persons' cattle ...	89	30	10	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	40	
	Damaging Crops, &c.	1,282	511	81	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	593	0	684	5 Pending.
	Total ...	1,613	551	110	9	2	8	1	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	689	0	919	5 Pending.
No. V.—Forgery offences against the currency.	Forgery	127	1	2	2	0	21	5	9	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	71	8 Pending.
	Counterfeiting coin	47	21	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	20	
	Having in possession counterfeit coin ...	43	16	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	19	5 Pending.
	Total ...	217	38	6	3	1	21	5	12	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	110	13 Pending.
No. VI.—Miscellaneous.	Being at large under sentence of transportation	251	0	19	18	19	14	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	47	0	171	0	80	
	Prison breaking, harbouring, and aiding escape of felons	737	55	142	99	71	36	0	14	0	11	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	2	1	469	0	220	16 Pending, 32 transferred.
	Perjury and subornation of perjury ...	197	2	1	8	10	33	5	22	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	111	3 Pending.
	Riot, sedition, &c. ...	486	353	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	0	132	
	Rescue, and refusing to aid, Peace Officers...	58	24	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	30	1 Pending.
	Felonies not included in above denominations	1,864	543	144	68	48	29	7	2	0	6	1	0	4	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	3	11	16	878	0	975	7 Pending & 4 died.
	Misdemeanors ditto.	9,261	5,361	870	115	42	7	1	4	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	15	20	6,478	1	2,760	19 Pending, 2 transferred & 1 died.
	Other offences not included in above ...	12,727	7,357	875	66	42	3	0	4	1	9	3	2	1	0	0	0	14	1	0	0	16	27	3	8,424	0	4,241	36 Pending, 23 transferred, 1 escaped, & 2 received by transfer.
	Total ...	25,581	13,695	2,054	374	232	114	15	47	2	58	6	2	7	2	0	0	22	1	1	0	110	102	40	16,884	1	8,549	82 Pending, 57 transferred, 5 died, 2 received by transfer, 1 escaped.
	Grand Total ...	65,489	24,778	5,852	1,607	1,266	946	135	254	54	262	30	18	51	4	7	0	91	6	9	0	264	160	172	35,966	9	28,954	379 Pending, 140 transferred, 3 cancelled, 30 died & 6 escaped.

APPENDIX No. II.

STATEMENT of Arms surrendered in the several Divisions of the N. W. Provinces from the commencement of the disarming operations to the end of June 1860.

DISTRICT.	Adult males bearing arms.	Estimated number of Arms.						Number of Arms Collected up to end of June 1860.						Approximate Number of Arms unsurrendered of each sort.						Number of Arms surrendered in excess over Estimate of each sort.						Deficiency.	Remarks.
		Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, Gurassies, Iron bound latties, and other small arms or lethal weapons.	Total.	Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, Gurassies, Iron bound latties, and others, &c., &c.	Total.	Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, Gurrassies Iron bound latties, and others, &c., &c.	Total.	Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, Gurrassies, Iron bound latties, and others, &c., &c.	Total.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	
ROHILCUND DIVISION.																											
Bijnour ...	3,77,234	0	954	1,21,769	993	38,829	1,62,545	4	3,193	20,103	8,960	31,100	63,360	0	0	1,01,666	0	7,729	1,09,395	4	2,239	0	7,967	0	10,210	98,185	
Moradabad ...	2,41,000	6	18,160	72,700	21,540	36,000	1,48,406	6	11,680	56,249	19,709	37,658	1,25,302	0	6,480	16,451	1,831	0	24,762	0	0	0	0	1,658	1,658	23,104	
Budaon ...	2,71,427	7	73,900	1,30,500	68,900	89,600	3,62,907	9	5,763	33,902	14,212	26,382	80,258	0	68,137	96,598	54,688	63,218	2,82,641	2	0	0	0	0	0	2,82,649	
Bareilly ...	3,85,140	0	14,983	2,13,392	43,449		2,71,824	0	8,004	71,766	32,692		1,11,862	0	6,979	1,41,626	11,357		1,59,962	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,59,962	
Shahjehanpore ...	2,70,583	0	5,340	1,02,342	19,667		1,27,349	27	16,453	96,399	50,945		1,63,824	0	0	5,943	0	0	5,943	27	11,113	0	31,278		18,940	*	* Excess 36,475.
					91,433	1,64,429											56,519	14,057	5,82,703	33	13,352	0	8,279	4,358	30,808	5,27,425	
Total ...	15,45,384	13	1,13,337	6,40,703	63,116		10,73,031	46	45,093	2,18,419	74,973	1,46,085	5,44,606	0	81,596	3,62,284	11,357											
					3,18,978												81,933											
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.																											
Allahabad ...	2,75,959	0	Details not given ...				2,76,000	15	12,447	50,950	22,980	43,950	1,30,342	0	Details not calculable				0	Details not calculable						1,45,658	
Futtehpore ...	1,35,957	0	Ditto ditto ...				1,36,000	19	15,062	61,623	45,918	71,555	1,94,177	0	Ditto ditto				0	Ditto ditto.						†	† Excess 58,177.
Cawnpore ...	2,34,911	0	Ditto ditto ...				2,35,000	31	11,913	64,531	11,483	13,524	1,01,482	0	Ditto ditto				0	Ditto ditto						1,11,018	
										Besides Major Bruce's collections of which the approximate total only is known.			22,500															
													1,23,982														
Banda ...	1,48,774	0	21,141	50,104	25,574	61,116	1,57,935	6	13,974	42,738	37,726	40,873	1,35,307	0	7,167	7,366	0	20,243	0	6	0	0	12,152	0	0	22,628	
Total ...	7,95,601	0	Details not calculable.				8,04,935	71	53,396	2,19,842	1,18,107	1,69,902	5,83,808	0	7,167	7,366	0	20,243	0	6	0	0	12,152	0	0	2,21,127	
BENARES DIVISION.																											
Azimghur ...	3,81,595	0	15,398	1,34,551	25,059	1,15,413	2,90,421	0	19,108	66,906	65,949	1,17,027	2,68,990	0	0	67,645	0	0	0	0	3,710	0	40,890	1,614	0	21,431	
Jounpore ...	51,000	0	18,750	37,500	9,375	9,420	75,045	0	11,174	39,761	9,608	13,600	74,143	0	7,576	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,261	233	4,180	0	902	
Mirzapore ...	1,92,843	0	11,778	34,907	8,381	16,763	71,829	0	2,635	13,329	8,868	9,853	34,685	0	9,142	21,578	0	6,910	0	0	0	0	487	0	0	37,144	
Benares ...	18,500	0	6,627	41,044	4,323	25,938	77,932	0	6,769	28,696	4,126	19,166	58,757	0	0	12,348	197	6,772	0	0	142	0	0	0	0	0	
Ghazeepore ...	5,52,516	8	11,992	2,70,350	50,740	59,389	3,92,479	8	21,510	68,648	57,910	1,05,871	2,53,947	0	0	2,01,702	0	0	0	0	9,518	0	7,170	46,482	0	1,38,532	
Total ...	11,96,454	8	64,545	5,18,352	97,878	2,26,923	9,07,706	8	61,196	2,17,340	1,46,461	2,65,517	6,90,522	0	16,718	3,03,273	197	13,682	0	0	13,370	2,261	48,780	52,276	0	2,17,184	

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Concluded.)*

STATEMENT of Arms surrendered in the several Divisions of the N. W. Provinces from the commencement of the disarming operations to the end of June 1860.

DISTRICT.	Adult males bearing arms.	Estimated number of Arms.						Number of Arms Collected up to end of June 1860.						Approximate Number of Arms unsurrendered of each sort.						Number of Arms surrendered in excess over Estimate of each sort.						Deficiency.	Remarks.
		Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, Gurrasies, Iron bound latties, and other small arms or lethal weapons.	Total.	Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, Gurrasies, Iron bound latties, and others, &c., &c.	Total.	Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, Gurrasies, Iron bound latties, and others, &c., &c.	Total.	Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, Gurrasies, Iron bound latties, and others, &c., &c.	Total.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13,	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	
AGRA DIVISION.																											
Muttra ...	1,30,937	0	22,036	66,115	0	0	88,151	15	10,986	53,915	5,268	10,399	80,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1,050	2,200	5,268	10,399	0	7,568	
Agra ...	1,53,096	0	17,660	90,748	24,293	25,455	1,58,156	0	17,850¼	59,314¾	16,533	23,419	1,17,117	0	0	0	31,433¼	7,760	2,036	0	0	190¼	0	0	0	0	41,039	
Furruckabad ...	2,86,514	0	17,311	1,54,291	0	27,981	1,99,585	32	19,121	1,16,286	16,718½	40,750	1,92,907½	0	0	38,025	0	0	0	30	1,810	0	16,718½	12,769	0	6,677½	
Mynpoory ...	2,10,839	0	13,035	62,819	23,035	52,819	1,51,708	57	6,044	60,521	26,096	38,077	1,30,789	0	6,991	2,298	0	14,742	0	57	0	0	3,061	0	0	20,919	
Etawah ...	1,37,558	0	13,582	58,123	20,751	49,070	1,41,526	89	12,753	51,845	18,351	47,692	1,30,630	0	829	6,278	2,400	1,378	0	89	0	0	0	0	0	10,896	
Etah ...	1,42,434	0	6,000	50,000	20,000	60,000	1,36,000	20	5,465	40,551	22,452	63,824	1,32,312	0	535	10,449	0	0	0	20	0	0	2,452	3,824	0	3,688	
Total ...	10,61,378	0	89,624	4,82,096	88,079	2,15,325	8,75,126	213	72,219¼	3,82,423¾	1,05,318½	2,24,161	7,84,338½	0	8,355	88,483¼	10,160	18,156	0	211	3,050½	2,200	27,499½	26,992	0	90,787½	
MEERUT DIVISION.																											
Dehra Dhoon ...	0	0	1,470	5,650	10,470	0	17,590	0	1,339	5,004	2,397	7,527	16,249	0	131	646	8,091	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,341	
Saharunpore ...	1,80,778	0	1,361	86,620	814	31,495	1,20,290	9	4,664	23,759	10,323	39,962	78,717	0	0	2,861	0	0	0	9	3,303	0	10,509	8,467	0	41,573	
Mozuffernugger ...	1,86,831	0	Details not given.			0	1,65,402	257	6,297	26,245	12,917	22,242	67,858	0	Details not given.				0	257	0	0	0	0	0	97,544	
Meerut ...	6,15,301	0	24,612	76,912	92,295	1,84,590	3,78,450	52	18,253	69,793	83,948	1,65,163	3,37,209	0	6,359	7,119	8,347	19,427	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	41,241	
Bolundshuhur ...	2,27,352	0	22,735	1,13,676	0	90,941	2,27,352	106	9,292	48,450	37,503	68,565	1,63,912	0	13,443	65,226	0	22,376	0	106	0	0	37,503	0	0	63,440	
Allyghur ...	3,03,498	0	41,282	1,56,780	0	76,046	2,74,108	18	12,625	63,013	33,590	34,489	1,43,835	0	28,657	93,767	0	41,557	0	18	0	0	33,590	0	0	1,30,273	
Total ...	15,13,760	0	Details not calculable.				11,83,192	442	52,470	2,36,264	1,80,660	3,37,948	8,07,780	0	48,459	1,66,112	8,347	83,360	0	433	3,303	0	71,093	8,467	0	3,75,412	
GORUCKPORE DIVISION.																											
Goruckpore ...	2,44,906	6	29,227	92,777	19,844	41,871	1,83,725	15	22,998	86,926½	38,496½	71,662	2,20,098	0	6,229	5,850½	0	0	0	9	0	0	18,652½	29,791	0	*	* Excess 36,373.
Grand Total ...	63,57,483	27	Details not calculable.				50,27,715	795	3,07,372	14,21,223	6,64,015	12,15,275	36,31,181½	0	1,68,524	9,33,368	2,36,078		5,82,703	692	33,075	4,461	1,86,455	9,49,884	30,808	10,49,935	Excess 1,31,025.

DIVISONAL ABSTRACT.

Division.	Estimated Number of Arms.	Number of Arms collected up to end of June 1860.	Deficiency.	
Rohilcund Division...	10,73,031	5,44,616	5,28,415	
Allahabad Ditto	8,04,935	5,83,818	2,21,117	
Benares Ditto	9,07,706	6,90,522	2,17,184	
Agra Ditto	8,75,126	7,84,343½	90,782½	
Meerut Ditto	11,83,192	8,07,784	3,75,408	
Goruckpore Ditto	1,83,725	2,20,098	*	* Excess 36,373.
Total ...	†50,27,715	36,31,181½	14,32,906½	

† This is exclusive of 1,263 Muskets, 115 Rifles, 159 Bayonets or Swords Do., 57 Carbines, 273 Pistols, 135 Swords, 7 Lances, or Lanceheads, the property of Government, which have been recovered from mutineers or rebels during the year.

APPENDIX No. III.

No. 1.

TABLE of the Total Expenditure in each of the 40 Jails of the North-Western Provinces under the following heads showing the Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum during the year 1859.

1. DIVISION.	1. Number.	1. Names of Zillahs.	2. Total aggregate number of Prisoners during the year.	3. Daily average number of Prisoners.	4. Cost of permanent Jail Establishment.	5. Cost of permanent Jail Guard.	6. Cost of Police Guard for Jails.	7. Cost of Compensation in lieu of prison labor.	8. Cost of Contingent Jail Guard.	9. Cost of Miscellaneous charges including Doctor's travelling and reward for capturing escaped Prisoners, &c.	10. Cost of Native Medicines.	11. Cost of Prison and Hospital Ration.	12. Cost of Clothing and Bedding.	13. Cost of Additions, Alterations and Repairs.	14. Total Jail Expenditure.	15. Average cost of permanent Jail Guard per head per annum.	16. Average cost of Police Guard per head per annum.	17. Average Cost of permanent Jail and Police Guards per head per annum.	18. Average cost of Contingent Jail Guard per head per annum.	19. Average cost of Diet per head per day.	20. Average cost of Diet per head per annum.	21. Average cost of clothing per head per annum.	22. Average total cost per head per annum.	23. Average total Cost per head per annum, exclusive of Police Guard.	24. Average total cost per head per annum, exclusive of Police Guard and compensation.	25. Average total cost per head per annum, exclusive of Police Guard compensation, and additions, alterations and repairs.	25. Average total cost per head per annum, exclusive of permanent Jail Establishment and Guard, Police Guard compensation, and additions, alterations and repairs.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Meerut	1	Deyrah Dhoon	23,176	63½	360 0 0	0 0 0	1,548 0 0	0 0 0	398 2 0	176 5 3	38 3 10	834 13 9	363 8 9	72 15 6	3,792 1 1	0 0 0	24 6 0½	24 6 0½	6 4 3⅜	7	13 2 2	5 11 7¼	59 11 5⅜	35 5 5½	35 5 5½	34 3 0⅜	28 8 4
	2	Saharunpoor	47,420	130	852 0 0	0 0 0	6,564 0 0	2,412 0 0	804 12 11	333 7 11	13 2 5	1,250 0 6	359 3 1	15 13 0	12,604 7 10	0 0 0	50 7 10½	50 7 10½	6 3 0½	5	9 9 10	2 12 2¾	96 15 4	46 7 5½	27 14 7	27 12 7¾	21 3 9¼
	3	Mozufferunggur	81,321	223	880 1 8	0 0 0	4,345 0 0	0 0 0	1,538 15 2	535 8 3	11 2 4	2,431 10 6	85 12 0	1 8 0	9,829 9 11	0 0 0	19 7 9	19 7 9	6 14 5	5⅝	10 14 7	0 6 1⅜	44 1 3	24 9 6	24 9 6	24 9 4⅝	20 10 3
	4	Meerut	4,94,158	1,354	11,643 0 0	0 0 0	13,440 0 0	3,600 0 0	9,729 2 10	1,607 10 11	53 3 5	16,936 6 4	5,601 14 5	0 0 0	62,611 5 11	0 0 0	9 14 9⅜	9 14 9⅜	7 2 11⅛	6½	12 8 1	4 2 2¼	46 3 10⅛	36 5 0⅜	33 10 6	25 0 11	
	5	Bulundshuhur	58,157	159½	639 0 6	0 0 0	3,457 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,142 12 11	205 6 8	0 13 6	1,837 9 2	143 12 0	0 0 0	8,626 6 9	0 0 0	21 10 9⅜	21 10 9⅜	7 2 7⅓	6	11 8 7	0 14 5	54 1 4	32 6 6½	24 14 2¼	24 14 2¼	20 14 1
	6	Allyghur	76,393	209¼	780 0 0	0 0 0	5,089 0 0	4,320 0 0	884 3 3	185 10 9	27 3 9	2,418 9 7	1 9 0	0 0 0	13,706 4 4	0 0 0	24 5 1⅓	24 5 1⅓	4 3 7¼	6	11 8 1	0 0 1⅓	65 8 0¼	41 2 10⅜	20 8 7	20 8 7	16 12 11¼
	7	Bijnour	62,280	170⅝	651 0 0	790 6 5	1,488 0 0	0 0 0	1,734 11 4	370 4 5	28 12 3	2,497 13 7	538 15 6	30 12 10	8,130 12 4	4 4 10	0⅜	8 11 5¼	13 5 6	10 2 6½	7⅜	14 10 2	3 2 6	47 9 7	38 14 1⅜	38 14 1⅜	38 11 3¼	30 4 6
Bareilly	8	Moradabad	1,27,649	349⅜	1,667 13 5	0 0 0	1,294 0 0	0 0 0	2,003 12 4	453 13 2	44 0 1	3,940 4 8	844 10 0	50 0 0	10,298 5 8	0 0 0	3 11 2½	3 11 2½	5 11 8	6	11 4 1	2 2 6	29 7 1½	25 11 10⅜	25 11 10⅜	25 9 7¼	20 13 4
	9	Bareilly	2,05,239	562½	3,176 0 0	0 0 0	5,098 0 0	0 0 0	7,132 9 6	1,695 11 7	50 14 9	8,486 7 2	653 10 6	2,495 9 11	28,788 15 5	0 0 0	9 1 1	9 1 1	12 10 11⅜	8	15 1 6	1 2 7½	51 3 3	42 2 2	42 2 2	37 11 1⅜	32 0 9¼
	10	Budaon	1,02,171	280	792 0 0	1,276 0 0	250 0 0	0 0 0	1,614 6 5	395 4 5	55 13 0	3,856 9 5	58 7 6	94 4 3	8,392 13 0	0 4 8	0 14 3½	5 7 2½	5 12 3	7½	13 12 2	0 0 3	29 15 7	29 1 3½	29 1 3½	28 11 11	21 5 9
	11	Shahjehanpore	1,07,189	293⅜	1,592 10 1	3,193 12 11	758 0 0	0 0 0	1,762 2 11	775 4 6	12 1 0	3,071 0 1	1,097 14 6	25 11 9	12,288 9 9	10 13 11½	2 9 3½	13 7 3	6 0 0	5⅜	10 7 3	3 11 9½	41 13 4	39 4 0½	39 4 0½	39 2 7⅜	22 13 11¼
	12	Muttra	39,933	109½	636 0 0	948 0 0	0 0 0	4,320 0 0	260 6 3	184 3 8	24 13 10	1,184 7 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	7,557 15 0	8 10 6½	0 0 0	8 10 6½	2 6 0½	5⅜	10 13 4	0 0 0	69 0 4½	69 0 4½	29 9 1½	29 9 1½	15 1 8
	13	Agra	7,03,644	1,927⅜	11,642 6 4	0 0 0	15,720 0 0	0 0 0	6,370 14 7	2,198 11 5	123 2 2	24,218 3 4	6,357 2 4	0 0 0	66,630 8 2	0 0 0	8 2 5⅜	8 2 5⅜	3 4 10½	6½	12 8 9	3 4 9	34 9 0½	26 6 6½	26 6 6½	26 6 6½	20 5 11
Agra	14	Etawah	59,157	162	672 0 0	1,392 0 0	0 0 0	2,088 0 0	289 0 11	617 9 2	18 5 8	2,215 3 6	105 7 0	0 0 0	7,397 10 3	8 9 5⅜	0 0 0	8 9 5⅜	1 12 6½	7½	13 10 8	0 10 5	45 10 7½	45 10 7½	32 12 5	32 12 5	20 0 6¾
	15	Mynpoory	57,454	157½	1,494 1 0	0 0 0	2,464 0 0	0 0 0	1,567 9 11	385 10 4	12 4 6	2,047 10 8	94 6 0	376 0 0	8,441 10 5	0 0 0	15 10 3⅜	15 10 3⅜	9 15 3½	6⅜	13 0 0	0 9 7	54 8 9⅜	38 14 6	38 14 6	36 8 3⅜	26 1 3¼
	16	Etah	55,811	153	630 8 0	688 8 2	1,559 0 0	0 0 0	822 4 3	410 0 6	34 0 7	2,081 14 7	230 11 2	533 14 9	6,990 14 0	4 8 0	10 3 0½	14 11 0¼	5 6 0	7½	13 9 9	1 8 1½	45 11 1	35 8 0½	35 8 0½	32 0 2½	23 6 3¼
	17	Futtyghur	99,825	273½	1,345 15 6	1,469 1 0	2,090 0 0	0 0 0	1,425 14 2	1,079 5 4	37 0 9	3,931 7 3	655 15 3	73 1 0	12,107 12 3	5 5 11	7 10 3¼	13 0 2¼	5 3 5	7½	14 5 11	2 6 4½	44 4 3⅜	36 10 0½	36 10 0½	36 5 9¼	26 1 1
	18	Cawnpore	29,196	80	317 7 2	37 15 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	36 0 0	3,269 7 6	25 3 10	1,101 15 0	0 0 0	231 0 8	5,019 1 7	0 7 7	0 0 0	0 7 7	0 7 2⅛	7½	13 12 3	0 0 0	62 11 9⅜	62 11 9⅜	62 11 9⅜	59 13 7¼	55 6 6¼
	19	Futtehpore	31,038	85	252 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,800 0 0	838 14 5	15 6 6	0 0 0	1,141 10 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,047 15 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9 13 11	7	13 6 9	0 0 0	47 9 11½	47 9 11½	26 7 1⅜	26 7 1⅜	23 7 8½
Allahabad	20	Allahabad	5,16,292	1,414½	9,500 3 5	652 8 0	14,233 0 0	4,200 0 0	8,825 5 5	4,764 7 11	88 3 10	24,963 5 7	6,058 0 0	359 11 4	73,644 13 6	0 7 4½	10 1 0	10 8 4½	6 3 10	9¼	17 10 3	3 4 6¼	52 1 0¼	42 0 0¼	39 0 6¼	38 12 5½	31 9 7¼
	21	Banda	58,566	160½	733 12 4	145 9 4	2,970 0 0	1,287 1 6	404 5 8	221 14 6	38 15 7	2,005 6 3	500 10 5	13 0 3	8,320 11 10	0 14 6	18 8 0⅜	19 6 6⅜	2 8 3⅜	6½	12 7 10	3 1 11	51 13 5⅜	33 5 5	25 5 1½	25 3 9¾	19 12 1⅜
	22	Humeerpore	35,336	97	648 0 0	1,728 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	344 7 1	516 10 11	23 7 9	1,472 4 2	304 2 0	19 10 0	5,056 9 11	17 13 0½	0 0 0	17 13 0½	3 3 9⅜	8	15 5 4	3 2 2	52 2 2	52 2 2	51 14 11	27 6 11	
	23	Mirzapore	1,38,724	380	1,178 8 0	0 0 0	5,340 0 0	0 0 0	2,537 6 5	452 1 6	41 14 0	6,335 6 3	543 8 0	0 0 0	16,428 12 2	0 0 0	14 0 10	14 0 10	6 10 10	8⅜	16 10 9	1 6 10⅜	43 3 9	29 2 11	29 2 11	29 2 11	26 1 3½
Benares	24	Benares	4,00,644	1,097⅜	2,580 0 0	0 0 0	8,808 0 0	0 0 0	12,237 4 4	1,264 5 5	108 6 0	23,466 4 7	2,063 2 4	3,702 7 6	54,229 14 2	0 0 0	8 0 4½	8 0 4½	11 2 4¼	11¼	21 5 11	1 14 0⅜	49 6 5	41 6 0½	41 6 0½	38 0 1	34 15 6¾
	25	Ghazeepore	2,34,026	641	1,692 8 8	0 0 0	7,010 0 0	0 0 0	4,066 6 10	444 14 6	62 7 10	10,579 15 5	2,416 8 7	98 1 0	26,370 14 10	0 0 0	10 14 11½	10 14 11½	6 5 6	8⅜	16 8 0	3 12 3⅜	41 2 3	30 3 3½	30 3 3½	30 0 10	27 6 7
	26	Azimghur	1,00,564	275½	1,500 0 0	4,092 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,698 4 1	778 9 2	116 5 9	4,769 7 8	878 3 10	24 6 10	15,857 5 4	14 13 7⅜	0 0 0	14 13 7⅜	6 2 7⅓	9¼	17 6 4	3 3 0	50 4 9⅜	50 4 9⅜	50 4 9⅜	50 3 4¼	29 14 7¼
	27	Goruckpoor	2,15,586	590½	2,940 0 0	0 0 0	9,334 0 0	0 0 0	3,921 14 7	521 0 8	88 14 5	10,035 7 7	662 2 9	164 3 6	27,667 11 6	0 0 0	15 12 11	15 12 11	6 10 3½	9	16 15 11	1 1 11⅓	46 13 8	31 0 9	30 12 3⅜	25 12 7⅜	20 5 11
	28	Jounpore	90,669	248½	1,101 9 4	0 0 0	4,176 0 0	0 0 0	1,747 14 9	545 1 6	19 11 10	3,492 2 10	255 1 6	3 10 9	11,341 4 6	0 0 0	16 13 1⅜	16 13 1⅜	7 0 8	7¼	14 0 9	1 0 5½	45 10 11½	28 13 9½	28 13 9½	28 13 6⅜	24 6 7
Kumaon	29	Kumaon	58,044	159	660 0 0	996 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,285 1 7	284 12 10	55 0 3	3,019 5 5	502 14 4	5 8 9	6,808 11 2	6 4 2⅜	0 0 0	6 4 2⅜	8 1 3⅜	10	18 15 10	3 2 7¼	42 13 1⅜	42 13 1⅜	42 13 1⅜	42 12 7	32 5 11½
		Total	43,09,662	11,807	62,558 9 5	17,409 13 3	1,17,035 0 0	25,227 1 6	77,425 2 10	24,688 13 2	1,253 12 11	1,75,622 14 3	31,377 4 9	8,391 7 7	5,40,989 15 8	1 7 7	9 14 7	11 6 2	6 8 11	7⅜	14 14 0	2 10 6¼	45 13 1½	35 14 6	33 12 4	33 0 11½	26 4 7
		SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.																									
Jhansie	30	Jaloun	17,432	47⅜	1,067 12 11	635 11 8	980 0 0	0 0 0	359 0 9	107 8 4	22 11 9	697 9 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,870 7 4	13 5 0½	20 8 4½	33 13 4⅝	7 8 3½	7⅜	14 9 7	0 0 0	81 0 11	60 8 6½	60 8 6½	60 8 6½	24 13 8½
	31	Jhansie	53,354	146	1,131 2 0	3,120 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,137 11 3	749 7 0	88 13 4	2,301 6 5	858 4 2	300 0 0	9,686 12 2	21 3 8⅜	0 0 0	21 3 8⅜	7 12 8	8	15 11 10	5 14 0¼	66 5 6⅜	66 5 6⅜	64 4 8½	35 2 9⅜	
	32	Lullutpoor	17,339	47½	1,062 0 0	150 11 4	1,922 0 0	0 0 0	451 15 4	197 6 10	28 3 0	656 13 9	354 4 6	1 13 0	4,825 3 9	3 2 9	40 7 5	43 10 2	9 8 3	7½	13 11 3	7 7 4	101 9 4	61 1 11	61 1 11	61 1 3⅜	35 8 10
	33	Saugor	1,20,394	329⅜	1,290 1 6	0 0 0	5,327 0 0	0 0 0	2,134 7 6	596 8 1	115 7 7	3,778 2 6	681 13 5	117 9 6	14,041 2 1	0 0 0	16 2 5⅜	16 2 5⅜	6 7 6⅜	6	11 7 2	2 1 1	42 9 3½	26 6 9⅜	26 6 9⅜	26 1 1¼	22 2 6¼
	34	Dumoh	50,755	139	648 0 0	2,504 0 1	792 0 0	0 0 0	868 15 8	362 4 11	36 6 7	1,313 1 5	352 7 0	0 0 0	6,877 3 8	18 0 2⅜	5 11 2	23 11 4⅜	6 4 0½	5	9 6 10	2 8 7	49 7 7½	43 12 5½	43 12 5½	43 12 5½	21 1 7¾
Jubbulpoor	35	Jubbulpoor	1,35,276	370½	2,136 0 0	0 0 0	8,088 0 0	0 0 0	4,196 13 4	1,626 10 2	395 15 5	3,856 7 3	1,168 5 0	46 0 0	21,514 3 2	0 0 0	21 13 3½	21 13 3½	11 5 2⅜	5½	10 6 4	3 2 5½	58 1 1	36 3 9⅜	36 3 9⅜	36 1 9⅜	30 5 7
	36	Mundlah	18,614	51	0 0 0	0 0 0	162 0 0	0 0 0	326 0 7	85 14 4	1 6 3	371 8 4	38 1 0	0 0 0	984 14 6	0 0 0	3 2 9⅜	3 2 9⅜	6 6 3½	3⅜	7 4 6	0 11 11½	19 5 0	16 2 2	16 2 2	16 2 2	16 2 2
	37	Seonee	93,191	255½	1,080 0 0	0 0 0	3,114 0 0	0 0 0	1,645 14 3	656 7 9	36 12 1	1,811 3 2	403 12 0	62 2 7	8,810 3 10	0 0 0	12 3 2¼	12 3 2¼	6 7 2	3⅜	7 1 5	1 1 9	34 8 2⅜	22 5 0½	22 5 0½	22 1 1⅜	17 13 5½
	38	Baitool	73,089	200½	1,080 0 0	45 0 0	3,330 0 0	0 0 0	1,155 9 3	381 4 2	65 4 1	2,023 6 8	121 7 0	11 7 6	8,213 6 8	0 3 7	16 10 0⅜	16 13 7⅜	5 12 3⅜	5½	10 1 6	0 9 8½	41 0 3	24 6 2¼	24 6 2¼	24 5 3½	18 11 4½
	39	Nursingpoor	88,522	242½	1,020 0 0	520 0 0	3,900 0 0	6 0 0	2,180 2 10	664 4 11	185 15 3	2,010 2 8	719 1 3	187 6 9	11,387 1 8	2 2 3⅜	1 6 4	18 3 7⅜	8 15 10	4½	8 4 7	2 15 5¼	46 15 3⅜	30 13 11½	30 13 11½	30 1 7½	23 12 0¼
	40	Hoshungabad	83,285	228	1,224 0 0	0 0 0	5,200 0 0	0 0 0	1,502 4 11	313 11 2	182 5 0	2,011 6 9	287 5 3	12 1 0	10,733 2 1	0 0 0	22 12 11	22 12 11	6 9 5	4½	9 6 10	1 4 2	47 1 2⅜	24 4 3½	24 4 3½	24 3 7½	18 13 6½
		Total	7,51,251	2,058	11,739 0 5	6,975 7 1	32,815 0 0	0 0 0	15,958 15 8	5,741 7 8	1,159 4 4	20,831 4 10	4,984 12 7	738 8 4	1,00,943 12 11	3 6 2⅜	15 15 1½	19 5 4½	7 12 1	5½	10 1 11	2 6 9	49 0 9½	33 1 8	33 1 8	32 11 11	23 10 5
		Grand Total	50,60,913	13,865	74,297 9 10	24,385 4 4	1,49,850 0 0	25,227 1 6	93,384 2 6	30,430 4 10	2,413 1 3	1,96,454 3 1	36,362 1 4	9,129 15 11	6,41,933 12 7	1 12 13⅜	10 12 11	12 9 0⅜	6 11 9¼	7½	14 2 7	2 9 11½	46 4 9½	35 7 10¼	33 10 9	33 0 0¼	25 14 4

(Signed) S. CLARK,
Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces.

APPENDIX No. IV.

No. 2.

TABLE of the Total Expenditure in each of the 40 Jails of the North-Western Provinces, under the following heads, shewing Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum in the year 1858.

1. DIVISION.	Number.	Names of Zillahs.	2. Total aggregate number of Prisoners during the year.	3. Daily average number of Prisoners.	4. Cost of permanent Jail Establishment.	5. Cost of permanent Jail Guard.	6. Cost of Police Guard for Jails.	7. Cost of Compensation in lieu of Prison labor.	8. Cost of Contingent Jail Guard.	9. Cost of Miscellaneous charges including reward for capture of escaped Prisoners and Doctor's travelling, &c., &c.	10. Cost of Native Medicines.	11. Cost of Prison and Hospital Ration.	12. Cost of Clothing and Bedding.	13. Cost of Additions, Alterations and Repairs.	14. Total Jail Expenditure.	15. Average cost of permanent Jail Guard per head, per annum.	16. Average cost of Police Guard per head, per annum.	17. Average cost of permanent Jail and Police Guard per head, per annum.	18. Average cost of Contingent Jail Guard per head, per annum.	19. Average cost of diet per head, per day.	19. Average cost of diet per head, per annum.	20. Average cost of clothing per head, per annum.	21. Average total cost per head, per annum.	22. Average total cost per head, per annum, exclusive of Police Guard.	23. Average total cost per head, per annum, exclusive of Compensation and Police Guards.	24. Average total cost per head, per annum, exclusive of Compensation, Police Guards, and additions, alterations and repairs.	25. Average total cost per head per annum exclusive of Compensation, permanent Jail Establishment and Guard, Police Guard, and additions and repairs.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Meerut	1	Deyrah Dhoon ...	26,886	73¾	360 0 0	385 0 0	1,115 0 0	0 0 0	876 0 5	420 10 5	23 11 8	919 5 2	419 6 9	83 4 0	4,602 6 5	5 3 6¼	15 1 10⅜	20 5 5	11 14 0½	6¼	12 7 8	5 11 0	62 6 5½	47 4 6⅜	47 4 6⅜	46 2 6¼	36 9 10¾
	2	Saharunpore ...	1,31,892	361½	852 0 0	588 0 0	3,829 0 0	2,412 0 0	1,776 14 0	1,037 2 7	34 6 10	3,238 1 2	26 1 0	9 4 0	13,802 13 7	1 10 0½	10 9 7	12 3 7½	4 14 8½	4½	9 3 6	0 1 1⅜	38 3 4	27 9 9	20 14 11	20 14 6	16 14 8½
	3	Moozuffernugger ...	1,69,835	465½	706 2 7	1,499 11 9	3,538 0 0	0 0 0	2,236 8 1	672 7 5	72 5 5	3,986 15 9	1,411 12 2	1,236 9 10	15,360 9 0	3 3 7	7 9 8	10 13 3	4 12 11	4½	8 8 10	3 0 6½	33 0 3	25 6 7	25 6 7	22 12 0⅜	18 0 2¼
	4	Meerut ...	3,12,146	855½	11,626 0 0	1,326 11 4	8,234 0 0	3,600 0 0	6,123 3 4	1,429 2 7	67 8 5	9,773 2 2	4,435 12 11	0 0 0	46,615 8 9	1 8 9⅜	9 10 0½	11 2 10¼	7 2 6½	6	11 6 7	5 2 11⅜	54 8 1	44 14 0½	40 10 8½	25 8 4½
	5	Boolundshuhur ...	38,742	106	660 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,192 0 0	1,200 0 0	546 3 9	343 7 4	0 0 0	1,057 5 5	235 7 0	20 3 3	6,454 10 9	11 5 1½	11 3 11	22 9 0½	5 2 5½	5¼	9 15 4	2 3 6½	60 14 6	49 10 7	38 5 2⅜	38 2 2¼	20 9 5
	6	Allygurh ...	1,91,100	523½	780 0 0	1,492 7 3	1,806 0 0	3,960 0 0	1,135 0 0	653 3 10	67 7 6	4,778 10 0	284 0 2	62 3 5	15,019 0 2	2 13 7½	3 7 2¼	6 4 9½	2 2 8¼	4⅜	9 2 0	0 8 6½	28 11 0½	27 8 11	17 11 9	13 3 5½
	7	Bijnour* ...	41,550	151	401 10 4	717 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,068 15 7	435 0 6	25 5 5	1,446 10 5	700 9 0	139 14 5	4,936 0 8	6 12 5½	0 0 0	6 5 5½	9 7 0½	6¼	12 11 4	6 2 11½	43 9 4½	43 9 4½	43 9 4½	42 5 7½	32 7 5
Bareilly	8	Moradabad† ...	1,47,038	687	1,239 0 0	0 0 0	2,940 0 0	0 0 0	1,295 6 7	287 8 6	25 6 7	3,598 6 11	1,362 8 0	239 6 7	10,987 11 2	0 0 0	7 5 4	7 5 4	3 3 8½	4⅜	8 14 11	3 6 4⅜	27 6 7⅜	20 1 3⅜	20 1 3⅜	19 7 9	16 4 10½
	9	Bareilly† ...	1,17,713	480½	1,728 9 3	0 0 0	3,192 0 0	0 0 0	4,022 12 10	1,746 11 3	15 11 7	3,731 4 10	2,384 14 7	2,823 3 7	19,645 3 11	0 0 0	9 15 5½	9 15 5½	12 8 11½	6	11 9 2	7 7 4	60 5 2½	50 5 9¼	50 5 9¼	42 8 9	37 2 5½
	10	Budaon† ...	63,254	295½	351 4 8	617 6 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	506 14 6	421 4 2	25 1 7	1,999 7 1	403 12 3	66 12 9	4,391 15 8	3 9 3¾	0 0 0	3 9 3¾	2 15 0¾	6	11 8 7	2 6 6	25 7 7½	25 7 7½	25 7 7½	25 1 5¾	19 7 6¼
	11	Shahjehanpore† ...	69,982	327	844 3 8	1,865 14 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	881 2 7	624 3 9	32 3 9	2,198 7 7	0 0 0	17 2 7	6,463 6 0	9 12 5	0 0 0	9 12 5	4 9 10½	6	11 7 4	0 0 0	33 14 1	33 14 1	33 14 1	33 12 8¾	19 9 4½
	12	Muttra ...	69,760	191	636 0 0	948 0 0	0 0 0	3,960 0 0	820 3 8	268 14 6	33 8 9	2,214 12 6	5 0 0	0 0 0	8,886 7 5	4 15 6¾	0 0 0	4 15 6¾	4 4 8½	6	11 9 3	0 0 0	46 8 4½	46 8 4½	46 8 4½	25 12 8¼	17 8 0
Agra	13	Agra ...	3,22,040	882½	11,719 15 4	320 0 0	13,100 0 0	0 0 0	5,021 6 0	2,005 13 4	84 12 8	10,302 5 8	3,232 6 4	7,692 6 7	53,479 1 11	0 5 9½	14 13 6¾	15 3 4½	5 11 0¾	6	10 10 9	3 10 7½	60 8 4	45 10 9¼	45 10 9¼	36 15 3	23 4 10¾
	14	Etawah‖ ...	13,939	151½	131 5 7	414 13 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 3 0	250 13 3	2 2 0	632 9 9	58 12 0	3 8 0	1,500 3 4	8 3 5¼	0 0 0	8 3 5¼	0 1 11¼	8¾	16 8 11	1 2 6¾	29 13 4	29 13 4	29 13 4	29 10 2¼	18 13 1½
	15	Mynpoory ...	1,10,727	303½	1,641 13 11	596 15 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,851 7 5	1,431 7 0	10 4 10	3,583 6 2	257 14 3	257 15 6	10,631 4 9	1 15 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	9 6 5¾	6¼	11 12 11	0 13 7½	35 0 11	35 0 11	35 0 11	34 3 3½	26 13 2½
	16	Etah ...	58,409	160	680 9 11	824 2 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	215 7 9	593 15 3	36 8 4	1,472 1 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,822 13 7	5 2 5	0 0 0	5 2 5	1 5 6¾	4½	9 3 2	0 0 0	23 14 3½	23 14 3½	23 14 3½	23 14 3¼	14 7 9½
	17	Futtygurh* ...	67,321	245	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	828 1 2	698 6 1	51 4 8	2,601 7 0	194 12 0	0 0 0	4,373 14 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 8 1⅞	7½	14 1 8	1 0 11½	23 12 10½	23 12 10½	23 12 10½	23 12 10¼	23 12 10½
	18	Cawnpoor ...	1,11,296	305	1,020 0 0	2,352 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,932 4 8	1,607 3 0	68 0 6	4,040 9 11	0 0 0	6 6 0	11,026 8 1	7 11 4½	0 0 0	7 11 4½	6 5 4	7	13 4 0	0 0 0	36 5 7	36 5 7	36 5 7	36 5 3	25 4 4½
	19	Futtehpoor ...	38,527	105½	194 12 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	683 11 9	13 2 3	0 0 0	1,602 3 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,493 14 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 7 8½	8	15 2 9	0 0 0	23 10 2½	23 10 2½	23 10 2½	23 10 2¼	21 12 8
Allahabad	20	Allahabad ...	1,79,485	492	9,757 12 7	2,657 1 4	1,467 3 6	0 0 0	2,701 3 11	1,848 5 8	131 14 9	10,489 0 10	1,093 4 8	313 10 11	30,459 10 2	5 6 5	0 0 0	5 6 5	1 10 11¾	11¾	21 5 3	2 3 6¾	61 14 6¾	58 12 6¾	58 12 6¾	58 2 4¼	33 0 9¾
	21	Banda‡ ...	96,483	394	695 15 0	3,192 10 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	130 11 8	625 11 8	25 6 9	3,679 0 10	972 13 9	0 0 0	9,322 6 5	12 2 5¾	0 0 0	12 2 5¾	0 7 11½	7½	13 14 8	3 11 3	35 7 10½	35 7 10½	35 7 10½	35 7 10¼	20 11 0
	22	Humeerpore† ...	20,198	94½	329 6 4	852 10 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	70 0 7	131 15 5	14 6 9	805 5 7	0 0 0	222 2 1	2,425 15 0	15 8 1	0 0 0	15 8 1	1 4 4¾	7½	14 8 8	0 0 0	45 2 0	45 2 0	45 2 0	40 1 4	18 9 7½
	23	Mirzapore ...	2,22,521	609¾	1,651 0 0	1,760 0 0	3,232 0 0	0 0 0	4,664 9 7	508 1 6	67 10 2	12,029 6 0	1,540 9 0	43 10 0	25,496 14 10	2 14 2¼	5 4 9¾	8 3 0	7 10 4¾	10¼	19 11 8	2 8 5	41 13 0¾	36 8 2⅝	36 8 2⅝	36 7 1	30 13 7
	24	Benares ...	4,15,925	1,139½	2,580 0 0	2,092 15 6	5,285 0 0	0 0 0	12,212 14 3	5,197 5 2	128 4 1	29,492 4 3	4,059 5 9	708 9 6	61,756 10 6	1 13 4½	4 10 2½	6 7 7	10 11 6	13½	25 13 11	3 9 0	54 3 1⅜	49 8 11¼	49 8 11¼	48 14 11⅜	44 11 9⅜
Benares	25	Ghazeepore ...	2,29,903	630	1,740 0 0	3,471 13 1	2,457 0 0	0 0 0	5,211 12 9	756 13 5	77 7 0	13,473 0 6	220 12 0	302 6 0	27,711 0 9	5 8 2	3 14 4¾	9 6 6¾	8 4 4½	11¼	21 6 2	0 5 7½	43 15 9½	40 1 4½	40 1 4½	39 9 8½	31 5 4
	26	Azimgurh ...	92,312	253	1,375 0 0	4,092 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,563 14 11	696 8 6	137 10 7	4,682 13 4	503 12 6	543 13 0	13,595 8 10	16 2 9½	0 0 0	16 2 9½	6 2 11	9¾	18 8 3	1 15 10½	53 11 9½	53 11 9½	53 11 9½	51 9 5	29 15 8
	27	Goruckpore ...	1,47,969	405½	2,676 12 0	1,804 6 1	5,413 0 0	0 0 0	2,156 6 10	319 2 1	107 0 10	6,667 13 4	959 0 6	165 3 11	20,268 13 7	4 7 3	13 5 8½	17 12 11½	5 5 1¼	8¾	16 7 1	2 5 10½	50 0 3	36 10 6½	36 10 6½	36 4 0½	25 3 1
	28	Jounpore ...	62,288	170¾	1,104 0 0	1,293 0 0	1,044 0 0	0 0 0	1,211 2 2	476 6 5	32 0 0	2,735 13 9	0 0 0	21 13 0	7,918 3 4	7 9 2	6 1 10	13 11 0	7 1 6	8¼	16 0 5	0 0 0	56 5 11½	40 4 1½	40 4 1½	40 2 1	26 1 6
Kumaon	29	Kumaon ...	60,594	166	660 0 0	996 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,283 6 0	248 5 5	54 13 9	3,356 2 2	488 10 9	25 6 11	7,112 13 0	6 0 0	0 0 0	6 0 0	7 11 8½	10¼	20 3 4	2 15 1½	42 13 7	42 13 7	42 13 7	42 11 1½	32 11 6
		Total ...	36,29,835	11,024	58,143 6 1	37,361 11 0	57,844 3 6	15,132 0 0	64,034 1 9	25,749 4 3	1,452 9 2	1,50,588 1 7	25,251 5 11	15,004 15 10	4,50,561 11 1	3 12 1½	5 8 0¼	9 4 1⅜	6 1 1½	8	15 2 3	2 8 9	43 10 5	38 2 4½	36 12 5	34 3 7⅜	25 15 8
		SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.																									
Jhansie	30	Jalonn† ...	3,330	15½	455 13 6	121 6 8	72 9 4	0 0 0	52 1 11	23 14 7	65 5 5	125 4 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	916 7 10	13 6 10	8 0 5½	21 7 3½	5 12 2½	7¼	13 11 7	0 0 0	101 5 9½	93 5 3⅜	93 9 4	93 5 3⅜	31 8 0½
	31	Jhansie* ...	15,838	57½	864 0 0	2,284 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	273 7 9	410 12 4	19 15 3	767 10 10	166 11 0	32 15 0	4,820 0 2	52 15 7	0 0 0	52 15 7	6 5 5½	9¾	17 10 10	3 13 10	111 12 3⅜	111 12 3⅜	111 0 1	37 15 11
	32	Lullutpore† ...	921	4½	534 11 7	651 7 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	16 8 9	98 9 5	0 2 0	44 15 6	0 0 0	5 8 3	1,351 14 11	262 12 4⅜	0 0 0	262 12 4⅜	6 10 9½	7¼	13 12 8	0 0 0	545 5 0½	545 5 0½	545 5 0½	543 1 5⅜	64 11 5
Jubbulpore	33	Saugor ...	2,01,503	552	1,368 0 0	3,752 13 1	1,175 0 0	0 0 0	2,849 10 11	654 13 9	159 13 2	7,622 5 2	880 4 0	202 13 3	18,665 9 4	6 12 9½	2 2 0⅜	8 14 10	5 2 7¼	7¼	13 12 8	1 9 6½	33 13 0½	31 10 11½	31 10 11½	31 5 1	22 0 8
	34	Dumoh* ...	61,253	222	698 14 4	2,119 4 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	854 5 6	561 1 3	33 15 10	1,555 7 6	258 9 0	242 10 3	6,324 4 3	12 11 8	0 0 0	12 11 8	5 2 1¼	4⅜	9 4 1	1 8 10½	37 15 8½	37 15 8½	37 15 8½	36 8 5	31 8 1¼
	35	Jubbulpore ...	1,49,453	409¼	2,136 0 0	4,131 0 0	2,037 0 0	0 0 0	5,388 5 1	2,471 0 3	398 10 9	4,320 9 1	1,906 10 8	833 2 1	23,622 5 11	10 1 6	4 15 7½	15 1 1½	13 2 8	5¾	10 8 9	4 10 6½	57 11 6⅝	52 11 11	521 11 11	50 12 4	35 6 3½
Jubbulpore	36	Mundla ...	31,203	85½	0 0 0	684 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	473 4 9	73 9 1	0 2 4	569 12 3	0 6 0	0 0 0	1,801 2 5	8 0 0	0 0 0	8 0 0	5 8 6¾	3¼	6 10 6	0 0 0	21 1 0¾	21 1 0¾	21 1 0¾	21 1 0¾	13 1 0¾
	37	Seonee ...	85,692	235	1,080 0 0	1,204 0 0	1,170 0 0	0 0 0	1,459 7 11	662 9 11	20 7 0	1,766 9 10	120 0 6	347 15 11	7,831 3 1	5 1 11⅜	4 15 8	10 1 7⅜	6 3 4½	4	7 8 1	0 8 2	33 5 2¼	28 5 6½	28 5 6½	26 13 10	17 2 4
	38	Baitool ...	69,056	189¼	1,064 0 0	1,974 0 0	1,840 0 0	0 0 0	1,338 3 4	496 5 3	46 5 10	1,698 5 10	268 14 0	136 15 2	8,863 1 5	10 6 10¾	9 11 6¾	20 2 5½	1 6 8¾	4⅜	8 15 4	1 0 7½	46 13 4	37 1 9	37 1 9	26 10 7½
	39	Nursingpore ...	1,07,450	294½	935 0 0	2,860 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,595 1 4	520 7 9	192 6 6	2,623 2 4	131 5 6	0 8 3	9,857 15 8	9 11 6	0 0 0	9 11 6	8 13 1¼	4⅜	8 14 4	0 7 1⅜	33 8 0¼	33 8 0¼	33 8 0¼	33 8 0	20 9 7½
	40	Hoshungabad ...	1,32,717	303½	1,224 0 0	1,995 8 8	1,859 0 0	0 0 0	1,924 5 8	490 13 10	271 0 1	3,573 10 11	149 11 9	762 12 2	12,250 15 1	5 7 10	5 1 10	10 9 8	5 4 8½	5¼	9 13 3	0 6 7	33 11 3	28 9 5	28 9 5	26 7 10	17 10 1½
		Total ...	8,58,416	2,428	10,360 7 5	21,778 0 5	8,153 9 4	0 0 0	17,224 14 11	6,464 1 5	1,208 4 2	24,667 13 8	3,882 8 5	2,565 4 4	96,305 0 1	9 11 6¾	3 5 8¾	13 1 3	7 4 2	5½	10 7 10	1 12 11¼	41 9 4	38 3 7¼	38 3 7¼	37 2 1	22 12 1½
		Grand Total ...	44,88,251	13,452	68,503 13 6	59,139 11 5	65,997 12 10	15,132 0 0	81,259 0 8	32,213 5 8	2,660 13 4	1,75,255 15 3	29,133 14 4	17,570 4 2	5,46,866 11 2	4 14 6¾	5 2 11⅓	10 1 5⅜	6 6 8¾	7½	14 4 0	2 6 10½	43 8 2	38 5 2⅓	37 3 2⅓	35 12 0	25 6 5½

* For 9, † for 7, ‡ for 8, and ‖ for 4 months only.

(Signed) S. CLARK,
Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces.

APPENDIX No. V.

No. 3.

SUMMARY of Total Expenditure of the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the past 16 *years, from* 1844 *to* 1859 *inclusive.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.		20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
YEARS.	Total aggregate Number of Prisoners during the year.	Daily average Number of Prisoners.	Cost of permanent Jail Establishment.	Cost of permanent Jail Guard.	Cost of Police Guards for Jails.	Cost of compensation in lieu of Prisoner's labor.	Cost of contingent Jail Guard.	Cost of miscellaneous charges, including rewards for capture of escaped Prisoners, &c.	Cost of Native Medicine.	Cost of Prison and Hospital Ration.	Cost of Clothing and Beddings.	Cost of additions, alterations, and repairs.	Total Jail Expenditure.	Average cost of permanent Jail Guard per head per annum.	Average cost of Police Guard per head per annum.	Average cost of permanent Jail and Police Guard per head per annum.	Average cost of contingent Jail Guard per head per annum.	Average cost of diet per head per annum.	Average cost of diet per head per annum.	Average cost of Clothing per head per annum.	Average total cost per head per annum.	Average total cost per head per annum, exclusive of Police Guard.	Average total cost per head per annum, exclusive of compensation and Police Guard.	Average total cost per head per annum, exclusive of compensation, Police Guard, and additions, alterations and repairs.	Average total cost per head per annum, exclusive of compensation, permanent Jail Establishment, permanent Jail Guard, Police Guard, and additions, alterations, and repairs.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1844 ...	70,34,043	19,271	39,536 0 0	1,56,410 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,83,126 3 10	41,350 13 4	7,665 8 3	3,59,912 15 3	45,737 13 8	19,746 8 6	8,53,485 14 10	8 1 10⅜	0 0 0	8 1 10⅜	9 8 0½	9⅜	18 10 9	2 5 11½	44 4 7½	44 4 7½	44 4 7½	43 2 10½	31 1 6½
1845 ...	68,01,367	18,634	40,460 1 0	1,74,198 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,74,241 4 4	36,434 12 0	5,434 3 3	3,43,058 4 1	37,828 14 0	7,909 9 1	8,19,564 15 9	9 5 6⅜	0 0 0	9 5 6⅜	9 5 7¼	9⅜	18 6 7	2 0 5⅜	43 15 8½	43 15 8½	43 15 8½	43 8 11	32 0 7¼
1846 ...	69,81,984	19,129	40,879 12 7	1,75,105 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,70,700 1 6	30,291 12 7	4,576 0 10	3,37,344 1 8	38,345 14 2	17,133 0 11	8,14,376 4 3	9 2 5½	0 0 0	9 2 5½	8 14 9½	9⅜	17 10 2	2 0 0⅜	42 9 2	42 9 2	42 9 2	41 10 9½	30 6 2
1847 ...	68,84,219	18,861	45,405 3 4	1,54,870 8 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,53,986 8 0	20,877 9 4	3,485 11 8	2,68,041 11 7	32,101 8 9	19,796 3 2	6,98,565 0 3	8 3 4½	0 0 0	8 3 4½	8 2 7½	7⅓	14 3 8	1 11 2⅜	37 0 7¼	37 0 7¼	37 0 7¼	35 15 8½	25 5 11
1848 ...	68,14,021	18,668	62,033 13 3	1,58,317 11 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,46,300 9 3	27,494 13 4	2,869 15 2	2,53,261 9 0	30,621 9 2	20,078 6 11	7,00,979 7 5	7 7 8¼	0 0 0	7 7 8¼	7 13 4	7	13 9 0	1 10 2⅜	37 8 9½	37 8 9½	37 8 9½	36 7 7	24 10 8¾
1849 ...	71,72,180	19,650	64,991 1 5	1,60,461 8 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,52,663 2 2	23,561 14 6	2,263 8 4	2,58,504 8 6	32,085 6 8	27,084 9 9	7,20,922 15 0	8 2 8	0 0 0	8 2 8	7 12 0¾	7	13 2 7	1 10 1½	36 11 0	36 11 0	36 11 0	35 4 11½	23 13 7½
1850 ...	73,92,815	20,254	63,161 5 11	1,61,757 9 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,53,928 6 1	21,266 15 3	1,596 4 8	2,44,787 1 0	27,763 13 11	6,369 0 7	6,80,630 9 2	7 15 9½	0 0 0	7 15 9½	7 9 7	6½	12 1 1	1 5 11¼	33 9 8	33 9 8	33 9 8	33 4 2¾	22 2 11½
1851 ...	72,76,164	19,935	64,724 3 6	1,64,110 10 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,52,634 1 4	22,441 0 3	1,137 12 5	2,22,659 2 3	28,371 12 9	14,911 3 9	6,70,989 14 9	8 3 8½	0 0 0	8 3 8½	7 10 6	5⅝	11 2 6	1 6 9½	33 10 6½	33 10 6½	33 10 6½	32 14 7	21 6 11
1852 ...	77,34,743	21,133	70,262 2 5	1,63,024 11 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,60,194 5 9	32,358 10 5	1,382 13 8	2,65,110 4 0	30,788 12 4	18,625 8 8	7,41,747 4 9	7 11 5	0 0 0	7 11 5	7 9 3¾	6½	12 8 8	1 7 3¾	35 1 7	35 1 7	35 1 7	34 3 5¾	23 2 10¾
1853 ...	77,92,298	21,349	68,448 9 6	1,62,306 3 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,62,952 10 11	26,923 3 3	1,726 3 1	2,64,747 2 6	31,527 4 3	21,901 15 2	7,40,533 4 3	7 9 7⅜	0 0 0	7 9 7⅜	7 10 1⅝	6½	12 6 4	1 7 4	34 10 11⅜	34 10 11⅜	34 10 11⅜	33 10 6¾	22 13 7¾
1854 ...	80,88,311	22,160	67,010 0 3	1,55,904 1 7	0 0 0	6,870 7 4	1,59,787 13 0	26,846 6 2	1,698 10 0	2,61,825 13 0	34,469 6 11	30,525 4 6	7,44,937 14 9	7 0 6¾	0 0 0	7 0 6¾	7 3 4½	6¼	11 13 0	1 8 10⅜	33 9 10⅜	33 9 10⅜	33 4 10½	31 14 10½	21 13 11
1855 ...	81,63,577	22,366	64,700 9 3	1,49,484 4 1	0 0 0	13,975 9 6	1,61,903 4 7	35,690 10 0	2,013 14 6	2,27,700 3 10	31,477 9 2	11,204 12 11	6,98,150 13 10	6 10 11¼	0 0 0	6 10 11¼	7 3 9⅜	5¼	10 2 10	1 6 6	31 3 5½	31 3 5½	30 9 5½	30 1 5	20 8 2½
1856 ...	78,71,005	21,505	72,218 8 1	1,45,959 5 10	0 0 0	27,783 9 3	1,49,658 7 8	32,430 12 9	2,354 15 4	2,60,856 7 2	38,194 6 11	9,838 6 2	7,39,294 15 2	6 12 7	0 0 0	6 12 7	6 15 4⅜	6¼	12 1 11	1 12 5	34 6 0½	34 6 0½	33 1 4¼	32 10 0⅜	22 7 8¼
1857 ...	Jails destroyed by the Mutiny.			0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1858 ...	36,29,835	11,024	58,143 6 1	37,361 11 0	57,844 3 6	15,132 0 0	64,034 1 9	25,749 4 3	1,452 9 2	1,50,588 1 7	25,251 5 11	15,004 15 10	4,50,561 11 1	3 12 1¼	5 8 0½	9 4 1⅝	6 1 1¼	8	15 2 3	2 8 9	43 10 5	38 2 4½	36 12 5	34 3 7¾	25 15 8
1859 ...	43,09,662	11,807	62,558 9 5	17,409 13 3	1,17,035 0 0	25,227 1 6	77,425 2 10	24,688 13 2	1,253 12 11	1,75,622 14 3	31,377 4 9	8,391 7 7	5,40,989 15 8	1 7 7	9 14 7	11 6 2	6 8 11	7⅞	14 14 0	2 10 6¼	45 13 1½	35 14 6	33 12 4	33 0 11⅝	26 4 7

SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.

1855 ...	11,20,149	3,069	9,394 3 3	38,868 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	23,936 1 10	5,328 15 7	630 9 4	40,287 3 9	5,888 8 8	1,422 3 9	1,25,755 14 2	12 10 7½	0 0 0	12 10 7½	7 12 9½	7	13 2 0	1 14 8½	40 15 7½	40 15 7½	40 15 7½	40 8 1½	24 12 7
1856 ...	13,44,034	3,672	11,530 13 5	35,709 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	29,733 1 5	5,497 5 2	789 8 1	45,872 10 8	5,843 6 3	735 6 5	1,35,711 3 5	9 11 7	0 0 0	9 11 7	8 1 6½	6½	12 7 9	1 9 5½	36 15 4	36 15 4	36 15 4	36 12 1½	23 14 3½
1857 ...	Jails destroyed by the Mutiny.			0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1858 ...	8,58,416	3,428	10,360 7 5	21,778 0 5	8,153 9 4	0 0 0	17,224 14 11	6,464 1 5	1,208 4 2	24,667 13 8	3,882 8 5	2,565 4 4	96,305 0 1	9 11 6¾	3 5 8¾	13 1 3	7 4 2	5½	10 7 10	1 12 11¼	41 9 4	38 3 7¼	38 3 7¼	37 2 1	22 10 0
1859 ...	7,51,251	2,058	11,739 0 5	6,975 7 1	32,815 0 0	0 0 0	15,958 15 8	5,741 7 8	1,159 4 4	20,831 4 10	4,984 12 7	738 8 4	1,00,943 12 11	3 6 2¾	15 15 1½	19 5 4½	7 12 1	5¼	10 1 11	2 6 9	49 0 9½	33 1 8	33 1 8	32 11 11	23 12 1½
																									23 10 5

(Signed) S. CLARK,

Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces.

APPENDIX No. V

No. 4.

SUMMARY of Financial Results in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, from the year 1845 to 1859 inclusive.

1.	2. Years.	3. Daily average number of Prisoners.	4. Total actual expenditure of each year.	5. Excess of expenditure on account of Police Battalion as compared with former permanent guards.	6. Total actual expenditure after deducting the increased expenditure of Police Battalion as compared with former Permanent Guards.	7. Actual saving in each year as compared with the expenditure of North-Western Provinces in 1844 and that of Saugor and Nerbudda Territories in 1855.	8. Expenditure in each year calculated at the rate of 1844 of North-Western Provinces and at the rate of 1855 of Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.	9. Saving in each year calculated on the expenditure which would have been caused by the continued existence of the rate of outlay in 1844 of North-Western Provinces and in 1855 of Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.	10. Percentage of Reduction.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
North-Western Provinces ...	1844	19,271	8,53,485 14 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
	1845	18,634	8,19,564 15 9	0 0 0	8,19,564 15 9	33,920 15 1	8,25,282 6 3	5,717 6 6	0·69
	1846	19,129	8,14,376 4 3	0 0 0	8,14,376 4 3	39,109 10 7	8,47,205 7 7	32,829 3 4	3·87
	1847	18,861	6,98,565 0 3	0 0 0	6,98,565 0 3	1,54,920 14 7	8,35,336 0 1	1,36,770 15 8	16·37
	1848	18,668	7,00,979 7 5	0 0 0	7,00,979 7 5	1,52,506 7 5	8,26,786 15 6	1,25,807 8 1	15·21
	1849	19,650	7,20,922 15 0	0 0 0	7,20,922 15 0	1,32,562 15 10	8,70,280 1 3	1,49,357 2 3	17·16
	1850	20,254	6,80,630 9 2	0 0 0	6,80,630 9 2	1,72,855 5 8	8,97,030 10 9	2,16,400 1 7	24·62
	1851	19,935	6,70,989 14 9	0 0 0	6,70,989 14 9	1,82,496 0 1	8,82,902 7 4	2,11,912 8 7	24·00
	1852	21,133	7,41,747 4 9	0 0 0	7,41,749 4 9	1,11,738 10 1	9,35,960 12 1	1 94,213 7 4	20·75
	1853	21,349	7,40,533 4 3	0 0 0	7,40,533 4 3	1,12,952 10 7	9,45,527 3 1	2,04,993 14 10	21·68
	1854	22,160	7,44,939 14 9	0 0 0	7,44,937 14 9	1,08,548 0 1	9,81,445 10 0	2,36,507 11 3	25·73
	1855	22,366	6,98,150 13 10	0 0 0	6,98,150 13 10	1,55,335 1 0	9,90,569 2 9	2,92,418 4 11	29·52
	1856	21,505	7,39,294 15 2	0 0 0	7,39,294 15 2	1,14,190 15 8	9,52,436 4 7	2,13,141 5 5	22·37
	1857	Jail destroyed by the Mutiny.			0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
	1858	11,024	4,50,561 11 1	20,391 15 10	4,30,169 11 3	4,23,316 3 7	4,88,242 10 0	58,072 14 9	11·64
	1859	11,807	5,40,989 15 8	54,317 1 10	4,86,672 13 10	3,66,813 1 0	5,22,920 15 4	36,248 1 6	6·93
			97,62,245 2 1					21,14,390 10 2	
Saugor and Nerbudda Territories ...	1855	3,069	1,25,755 14 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
	1856	3,672	1,35,711 3 5	0 0 0	1,35,711 3 5	0 0 0	1,50,465 15 0	14,754 11 7	9·80
	1857	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
	1858	2,428	96,305 0 1	6,321 13 5	89,983 2 8	35,772 11 6	99,491 1 6	9,507 14 10	9·56
	1859	2,058	1,00,943 12 11	19,778 8 7	81,165 4 4	44,590 9 10	84,329 12 3	3,164 7 11	3·75
			4,58,715 14 7					27,427 2 4	
			10,220,961 0 8	1,00,809 7 8				21,41,817 12 6	

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Gross Reduction of expenditure in past 15 years as per column No. 9	21,41,817 12 6	
ADD.—Refunded to the Collector's Treasury on account of Prison labor in grinding corn in the 34 Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the years 1847 and 1848	19,065 9 1	
DITTO.—Compensation paid in lieu of Prison labor withdrawn from the District Jails and transferred to Central Prisons during the years 1854, 55, 56, 58, and 59.	88,994 11 7	
DITTO.—Refund credited on account value of packing cases, &c., returned to the Magazine during the years 1855 and 1856	185 0 9	
		22,50,063 1 11
DEDUCT.—Amount transferred to Judicial Department on account Kucherry and Personal Guards of Judges and Magistrates from the year 1848 to 1859 inclusive, formerly supplied from and charged to, on account of Jail at 1,107 Rupees per mensem	1,59,408 0 0	
DITTO.—Payment by transfer to Military Department on account value of arms and accoutrements, &c, as per Statement B.	17,053 0 5	
DITTO.—Inspector General of Prison's salary, establishment, and contingencies from the year 1845 to 1859 inclusive as per Statement A.	6,02,276 11 8	
		7,78,737 12 1
Net saving in past 15 years, Rupees	... ...	14,71,325 5 10

	Rs. As. P.
Add payment by transfer to Military Department on account value of arms and accoutrements, &c. ...	17,053 0 5
Add Inspector General of Prisons' salary, establishment and travelling charges &c., for 15 years, from 1845 to 1859	6,02,276 11 8
Total Rupees ...	1,08,40,290 12 9

A.

	Rs. As. P.
Inspector General of Prisons' salary from 1845 to 1859 inclusive ...	4,69,900 15 11
Ditto ditto Establishment ditto ...	79,757 13 10
Ditto ditto Travelling Allowance ditto ...	29,730 0 10
Ditto ditto Printing Charges ditto ...	18,058 8 4
Ditto ditto Miscellaneous Charges ditto ...	3,995 0 8
Mr. North's pay for instructing Prisoners in the Central Prisons with English loom	834 4 1
Total Rupees ...	6,02,276 11 8
Average of 15 years, Rupees ...	40,151 12 6

B.

	Rs. As. P.
Allyghur	2,805 15 8
Mynpoory	2,276 4 8
Allahabad	1,952 9 0
Mirzapore	2,982 4 2
Benares	2,838 3 10
Ghazeepore	2,047 14 7
Jounpore	2,149 12 6
Total Rupees ...	17,053 0 5

(Signed) S. CLARK,
Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces.

APPENDIX No. VII.

No. 5.

STATEMENT showing the daily average strength of Prisoners, number of Admissions cured, and discharged, died and remaining in Hospital, with Ratio per cent. of Sick and Deaths to Strength in the 40 Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1859.

1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
								Ratio per cent. of								Average cost of each Prisoner per annum of				
Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Daily average number of strength.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of admissions.	Cured, discharged and transferred, &c.	Total number of deaths.	Remaining on the last day of the year.	Total sick to strength.	Average sick to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to sick.	Cost of Native Medicine.	Cost of Hospital diet.	Cost of extra diet.	Total Cost of Hospital charges.	Native Medicine.	Total Hospital charges.	Native Medicine.	Total hospital charges.	Remarks.
																Calculated by the daily average number of sick.		Calculated by the daily average number of strength.		
												Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	Dehra Dhoon	62⅝	5⅜	118	112	2	4	188·04	9·16	3·18	1·69	38 3 10	75 11 3	20 8 2	134 7 3	5 12 6	23 6 1⅓	0 9 9	2 2 3½	
2	Seharunpore	127	8½	233	226	2	5	183·54	6·49	1·57	0·85	13 2 5	74 11 9	9 7 10	97 6 0	1 9 6	11 12 10¼	0 1 8	0 12 3¼	
3	Moozuffernugger	213¼	10⅝	330	316	9	5	125·35	5·04	4·22	2·72	11 2 4	91 5 1	9 7 10	111 15 3	1 0 7	10 6 8	0 0 10	0 8 4½	
4	Meerut	1,388¼	27½	896	648	221	32	67·20	1·98	15·92	24·66	53 3 5	257 10 4	128 9 6	439 7 3	1 14 11½	15 15 8	0 0 7¼	0 5 0¾	
5	Boolundshuhur	154½	3⅜	95	73	18	4	61·49	2·42	11·65	18·94	0 13 6	27 8 7	2 4 11	30 11 0	0 3 7½	8 2 11½	0 0 1	0 3 2	
6	Allygurh	124	9	241	224	14	3	194·35	7·25	11·29	5·81	27 3 9	82 14 3	16 14 5	127 0 5	3 0 5	14 1 10	0 3 6	1 0 4½	
7	Bijnour	175¾	7¾	401	388	4	9	228·16	4·41	2·27	1·00	28 12 3	86 8 4	10 12 2	126 0 9	3 11 4½	16 4 2⅝	0 2 7½	0 11 5½	
8	Mooradabad	302	9½	299	270	21	8	99·01	3·14	6·95	7.02	44 0 1	81 6 6	16 15 10	142 6 5	4 10 1½	14 15 10⅝	0 2 4	0 7 6½	
9	Bareilly	547¾	14½	387	341	34	12	70·61	2·65	6·20	8·78	50 14 9	165 3 4	32 6 0	248 8 1	3 8 2¼	17 2 2½	0 1 5½	0 7 3	
10	Budaon	286½	19	395	331	48	16	137·87	6·63	16·75	12·15	55 13 0	181 3 7	41 12 10	278 13 5	2 15 0	14 10 9½	0 3 1½	0 15 6⅜	
11	Shahjehanpore	295¾	7⅜	162	138	16	8	54·77	2·62	5·41	9·88	12 1 0	75 3 5	12 2 2	99 6 7	1 8 10⅜	12 13 2⅝	0 0 7⅜	0 5 4½	
12	Muttra	109½	6¾	183	159	17	7	167·12	6·16	15·52	9·29	24 13 10	93 0 7	15 3 8	133 2 1	3 10 11¼	19 11 6⅜	0 3 7½	1 3 5¼	
13	Agra	1,936¾	145	4,863	4,576	155	132	251·09	7·48	8·00	3·23	123 2 2	1,327 4 2	683 9 8	2,134 0 0	0 13 7	14 11 5⅜	0 1 0¼	1 1 7½	
14	Etawah	161	8⅜	210	183	20	7	130·43	5·43	12·42	9·52	18 5 8	85 13 7	29 3 2	133 6 5	2 1 7	15 3 11¼	0 1 10	0 13 3	
15	Mynpoory	150½	9	181	164	7	10	120·26	5·98	4·65	3·87	12 4 6	95 10 4	29 7 5	137 6 3	1 5 10	15 4 3	0 1 3⅜	0 14 7½	
16	Etah	149½	6⅜	167	146	14	7	112·06	4·52	9·70	8·38	34 0 7	78 10 11	6 13 2	119 8 8	5 0 8	17 11 4½	0 3 7⅜	0 12 9¼	
17	Futtehgurh	265½	9½	221	195	21	5	80·32	3·48	7·91	9·50	37 0 9	88 13 1	39 11 1	165 8 11	4 0 1	17 14 4½	0 2 3	0 9 11¼	
18	Cawnpore	72	6	180	174	4	2	250·00	8·33	5·55	2·22	25 3 10	71 4 8	5 1 3	101 9 9	4 3 5⅜	16 14 11¼	0 5 7½	1 6 7	
19	Futtehpore	85½	0	1	1	0	0	1·17	0·00	0·00	0·00	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
20	Allahabad	1,389½	55½	1,721	1,473	204	44	123·85	4·00	14·68	11·85	88 3 10	703 2 6	253 0 11	1,044 7 3	1 9 5¼	18 13 1⅜	0 1 0¼	0 12 0¼	
21	Banda	142⅝	9	215	194	11	10	150·87	6·31	7·71	5·11	38 15 7	105 3 2	15 3 5	159 6 2	4 5 3½	17 11 4⅜	0 4 4½	1 1 10⅜	
22	Humeerpore	91	5⅜	108	87	16	5	118·68	6·32	17·58	14·81	23 7 9	80 3 2	19 10 5	123 5 4	4 1 4	21 7 2⅝	0 4 1½	1 5 8¼	
23	Mirzapore	381	16⅜	372	345	17	10	77·63	4·39	4·46	4·57	41 14 0	221 10 10	17 4 7	280 13 5	2 8 0	16 12 3	0 1 9	0 11 9½	
24	Benares	1,104	43	1,087	920	114	53	98·46	3·89	10·32	10·48	108 6 0	697 3 2	72 10 6	878 3 8	2 8 4	20 6 9½	0 1 6⅜	0 12 8¼	
25	Ghazeepore	645	29¼	655	550	57	48	107·55	4·53	8·83	8·70	62 7 10	406 3 2	97 7 7	566 2 7	2 2 2	19 2 3½	0 1 6½	0 14 0⅜	
26	Azimgurh	258⅜	15⅜	413	359	40	14	159·61	6·08	15·46	9·68	116 5 9	242 9 3	163 1 8	522 0 8	7 6 2½	33 2 4	0 7 2¼	2 0 1	
27	Goruckpore	292½	31½	994	884	81	29	167·76	5·31	13·67	8·14	88 14 5	468 13 7	133 13 8	691 9 8	2 13 1⅜	21 15 2	0 2 4⅜	1 2 8	
28	Jounpore	256⅜	8½	303	287	15	1	118·01	3·21	5·88	4·95	19 11 10	74 5 1	4 11 2	98 12 1	2 6 3⅜	11 15 6½	0 1 2⅜	0 6 2	
29	Kumaon	164¾	17½	609	584	10	15	369·74	10·47	6·07	1·64	55 0 3	244 0 0	58 9 11	359 10 2	3 3 0⅜	20 11 8⅜	0 5 4	2 2 8⅜	
30	Jaloun	50¼	7⅜	129	107	18	4	256·71	14·92	35·82	13·95	22 11 9	61 1 3	37 4 0	121 1 0	3 0 6	16 2 3⅜	0 7 2⅜	2 6 6½	
31	Jhansie	147	27⅜	444	367	39	38	302·04	18·87	26·53	8·78	88 13 4	350 1 8	43 15 7	482 14 7	3 4 8	17 6 5½	0 9 8	3 4 6½	
32	Lullutpore	47	4½	157	136	6	15	334·04	9·04	12·76	3·82	28 3 0	9 15 8	14 14 6	53 1 2	6 10 1⅜	12 7 9⅜	0 9 7	1 2 0½	
33	Saugor	331	32½	503	451	25	27	154·96	9·74	7·55	4·97	115 7 7	406 9 6	120 7 8	642 8 9	3 9 3½	19 14 9½	0 5 7	1 15 0⅜	
34	Dumah	137⅜	13⅜	330	313	11	6	239·56	9·98	7·99	3·33	36 6 7	124 15 2	6 9 5	167 15 2	2 10 4½	12 3 5	0 4 2⅜	1 3 6	
35	Jubbulpore	378	35½	938	887	29	22	248·18	9·32	7·67	3·09	395 15 5	317 8 2	493 11 10	1,207 3 5	11 3 8⅜	34 3 11⅓	1 0 9	3 3 1⅜	
36	Mundlah	51	5⅜	225	218	2	5	441·17	11·27	3·92	8·88	1 6 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 6 3	0 3 10⅓	0 3 10⅓	0 0 5½	0 0 5½	
37	Seonee	237⅜	19½	307	269	15	23	129·12	8·09	6·31	4·88	36 12 1	89 1 9	38 0 1	163 13 11	1 14 6½	8 8 2⅜	0 2 5⅜	0 11 0½	
38	Baitool	186⅜	17⅜	369	344	15	10	197·59	9·37	8·03	4·06	65 4 1	145 0 9	41 13 7	252 2 5	3 11 8	14 6 6½	0 5 7	1 5 7¼	
39	Nursingpoor	228¼	20½	623	599	13	11	274·94	8·98	5·69	2·08	185 15 3	151 3 5	46 1 1	383 3 9	9 1 1½	18 11 1¼	0 13 0½	1 10 10⅝	
40	Hoshungabad	233	22⅝	449	424	10	15	192·70	9·76	4·29	2·22	182 5 0	188 15 3	97 12 6	469 0 9	8 0 2½	20 9 10⅜	0 12 6¼	2 0 2½	
	Total	13,661	753	20,514	18,458	1,375	681	150·16	5·51	10·06	6·71	2,413 1 3	8,127 14 3	2,886 11 2	13,427 10 8	3 3 3¼	17 13 3¾	0 2 10	0 15 8¾	

(Signed) S. CLARK,

Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

No. 6.

STATEMENT showing the daily average strength of Prisoners, Number of Admissions, cured and discharged, died and remaining in Hospital with Ratio per cent. of Sick and Deaths to Strength, in the 40 Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1858.

1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
								Ratio per Cent. of								Average Cost of each Prisoner per annum of				
Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Daily average number of strength.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of admission.	Cured, discharged and transferred, &c.	Total number of deaths.	Remaining on the last day of the year.	Total sick to strength.	Average sick to strength.	Death to strength.	Death to sick.	Cost of Native Medicine.	Cost of hospital diet.	Cost of extra diet.	Total cost of hospital charges.	Native Medicine.	Total hospital charges.	Native Medicine.	Total Hospital Charges.	Remarks.
																Calculated by the daily average number of sick.		Calculated by the daily average number of strength.		
												Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	Dehra Dhoon	77½	3	67	62	1	4	86·45	1·93	0·64	1·48	23 11 8	38 14 7	6 8 8	69 2 11	7 14 6¾	23 1 0	0 4 10¾	0 14 3½	
2	Seharunpore	361¼	16½	520	488	17	15	143·94	5·56	4·70	3·27	34 6 10	139 14 2	51 10 9	225 15 9	2 1 4½	13 11 1½	0 1 6¼	0 10 0	
3	Moozuffernugger	425¼	28¾	738	685	29	24	173·54	6·76	6·82	3·93	72 5 5	242 14 11	13 12 1	329 0 5	2 8 3	11 7 1¼	0 2 8½	0 12 4¼	
4	Meerut	865¼	31½	841	654	159	28	97·20	3·61	18·37	18·90	67 8 5	262 5 4	96 10 6	426 8 3	2 2 7	13 10 4½	0 1 3	0 7 10¾	
5	Boolundshuhur	145	4¼	38	29	5	4	26·21	2·93	3·45	13·16	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
6	Allygurh	152	15¼	438	381	51	6	288·15	10·03	33·55	11·64	67 7 6	112 11 3	7 15 7	188 2 4	4 6 9½	12 5 4¾	0 7 1½	1 3 9¾	
7	Bijnour	168¼	8½	209	203	2	4	124·22	4·75	1·19	0·95	25 5 5	42 8 4	5 3 6	73 1 3	4 7 6½	12 14 4	0 3 7½	0 10 5	
8	Mooradabad	687¾	10¼	185	154	19	12	26·90	1·49	2·76	10·27	25 6 7	30 4 8	6 8 10	62 4 1	4 4 0	10 6 6½	0 1 0	0 2 5¼	
9	Bareilly	485	15½	212	177	20	15	43·71	3·19	4·12	9·43	15 11 7	95 13 7	15 5 5	126 14 7	1 8 4	12 4 6	0 0 9½	0 6 3¼	
10	Budaon	363½	13½	146	122	5	19	40·16	3·71	1·37	3·42	25 1 7	67 14 2	14 4 5	107 4 2	3 11 6	15 14 3	0 2 2½	0 9 5	
11	Shahjehanpore	311	15⅝	207	192	7	8	66·56	4·98	2·25	3·38	32 3 7	87 9 3	13 12 0	133 9 0	3 9 0¼	14 12 4	0 2 9½	0 11 9¼	
12	Muttra	191	12	262	205	49	8	137·17	6·28	25·65	18·70	33 8 9	128 0 8	1 2 0	162 11 5	2 12 8¼	13 8 11½	0 2 9¾	0 13 7½	
13	Agra	947¾	77	2,660	2,423	140	97	280·66	8·12	14·77	5·22	84 12 8	593 10 3	284 15 6	963 6 5	1 1 7½	12 8 2¼	0 1 5½	1 0 3½	
14	Etawah	144½	5½	28	17	7	4	19·37	3·63	4·84	25·00	2 2 0	0 0 0	2 8 8	4 10 8	3 2 9	5 5 3	0 1 4½	0 3 1½	
15	Mynpoory	284½	19⅝	251	208	31	12	88·30	6·86	10·90	12·35	10 4 10	168 4 0	25 5 10	203 14 8	0 12 8¼	15 10 11½	0 0 10½	0 8 7½	
16	Etah	153½	5⅝	136	127	6	3	88·74	3·58	3·91	4·41	36 8 4	55 15 0	2 8 4	94 15 8	7 3 11	18 13 4¾	0 4 2	0 10 9¾	
17	Futtehgurh	No return.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51 4 8	61 6 4	6 1 1	118 12 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
18	Cawnpore	304⅝	13½	410	356	39	15	134·53	4·34	12·79	9·51	68 0 6	122 13 7	35 9 0	226 7 1	5 2 1⅜	17 1 5½	0 3 6¾	0 11 10½	
19	Futtehpore	No return.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	11 9 8	2 15 4	14 9 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
20	Allahabad	494	25⅝	727	629	68	30	147·16	5·16	13·76	9·35	131 4 9	315 7 11	156 12 8	604 3 4	5 2 9¼	23 11 1¼	0 4 3¼	1 3 6¾	
21	Banda	396	9	137	123	5	9	34·59	2·27	1·26	3·65	25 6 9	61 2 2	1 4 6	87 13 5	4 13 5¾	16 11 8¾	0 1 9	0 6 0⅝	
22	Humeerpore	93½	3⅝	44	32	10	2	47·66	3·74	10·69	22·72	14 6 9	26 10 10	10 9 5	51 11 0	8 3 10	29 8 7	0 4 11	1 1 8	
23	Mirzapore	608	40¾	837	760	52	25	137·66	6·70	8·55	6·21	67 10 2	502 1 9	63 6 0	633 1 11	1 10 6¾	15 8 7	0 1 9½	1 0 8	
24	Benares	1,137½	50	1,112	953	112	47	97·76	4·39	9·84	10·07	128 4 1	977 3 4	78 10 5	1,184 1 10	2 9 0½	23 10 11	0 1 9½	1 0 7¾	
25	Ghazeepore	630¾	24½	508	465	22	21	80·54	3·84	3·45	4·33	77 7 0	447 3 1	99 13 1	624 7 2	3 3 1	25 12 0	0 1 11¼	0 15 10	
26	Azimgurh	236	13¾	347	319	16	12	147·03	5·82	6·78	4·61	137 10 7	250 5 3	127 14 10	515 14 8	10 0 2¼	37 8 4	0 9 4	2 2 11¾	
27	Goruckpore	396¾	21½	597	533	45	19	150·47	5·42	11·34	7·53	107 0 10	323 10 8	60 6 11	491 2 5	4 15 8	22 13 6	0 4 3¾	1 3 9½	
28	Jounpore	176	7½	233	199	18	16	132·38	4·12	10·22	7·72	32 0 0	78 7 9	5 3 10	115 11 7	4 6 7½	15 15 4¾	0 2 11	0 10 6	
29	Kumaon	169	21½	632	596	16	20	373·96	12·72	9·47	2·53	54 13 9	315 4 6	68 2 0	438 4 3	2 8 10	20 6 1¾	0 5 2¼	2 9 6	
30	Jaloun	No return.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65 5 5	19 5 1	3 9 3	88 3 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
31	Jhansie	92¾	16½	135	111	12	12	145·55	17·79	12·93	8·89	19 15 3	98 5 4	14 4 10	132 9 5	2 14 7¼	19 4 6	0 8 3	3 6 11½	
32	Lullutpore	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 10	0 0 10	
33	Saugor	552	25⅝	630	543	61	26	114·13	6·43	11·05	9·68	159 13 2	610 3 11	135 8 11	905 10 0	4 8 0½	25 8 2	0 10 0¾	1 10 3	
34	Dumoh	198½	17	329	302	13	14	165·92	8·57	6·55	3·95	33 15 10	108 1 10	14 4 4	156 6 0	3 0 0	13 12 9	0 4 1½	1 2 10½	
35	Jubbulpore	411	27¾	753	666	45	42	183·21	6·75	10·95	5·97	398 10 9	336 4 8	25 0 0	992 15 5	14 5 10½	35 12 6½	0 15 6½	2 6 7¾	
36	Mundlah	86½	0½	109	100	3	6	126·01	0·58	3·46	2·75	0 2 4	0 14 11	0 1 1	1 2 4	0 4 8	2 4 8	0 0 0½	0 0 2½	
37	Seonee	223⅝	12⅛	207	189	6	12	92·84	5·59	2·68	2·89	20 7 0	58 8 9	17 4 9	96 4 6	1 10 2	7 11 4	0 11 5½	0 6 10¾	
38	Baitool	185¼	17	305	277	7	21	164·64	9·17	3·78	2·29	46 5 10	120 4 8	27 13 3	194 7 9	2 11 7½	11 7 0½	0 4 0	1 0 9½	
39	Nursingpore	274½	19½	453	429	14	10	164·87	7·09	5·09	3·09	192 6 6	153 11 7	63 12 10	409 14 11	9 13 10½	21 0 4½	0 11 2½	1 7 10½	
40	Hoshungabad	365	26¼	587	535	22	30	160·82	7·19	6·02	3·75	271 0 1	215 12 11	238 7 2	725 4 2	10 5 2¼	27 0 10¾	0 11 10½	1 15 9¾	
	Total	12,798	685	16,030	244	1,134	652	125·25	5·35	8·86	7·07	2,660 13 4	7,281 12 8	2,038 3 7	11,980 13 7	3 14 1¾	17 7 10	0 3 4⅛	0 14 11¾	

(Signed) S. CLARK,
Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces.

APPENDIX No. IX.

ABSTRACT Statistical Precis of the Revenue Administration of the North-Western Provinces, for the year 1859-60.

Division.	District.	Area in square British statute miles of 640 acres.	Population.	Number of Pergunnahs.	Number of Muhals.	Disposition of business in Collector's Oficfe.								No. of Letters.		Annual expense of collecting Revenue exclusive of heads of Offices Covenanted and Uncovenanted Sudder Establishment.	Per Centage on Revenue.
						Number of cases pending at the close of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of				Pending at the close of the year.	From Collector to Commissioner.	To Collector from Commissioner.		
									On trial.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	On default.	Total.					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon ...	1,253	56,767	3	652	15	468	483	423	5	17	445	38	298	190	4,728	10 9 1
	Suhafunpore ...	2,162	8,01,325	15	1,905	929	9,228	10,157	8,742	21	578	9,341	816	376	280	29,888	2 11 9
	Moozufternuggur ...	1,646	6,72,861	17	1,139	937	7,654	8,591	7,531	66	71	7,668	923	417	360	29,460	2 10 2
	Meerut ...	2,350	11,48,149	16	1,968	2,724	16,439	19,163	15,239	226	982	16,447	2,716	593	559	43,428	2 7 1
	Boolundshuhur ...	1,876	7,88,166	13	1,699	418	8,982	9,400	8,560	66	30	8,656	744	677	513	44,728	4 0 7
	Allyghur ...	1,845	8,17,354	14	2,020	782	9,465	10,247	9,042	154	457	9,653	594	584	493	50,355	2 11 9
	1859-60 ...	11,132	42,84,622	78	9,383	5,805	52,236	58,041	49,537	538	2,135	52,210	5,831	2,945	2,395	2,02,587	2 14 5
	1858-59 ...	10,941	43,82,113	77	9,216	4,761	42,013	46,774	39,324	547	1,098	40,969	6,205	2,372	2,094	2,02,289	2 15 7
Kumaon.	Kumaon ...	6,000	3,69,223	19	3,574	66	1,520	1,586	1,330	59	129	1,518	68	17	36	0	0 0 0
	Gurhwal ...	5,000	2,36,687	11	1,901	83	739	822	747	0	26	773	49	25	32	0	0 0 0
	1859-60 ...	11,000	6,05,910	30	5,475	149	2,259	2,408	2,077	59	155	2,291	117	42	68	0	0 0 0
	1858-59 ...	11,000	6,05,910	30	5,475	98	2,272	2,370	1,941	83	197	2,221	149	42	68	0	0 0 0

APPENDIX No. IX.—*(Concluded.)*

ABSTRACT Statistical Precis of the Revenue Administration of the North-Western Provinces, for the year 1859-60.

Division.	District.	Area in square British statute miles of 640 acres.	Population.	Number of Pergunnahs.	Number of Muhals.	Disposition of Business in Collector's Office.								No. of Letters.		Annual expense of Collecting Revenue exclusive of heads of Offices Covenanted and Uncovenanted Sudder Establishment.	Per centage on Revenue.
						Number of cases pending at the close of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of				Pending at the close of the year.	From Collector to Commissioner.	To Collector from Commissioner.		
									On trial.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	On default.	Total.					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Rohilkund.	Bijnour ...	1,900	6,95,521	15	3,313	655	10,947	11,629	10,480	310	165	10,955	674	501	183	31,800	2 10 2
	Moradabad ...	2,698	11,38,461	7	4,357	643	10,101	10,744	9,249	504	140	9,893	851	387	258	46,289	3 7 8
	Budaon ...	1,962	7,89,193	11	2,008	664	8,499	9,163	6,905	240	1,027	8,172	991	324	153	32,436	3 8 1
	Bareilly ...	3,119	13,78,268	18	3,747	987	14,990	15,977	12,844	729	1,701	15,274	703	505	433	61,668	3 8 10
	Shahjehanpore ...	2,308	9,86,096	11	3,360	523	83,60	8,883	7,357	365	603	8,325	558	215	236	24,900	2 5 10
	1859-60 ...	11,987	49,87,559	62	16,785	3,472	52,924	56,396	46,835	2,148	3,636	52,619	3,777	1,932	1,263	1,97,093	3 2 5
	1858-59 ...	11,987	49,87,539	62	12,435	831	49,114	49,945	41,996	2,346	2,131	46,473	3,472	1,638	916	1,96,794	3 3 10
Agra.	Muttra ...	1,616	8,62,909	8	1,040	338	5,303	5,641	4,883	146	34	5,063	578	320	361	71,580	4 4 7
	Agra ...	1,865	9,88,954	9	1,348	890	8,745	9,635	8,278	214	395	8,887	748	460	528	58,200	3 9 7
	Furruckabad ...	1,684	8,95,026	16	1,817	1,907	14,398	16,305	14,577	201	268	15,046	1,259	634	574	45,708	4 1 4
	Mynpoory ...	1,533	6,34,087	12	1,104	1,098	8,041	9,139	6,750	61	1,265	8,076	1,063	380	338	36,516	3 3 7
	Etawah ...	1,625	3,86,194	5	1,805	119	10,022	10,141	9,548	208	278	10,034	107	361	219	36,552	3 0 2
	Etah ...	1.442	4,61,532	16	1,415	949	8,381	9,330	7,911	359	285	8,555	775	438	342	24,576	3 6 5
	1859-90 ...	9,765	44,28,702	66	8,529	5,301	54,890	60,191	51,947	1,189	2,525	55,661	4,530	2,593	2,362	2,73,132	3 10 5
	1858-59 ...	9,714	43,96,612	66	8,531	1,786	56,066	57,852	47,934	1,776	2,937	52,647	5,205	3,190	3,069	2,86,851	3 15 9

Allahabad.	Cawnpore	...	2,348·0	11,76,713	12	2,766	2,046	8,094	10,140	8,261	185	230	8,676	1,464	449	494	71,256	3	5	6
	Futtehpore	...	1,583·1	6,79,787	13	1,998	446	5,299	5,745	5,109	85	149	5,343	402	398	371	44,280	3	1	6
	Banda	...	3,009·6	7,43,872	9	1,442	3,844	11,603	15,447	11,127	185	498	11,810	3,637	818	636	78,684	5	3	7
	Allahabad	...	2,788·7	13,79,788	14	2,439	2,121	14,033	16,154	12,461	271	1,088	13,820	2,334	628	800	48,760	2	5	0
	1859-60	...	9,729·4	39,80,160	48	8,645	8,457	39,029	47,486	36,958	726	1,965	39,649	7,837	2,293	2,301	2,42,980	3	5	6
	1858-59	...	9,729·4	39,80,160	48	8,485	2,682	33,383	36,065	26,185	524	899	27,608	8,457	1,829	1,524	2,32,756	3	6	9
Benares.	Goruckpore	...	7,342·0	30,54,086	19	9,237	1,559	14,101	15,660	12,010	119	1,779	13,908	1,752	655	758	51,444	2	6	3
	Azimgurh	...	2,516·4	6,53,251	16	6,276	1,279	6,572	7,851	5,257	113	1,311	6,681	1,170	500	401	47,124	3	2	7
	Jounpore	...	1,552·2	11,43,749	18	4,074	531	7,265	7,796	6,337	124	828	7,289	507	501	507	20,004	1	9	6
	Mirzapore	...	5,152·3	11,04,315	13	1,651	894	5,195	6,089	4,981	110	79	5,170	919	420	228	11,220	1	5	4
	Benares	...	995·5	8,51,757	17	1,318	2,729	6,606	9,335	5,091	244	850	6,185	3,190	446	332	11,016	1	3	6
	Ghazeepore	...	2,181·0	15,96,324	18	3,037	859	11,174	12,033	10,322	253	732	11,307	726	596	362	29,424	1	15	3
	1859-60	...	19,739·4	94,03,482	101	25,593	7,851	50,913	58,764	43,998	963	5,579	50,540	8,224	3,118	2,588	1,70,232	2	1	5
	1858-59	...	19,737·6	94,37,270	101	31,971	5,320	50,403	5,57,23	41,322	1,506	5,013	47,841	7,857	2,538	2,064	1,71,432	2	2	8
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	...	3,656	4,54,390	21	1,175	844	6,819	7,663	5,950	87	825	6,862	801	292	500	23,676	4	2	5
	Dumoh	...	2,436	1,82,461	12	1,104	391	2,874	3,265	2,961	79	40	3,080	185	159	337	9,456	3	0	8
	Jubbulpore	...	4,569	0	11	1,572	163	2,960	3,123	2,887	57	29	2,973	150	208	331	19,200	3	15	5
	Seonee	...	3,981	1,82,687	2	834	45	1,418	1,463	1,376	35	26	1,437	26	104	102	9,096	6	13	9
	Mundla	...	5,500	1,50,000	2	159	56	1,407	1,463	1,396	34	1	1,431	32	81	101	9,501	25	9	10
	Hoshungabad	...	5,000	2,38,114	4	2,090	858	4,969	5,827	4,547	179	309	5,035	792	97	116	19,416	5	10	0
	Baitool	...	3,884	2,27,100	3	1,137	61	1,694	1,755	1,643	36	38	1,717	38	61	57	10,764	7	14	0
	Nursingpore	...	2,003	2,14,205	5	949	253	4,183	4,436	4,062	51	144	4,257	179	124	169	11,524	3	7	7
	1859-60	...	31,029	16,48,957	60	9,020	2,671	26,324	28,995	24,822	558	1,412	26,792	2,203	1,126	1,707	1,12,633	4	12	9
	1858-59	...	33,727	17,24,969	97	9,451	3,227	24,704	27,931	22,974	594	1,692	25,260	2,671	1,096	1,992	1,15,902	5	6	5
Jhansie.	Jaloun	...	2,328	2,86,080	8	1,155	1,025	9,229	10,254	7,441	39	74	7,554	2,700	227	161	49,248	4	4	11
	Jhansie	...	3,175	5,50,736	8	1,224	2,190	12,062	14,252	10,390	123	8	10,521	3,731	97	218	44,580	6	0	10
	Chundeyree	...	2,338	1,80,000	8	814	197	5,214	5,411	4,237	0	129	4,366	1,045	111	205	12,348	5	12	11
	Humeerpore	...	2,360	4,84,259	8	1,158	888	4,644	5,532	3,860	127	751	4,738	794	253	136	49,224	4	6	3
	1859-60	...	10,201	15,01,075	32	4,351	4,300	31,149	35,449	25,928	289	962	27,179	8,270	688	720	1,55,400	4	13	4
	1858-59	...	8,146	14,62,685	30	4,338	86	24,710	24,796	18,382	220	1,894	20,496	4,300	725	741	1,32,168	26	1	1
	Grand Total 1859-60	...	1,14,582	3,08,40,447	477	87,781	38,006	3,09,724	3,47,730	2,82,102	6,470	18,369	3,06,941	40,789	14,737	13,404	13,54,057	3	3	9
	Grand Total 1858-59	...	1,14,982	3,09,77,258	511	89,902	18,791	2,82,665	3,01,456	2,40,058	7,596	15,861	2,63,515	38,316	13,430	12,468	13,38,192	3	6	5

APPENDIX No. X.

STATEMENT shewing briefly the Progress made in constructing Barracks and their subsidiary Buildings during 1859-60.

Station.	Number of Barracks ordered to be constructed.	Number of Barracks completed up to 1st May 1859.	Total number of Barracks completed up to 30th April 1860.	Remarks as to the number of subsidiary Buildings which have to be constructed to complete the accommodation.
Bareilly	25 C. Barracks ...	None	10	89 required, of which 16 have been completed, including the Hospital.
	6 Married ditto ...	None...	None	
Futtehgurh	19 Barracks ...	19	Alterations made ...	All completed.
Shahjehanpore	12½ C. ditto ...	None	8 entirely finished, 2 nearly complete	49 required, of which 12 have been completed, and 4 are in progress.
Ghazeepore	10 Barracks of which 6 were Stud Stables	... ...	All completed	All completed.
Ooraie	5 full Company Barracks	None	4 Barracks and 2 Hospitals	The fifth Barrack and the Barrack for Married Men are in course of construction. Quarter Guard, Serjeants' Mess and Library have to be constructed.
Gwalior (Morar)	18 C. Barracks ...	None	In progress—none completed	Cook House, Watch Houses, Privies, Solitary Cells, &c.
Ditto (Fortress)	6 ditto	None...	2 Barracks	Guard House, Cells &c.
Lullutpore	5½ C. ditto	4	4	
Jhansie	10½ C. ditto for E. Infantry	7	7	Hospitals, Married Men's Quarters, Cook Rooms, Privies, Wash Houses, Guard Rooms, Serjeants' Mess and School Room.
	2 ditto for Artillery	None...	None	
	6 Iron frame Barracks	None	In progress	

(Signed) A. CUNNINGHAM, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Chief Engineer, North Western Provinces.

APPENDIX No. XI.

NOTE ON THE REVENUE ACCOUNT-CURRENT

OF THE

EAST INDIA RAILWAY IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

For the Half Year ending 30th December 1859.

THE length of Line open for this Half Year has been 123 miles.

No Account-Current for any previous half year has been submitted to this Office. Several references have had to be made to the Deputy Agent's Office with regard to items in this Account, and a good deal of delay has been caused thereby in the preparation of this Note.

All the entries have now been checked, and found to agree with the accounts of expenditure and of receipts which have been submitted to this Office. A deduction of Rupees 4,620-8-0 is made from the earnings, on account of compensation for losses by fires, which should more properly have been on the other side of the Account-Current as an item of working expenses; and another entry is also made erroneously on the same side, namely, Rupees 699-14-1 on account of fines, which should have been deducted from working expenses. These sums cannot now, however, be rightly distributed, and they are, therefore, left to stand as they are.

The gross earnings then amounted to	..	..	Rs.	3,99,414 15 6
„ Working expenses „	..	..	„	2,03,765 12 11
The Profits, . „	..	..	Rs.	1,95,649 2 7

The Expenses and Profits, therefore, were respectively 50·91 and 49·09 per cent. of the earnings.

The cost of this section of the line of 123 miles in length, may probably be assumed to have been about Rupees 60,000 per mile, the total cost consequently about Rupees 7,380,000; and the profits of the half year, Rupees 1,95,649 amount to 2·65 per cent. on that sum, or to 5·3 per cent. per annum, covering therefore the Guarantee.

This will probably be considered satisfactory within the first year of the line being open to the public.

There are no comparisons with previous results to be made, but the following table presents an analysis of the Receipts and Expenses.

TABLE 1.

Total earnings ..	.. Rs.	3,99,415	Profits	Rs.	1,95,649
„ Working expenses ..	„	2,03,766	Per cent. of earnings		49·09

TRAIN MILEAGE.

Passenger Trains, ordinary	Miles	40,357
Goods „ „	„	55,322
Trains, special, ...	„	7,745
Total Miles ..		103,424
Gross earnings per Train mile	Rs.	3 13 9½
Working expenses „ „	„	1 15 8
Profits per „ „	Rs.	1 14 1½

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	No.	Receipts.	Receipts per head.
1st Class	1,508	Rs. 14,635	Rs. 9 11 3
2nd „	3,596	„ 16,472	„ 4 9 3
3rd „	84,564	„ 116,433	„ 1 5 10
Parcels, Luggage, &c.,		„ 32,877	
Total,	89,668	Rs. 179,101	

GOODS TRAFFIC.

	Quantity.	Receipts.	Receipts per Maund.
Ordinary Merchandise, ..	892,965	Rs. 203,133	Rs. 0 3 8
Coals, ...	22,920	„ 1,428	

The earnings, shown to be Rupees 3-13-10 per Train mile have, for the limited amount of Traffic, been very favorable. This is owing to by far the greater portion of the Traffic, both Passenger and Goods, being from end to end of the line, in contrast to that (for Passengers, at least) on the Bengal Section.

The receipts per head of all Passengers in the last printed Half-Yearly Return for the Bengal Section (30th June 1859) were for 1st class Rupees 3-15-2, for 2nd class Rupees 1-4-4, and for 3rd class Rupees 0-8-2, being for 1st and 3rd class about 2-5ths the amounts shown in the above table, and for 2nd class less than ⅓rd, and as the rates of charge were the same, average distances travelled were in the same proportions.

Of ordinary Merchandise, or rather of Goods, other than Coals, the quantities carried and earnings were rather *greater* on this section than on the Bengal Section, as shown in the same return, being therein maunds 8,75,280 and Rupees 2,02,492, against maunds 892,965, and Rupees 2,03,133 as in the table above.

But the quantity of this Traffic here has been swelled by the inclusion of large quantities of firewood for the Locomotives which have been carried short distances for distribution to the different Stations. Of all Railway Materials the quantity carried was 601,141 maunds (more than ⅔rds of the whole quantity returned) and greater part of this was the firewood mentioned, the receipts were Rupees 66,663, leaving 1,36,470 Rupees received for carriage of other goods, in quantity 2,91,824 maunds. Of these a great portion were Government stores, (the quantity of these has not been returned) and much of these stores there is reason to believe were carried at a greater cost than they might have been if carted up the Grand Trunk Road.

The receipts amounted to Rupees 0-7-4 per maund ; and supposing the whole of the goods were carried the entire distance between Allahabad and Cawnpore, that rate is, I think, certainly higher than the charge would be by hackery, though far lower than Bullock Train charges.

APPENDIX No. XI.—*(Continued.)*

TABLE 2.

The following Table furnishes an analysis of the Expenses:—

	Amount.	Per cent. of Revenue.	Cost per Train mile.	Cost per mile open.
Maintenance of Way.	Rs.		Rs. As. P.	
Engineer's Salaries, Office Establishment, ditto, ...	10,198	2·55	0 1 7	83
Inspectors' and Plate-layers' Wages	8,114	2·03	0 1 3	66
Travelling Expenses	1,282	0·32	0 0 2	10
Wages and Materials for Repairs	35,969	8·00	0 5 7	293
Permanent-Way materials renewed	6,760	1·69	0 1 0	55
Total ...	62,233	15·58	0 9 7	507
Locomotive Department.				
Foremen, Enginemen and Firemen	29,289	7·35	0 4 6	
Cleaner's Wages and Watering Engine	4,377	1·09	0 0 8	
Fuel	23,399	5·85	0 3 7	
Oil, Tallow, Waste, and Cleaning materials ...	3,761	0·94	0 0 7	
Total expenses of running ...	60,826	15·23	0 9 4	
Repairs of Engine and Tenders	8,738	2·15	0 1 4	
Salary of Superintendent and Assistant	1,470	0·36	0 0 3	
Office Expenses	1,885	0·44	0 0 4	
Total ...	72,919	18·22	0 11 3	593
Coaching Expenses.				
Salaries of Station Masters, Clerks and Guards ...	7,371	1·84	0 1 2	
Ditto of Ticket Superintendent	1,140	0·30	0 0 2	
Office Expenses	553	0·13	0 0 1	
Wages of Porters, Greasers, &c.	1,330	0·34	0 0 2	
Clothing	219	0·04	0 0 0½	
Oil, Grease, Waste, &c.	789	0·19	0 0 1½	
Total ...	11,402	2·84	0 1 9	
Repairs to Vehicles	2,313	0·58	0 0 4	
Total ...	13,715	3·42	0 2 1	111
Merchandise, Traffic, Expenses.				
Salaries of Clerks, Guards, &c.	7,013	1·74	0 1 2	
Office Expenses...	553	0·13	0 0 1	
Wages of Porters, Greasers, &c.	3,586	0·92	0 0 6½	
Clothing	219	0·04	0 0 0½	
Oil, Grease, Waste, &c.	1,211	0·32	0 0 2	
Total ...	12,582	3·15	0 2 0	
Repairs to Vehicles	4,526	1·12	0 0 8	
Total ...	17,108	4·27	0 2 8	139
General Charges.				
Agency and Offices expenses	2,202	0·56	0 0 4	
Stationery and Printing...	2,309	0·58	0 0 4	
Traffic Manager's and Assistant's Salary	5,259	1·28	0 0 10	
Ditto ditto Office Establishment	7,009	1·74	0 1 2	
Ditto ditto Department Travelling Expenses ...	1,344	0·35	0 0 2½	
Lighting Stations	1,346	0·35	0 0 2½	
Petty charges	52	0·01	0 0 0	
Police, Pointsmen, Gate-keepers	6,465	1·62	0 1 0	
Electric Telegraph	11,714	2·93	0 1 10	
Total ...	37,700	9·42	0 5 11	

The expenses of maintenance of Way and Works must be considered high, those for the Locomotive Department satisfactorily low, when the high price of fuel is considered; the general charges unavoidably amount to a high percentage with a limited traffic.

The following were the Permanent Way materials renewed during the half year :—

Rails,	...	...	2
Chairs,	...	...	808
Fish Bolts,	...	...	138
Pins,	...	...	16,700
Keys,	...	...	12,515
Sleepers,	...	...	393
Iron Spikes,	...	...	1,650

Table 3 exhibits the expenditure on working and upholding Locomotive Engine and Tenders for each half year of 1859 separately, and shows superior economy in the second half year in almost every item.

The subsequent Tables A. and B. are those of the last printed note on the Revenue Account of the Bengal Line, with the results of this line during the half year under review added.

C. J. HODGSON, *Captain,*
Consulting Engineer to Govt. N. W. Provinces,
Railway Department.

The 20th June 1860.

APPENDIX No. XI.—*(Continued.)*

TABLE 3.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure in working and upholding Locomotive Engines and Tenders for each Half of the Year 1859.

	Half Year ending 30th June 1859.				Half Year ending 31st December 1859.			
	Quantity.	Amount.			Quantity.	Amount.		
Total miles run by Engines ...	117,610	...	...	...	156,381			
Foremen, Enginemen and Firemen's wages ... ... Amount ...	,,	24,958	15	10.	,,	28,274	7	3.
Foremen, Enginemen and Firemen's wages ... ... Per Engine mile ...	,,	,,	3	4·72	,,	,,	2	10·71
Cleaners, Cokemen and Watermen's wages ... ... Amount ...	,,	2,108	10	11.	,,	2,689	4	5.
Cleaners, Cokemen and Watermen's wages ... ... Per Engine mile ...	,,	,,	,,	3·44	,,	,,	,,	3·30
Coke consumed	Nil,	,,	,,	,,	Nil,	,,	,,	,,
Coal ditto ... ... Amount ...	Cwt. 325½	397	12	,,	Cwt. 1279½	1,564	5	9.
Coal ditto ... ... Per Engine mile ...	lbs. 0·3	,,	,,	0·65	lbs. 0·91	,,	,,	1·92
Wood ditto ... ... Amount ...	Cwt. 82,282	19,074	6	5.	Cwt. 94,187	21,834	9	9.
Wood ditto ... ... Per Engine mile ...	lbs. 78·30	,,	2	7·12	lbs. 67·45	,,	2	2·80
Total cost of Fuel ... ... Amount ...	,,	19,472	2	5.	,,	23,398	15	6.
Total cost of Fuel ... ... Per Engine mile ...	,,	,,	2	7·77	,,	,,	2	4·72
Oil, Tallow, Waste ... ... Amount ...	,,	3,915	11	4.	,,	3,761	2	2.
Wood, for lighting, &c. ... Per Engine mile ...	,,	,,	,,	6·30	,,	,,	,,	4·61
Total cost of Working... ... Amount ...	,,	50,455	8	6.	,,	58,123	13	5.
Total cost of Working... ... Per Engine mile ...	,,	,,	6	10·32	,,	,,	5	11·36
Repairs to Engines and Tenders.								
Materials ... ... Amount ...	,,	2,993	10	9.	,,	4,214	4	3.
Wages ... ... Ditto ...	,,	6,372	11	7.	,,	4,909	10	4.
Total ... ... Amount ...	,,	9,366	6	4.	,,	9,123	14	7.
Total ... ... Per Engine mile ...	,,	,,	1	3·28	,,	,,	,,	11·20
Superintendent's Salary and Office Expenses ... ... Amount ...	,,	2,777	11	9.	,,	2,846	,,	,,
Superintendent's Salary and Office Expenses ... ... Per Engine mile ...	,,	,,	,,	4·53	,,	,,	,,	3·49
Total cost of Working and upholding Engine and Tenders Amount ...	,,	62,599	11	7.	,,	70,093	12	,,
Total cost of Working and upholding Engine and Tenders Per Engine mile ...	,,	,,	8	6·13	,,	,,	7	2·05
Repairs to Carriages and Waggons.								
Wages ... ... Amount ...	,,	3,248	4	3·0	,,	3,742	3	10.
Materials ... ... Ditto ...	,,	2,094	15	8.	,,	1,369	9	5.
Stores ... ... Ditto ...	,,	359	2	9.	,,	3,289	8	8.
Superintendent's Salary and Office Expenses ... ... Ditto ...	,,	660	15	,,	,,	700	2	,,
Total ... Amount ...	,,	6,363	5	3.	,,	9,101	3	11.
Total ... Per Engine mile ...	,,	,,	,,	10·38	,,	,,	,,	11·17
Abstract.								
Cost of working and upholding Engine and Tenders inclusive of Fuel ... ... Per Engine mile ...	,,	,,	5	10·36	,,	,,	4	9·33
Ditto ditto ditto inclusive of ditto ... ... Per Engine mile ...	,,	,,	8	6·13	,,	,,	7	2·05
Ditto, of repairs to Carriages and Waggons... ... ... Ditto ...	,,	,,	,,	10·38	,,	,,	,,	11·17
Total expense of Locomotive and Carriage Department ... Ditto ...	,,	,,	9	4·51	,,	,,	8	1·22

APPENDIX No. X.—*(Continued.)*

EAST INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES LINE 123 MILES, FROM ALLAHABAD TO CAWNPORE.

DR. *Revenue Account for the Half Year ending 31st December 1859.* CR.

PAYMENTS.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Cost per Mile.	Proportion per Cent. of Working Expenses.	Percentage of Revenue.	RECEIPTS.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
TO MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND WORKS:—						BY COACHING:—		
Wages of Inspectors and Assistant Platelayers paid in India	8,114 2 9					First Class Passengers 1,508	14,635 5 6	
Ditto Ditto, in England	0 0 0					Second " " 3,596	16,471 10 0	
Travelling Expenses	1,282 2 3					Third " " 84,564	1,16,433 7 10	
Wages of Sircars, Durwans, Coolies, &c., employed in repairs	34,042 8 7						1,47,540 7 4	
Materials used in Repairs of Road	1,695 6 9							
Ditto ditto for Bridges and Stations	231 4 0							
Permanent Way Materials used for Repairs	6,759 12 0							
Freight on articles conveyed for Engineers' Department	0 0 0							
Salaries of Engineers, &c.	10,197 9 2½							
		62,322 13 6½	506 11 0	30·57	15·58	Parcels and Passengers' Luggage	23,665 11 9	
TO LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT:—						Live Stock	6,733 7 0	
						Carriages	2,043 2 6	
						Excess Fares	433 12 3	
						Special Trains	12,390 8 9	
Salary of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent	1,470 2 7½							
Office Expenses	1,885 2 5½							
Enginemen and Firemen's Wages paid in India	22,271 13 7½					Deduct { Less overcharges returned Rs. 1,306-2-0	1,92,807 1 7	
Ditto ditto in England	6,016 15 5½					Compensation for loss of property by Fire, &c., " 4,620-8-0	5,926 10 0	
Wages of Labourers, Cleaners, &c., Watering Engines, &c.	4,377 4 11							1,86,880 7 7
Coal, Coke, and Firewood consumed	23,398 15 6							
Oil, Tallow, Waste and Cleaning Materials	3,761 2 2							
Materials for Repairs of Engines and Tenders	4,214 4 3½							
Wages for ditto ditto	4,523 5 9½							
Stores	0 0 0							
Freight for conveying Materials	0 0 0							
Passage for 1 Engine Driver to England	0 0 0							
		72,919 2 10¼	592 13 5	35·80	18·22	BY MERCHANDIZE: Mds. for 8,92,965 of Goods conveyed	2,03,132 9 0	2,03,132 9 0
TO COACHING EXPENSES:—								
Salaries of Station Masters, Clerks, and Guards	7,371 4 10½							
Office Expenses	439 11 5							
Salary of Ticket Superintendent	1,140 0 0							
Wages of Porters, Bearers, Greasers, &c.,	1,330 8 0							
Clothing	219 0 3							
Delivery of Parcels	0 0 0							
Oil, Grease, Waste, &c.,	788 12 0							
Stores	113 6 2⅝							
Repairs of Carriages and Waggons	1,552 15 4½							
Wages for ditto	759 12 7							
		13,715 6 8¹¹⁄₂₀	111 8 1	6·73	3·42	BY MINERALS:— Mds. for 22,920 of Coal conveyed	1,428 5 4	1,428 5 4
TO MERCHANDIZE TRAFFIC EXPENSES.								
Salaries of Clerks, Guards, &c.,	7,013 3 11½							
Office Expenses	439 11 5							
Wages of Porters, Greasers, &c.,	3,586 1 6							
Clothing	219 0 3							
Oil, Grease, Waste, &c.,	1,211 4 0							
Stores	113 6 2⅝							
Repairs of Waggons,	3,105 14 8½							
Wages for ditto	1,519 9 2¾							
		17,208 8 3¹¹⁄₂₇	139 1 5	8·40	4·27			
TO GENERAL CHARGES.								
Agent's Office Expenses	2,201 11 4							
Salary of Traffic Manager and Assistant ditto	5,259 0 0							
Salaries of Clerks, &c., in Traffic Manager's Office	7,009 0 0					By Rent of Refreshment Rooms, and Engine Drivers' Bungalows	0 0 0	
Travelling Expenses, in Traffic Department	1,343 11 5					Demurrage, and hire of Trucks	6,920 1 6	
Oil for lighting Stations, &c.,	1,346 6 7¹⁵⁄₃₂					Profit and Loss Account, understated in Traffic returns, 353-10-0	1,053 8 1	
Petty Miscellaneous Charges	52 3 1					And fines and forfeits of Wages in Traffic Department, 699-14-1		7,973 9 7
Advertisements, Printing and Stationery, including English Tickets	2,309 1 4					Transfer Fee	0 0 0	
Electric Telegraph	11,713 13 7½							
Police { Salaries of Inspectors, Rs. 300 0 0 Wages, Police, Pointsmen and Gate-keepers. " 6,165 3 1	6,465 3 1							
		37,700 2 6⅘	306 8 1	18·50	9·42			3,99,414 15 6
		2,03,765 12 10¹³⁄₂₀			50·91			
Balance		1,95,649 2 7²⁵⁄₂₆			49·09			

R. K. SUTHERLAND,
Chief Accountant.

CECIL STEPHENSON,
Deputy Agent.

APPENDIX No. XI.—*(Concluded.)*

TABLE A.

DISTRIBUTION of Working Expenses Bengal Section East Indian Railway, showing the relative proportions of each item of charge, and the ratio of each to the Gross Revenue.

Half-Year ending.	Maintenance of Way and Works.		Locomotive Expenses.		Coaching Expenses.		Merchandize Expenses.		General and Sundry Charges.		Totals of Working Expenses.	Totals of Gross Revenue.	Train Mileage.	Gross Earnings per Train Mile.	Ratio of Working Expenses to Revenue.
	Per Cent. of		Per Cent. of		Per Cent. of		Per Cent. of		Per Cent. of						
	Working Expenses.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Revenue.					
											Rupees.	Rupees.		Rs. A. P.	Per Cent
31st December 1854 ...	11	6	48	30	17	11	0	0	24	15	58,005	93,280	0	0 0 0	62
30th June 1855 ...	12	9	48	32	22	15	0	0	18	12	1,69,143	2,49,842	51,260	4 14 0	68
31st December 1855 ...	14	6	49	20	12	5	5	2	20	9	1,61,405	3,86,367	80,991	5 0 7	42
30th June 1856 ...	30	12	42	17	8	3	4	2	16	6	2,06,952	5,10,128	1,13,011	4 10 3	41
31st December 1856 ...	28	12	42	17	9	4	5	2	16	7	2,18,944	5,38,241	1,10,724	4 15 10	41
30th June 1857 ...	27	10	44	16	8	3	5	2	16	6	2,63,241	7,01,953	1,61,694	4 10 10	37
31st December 1857 ...	27	10	47	18	10	4	5	2	12	5	2,93,113	7,57,352	1,78,858	4 3 9	38
30th June 1858 ...	22	10	40	18	14	6	12	5	13	6	3,91,610	8,84,370	2,38,999	3 11 3	44
31st December 1858 ...	22	10·9	38	19	13	7	15	8	13	7	4,70,693	9,39,549	2,42,158	3 14 1	50
30th June 1859 ...	21	·9	40	18	8	4	12	5	13	6	5,89,799	13,14,440	2,92,658	4 7 10	45
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES SECTION EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.															
31st December 1859 ...	30·57	15·58	35·80	18·22	6·73	3·42	8·40	4·27	18·5	9·42	2,03,766	3,99,415	1,03,424	3 13 10	50·91

APPENDIX No. XI.—*(Continued.)*

TABLE B.

WORKING Results on the Bengal Section of the East Indian Railway for the years 1856, 1857, *and* 1858, *and the first half of* 1859, *(in English Money.)*

Periods.	Length of Railway open.	Receipts per Mile for			Expenditure per Mile of Railway open for							Expenditure per Train Mile for						Receipts per Train Mile
		Passengers.	Goods.	Total.	Maintenance of Way.	Locomotive Carriages.		Traffic Charges.		Police, Pointsmen, Printing, Miscellaneous.	Total.	Maintenance of Way.	Locomotive and Rolling Stock.	Traffic.	Miscellaneous.	Rates and Government Duty.	Total.	On Total Revenue.
						Engines.	Carriages and Waggons.	Coaching.	Merchandize.									
	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Half-year ending June 1856	121	240	181	421	51	73	4	9	7	27	171	13·29	20·19	4·33	7·09	...	44·90	111·37
Half-year ending December 1856	121	240	205	445	51	76	5	11	8	29	180	13·85	21·67	5·32	7·94	...	48·78	119·95
Half-year ending June 1857	121	275	297	572	59	95		10	11	32	207	10·94	17·63	3·92	6·05	...	38·54	106·61
Half-year ending December 1857	121	323	295	618	65	114		24	12	29	244	10·4	19·4	5·85	4·60	...	40·25	133·625
Half-year ending June 1858	121	325	384	709	70	130		43	40	4	324	8·40	15·84	10·08	5·04	...	39·36	91·87
Half-year ending December 1858	131	323	383	709	78	135		47	52	46	359	10·1	17·6	12·8	7·6	...	46·6	93·1
Half-year ending June 1859	142	359	543	902	87	167		34	49	52	389	10·17	19·47	9·64	6·0	...	45·35	107·79
WORKING RESULTS ON THE N. W. P. SECTION OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1859.																		
	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Half-year ending 31st Dec. 1859	123	152	166	318	51	59		11	14	30	165	14·4	16·8	71·3	8·88	...	47·21	92·75

APPENDIX No. XII.

STATEMENT showing the works of Public utility constructed by Individuals at their own private cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces for the year 1859.

Division.	District.	Name of Individual by whom constructed.	Description of the work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.			Remarks.
					Rs.	As	P.	
Agra ...	Muttra ...	Hossein Ally, Karinda of Raja Pirthee Sing ...	Pucca Well ...	Mouzah Konae, Pergunnah Areeng	150	0	0	For the convenience of travellers and others.
		Sister of Sabho, Cloth Merchant ...	Ditto ...	Mouzah Junmowtee, Pergunnah Areeng ...	200	0	0	
		Khoob Chund, Canoongoe of Tehseelee Maat ...	Ditto ...	Mouzah Dangolee, Pergunnah Maat ...	400	0	0	
		Pundit Motee Lall, Tehseeldar and other subscribers ...	Ditto ...	Qusbeh Jutlesur ...	300	0	0	For the benefit of the Public and Scholars of the Government Schools.
				Total ...	1,050	0	0	
	Agra ...	Gunput Roy, Zemindar ...	Ditto ...	Nugla Sathul ...	150	0	0	
		Foujdar Brahmin ...	Ditto ...	Samree Mow ...	100	0	0	
		Sheikh Moozuffur Ally ...	Ditto ...	Mouzah Kukralee ...	150	0	0	
				Total ...	400	0	0	
	Furruckabad	Doola Roy ...	Ditto ...	Bhybulpore ...	2,000	0	0	
		Kooshal Chund and Bujjun Loll ...	Ditto ...	Tokah Ghat ...	2,000	0	0	
		Hazaree Loll ...	Bisrat ...	Ditto ...	25,000	0	0	
		Bunsee Loll Sadh ...	Pucca Well ...	Amaithee ...	50	0	0	
		Gopal Sing ...	Mundur ...	Mouzah Rohala, Pergunnah Mohumdabad ...	100	0	0	Repaired the Mundur.
		Sada Nund Tewaree ...	Ditto ...	Mouzah Putree, Pergunnah ditto ...	7,000	0	0	
		Mussamut Moonda, wife of Bhowanee Pershaud ...	Pucca Well ...	Seraee Ghag ...	750	0	0	
		Harmund Rae Chooreewalla ...	Pucca Road ...	From Gunga Durwaza to Bagh Kunnoo Loll ...	4,500	0	0	
				Total ...	41,400	0	0	

APPENDIX No. XII.—*(Continued.)*

STATEMENT showing the works of Public utility constructed by Individuals at their own private cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces for the year 1859.

Division.	District.	Name of Individual by whom constructed.	Description of the work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Remarks.
					Rs. As. P.	
Agra.—*(Continued.)*	Mynpoory	Mussamut Meeree	Pucca Well	on the road to Etawah	60 0 0	
		Chowdree Luchmun Sing and Uttaf Hosein	A Bridge	Kurraslee	200 0 0	
					260 0 0	
	Etawah	Imam Bux, Glass Maker	Pucca Well	Juswuntnuggur	300 0 0	
					300 0 0	
	Etah	... ...	None	... ...	... ...	
				Grand Total	43,410 0 0	
	Cawnpore	Nazuf Allee	Pucca Well	on the Calpee and Etawah road	1,050 0 0	
		Thakoor	Ditto	At Mouzah Baghpore, on the Russoolabad road	150 0 0	
		Mussamut Garib Faqueerun	Ditto	At Russoolabad	100 0 0	
		Parag Chowdree	Ditto	Ditto	125 0 0	
		Jussa	Ditto	At Mouzah Rujjoo	100 0 0	
		Mohar Mull	Ditto	„ Ditto Galoo	125 0 0	
		Kooman Sing	Ditto	„ Ditto Alipore	100 0 0	
		Badhee Lall	Ditto	„ Ditto Sheorajpore	250 0 0	
		Buldeen Missir	Pucca Tank	„ Ditto Sebussoo	Not completed.	
		Bhowani Sing	Kucha Tank	„ Husnapore	25 0 0	
		Budloo	Ditto	„ Mouzah Jewlee	500 0 0	
				Total	2,525 0 0	
		Dabee Deen Sonar	Pucca Well	Mohulla Chundrana, City Futtehpore	200 0 0	
		Lalla Malee	Ditto	Ditto Peerumpore, ditto	150 0 0	
		Goorwa Aheer	Ditto	Mouzah Daroopore, Pergunnah ditto	125 0 0	

Allahabad ...	Futtehpore ...	Doodeh Brahmin	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Dhurrendaspore, ditto Khaya...	200	0	0
		Mehurban Sing	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Dawadmae, ditto ditto ...	300	0	0
		Sukhtoo Looneea	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Taksara, ditto ditto ...	175	0	0
		Oomra Sing	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Hussunpore Eckerera, ditto ditto ...	150	0	0
		Munnoo Aheer	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Eradutpore, ditto ditto ...	100	0	0
		Bulram Dass	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Mujhtee Bagh, ditto ditto ...	100	0	0
		Gokool Brahmin	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Edabad, ditto Hutgaon ...	50	0	0
		Sheikh Makdoom Bux	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Gopaulpore Talubee, ditto ditto	150	0	0
		Fyez Bux	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Mukree Mow, ditto ditto ...	225	0	0
		Chitna Aheer	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Edabad, ditto ditto ...	60	0	0
		Hursuhaee Zemindar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Hurreerampore Khentah, ditto ditto ...	250	0	0
		Thakoordeen	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Doondroe Kullan, ditto ditto...	100	0	0
		Mehee Moorai	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Kusraon, ditto ditto ...	40	0	0
		Bhunwa Moorai	...	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto, ditto ditto ...	40	0	0
		Boura Moorai	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Doolapore, ditto Ghazeepore	80	0	0
		Thakoordeen	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Hydabad, ditto ditto ...	96	0	0
		Dabeedeen	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Kurheea, ditto ditto ...	50	0	0
						Total ...	2,641	0	0
	Banda ...	Chaabnauth, Lumberdar	...	Pucca Well	...	In Mouzah Soonrehee, Pergunnah Simonee ...	200	0	0
		Bustee Brahmin	...	Ditto	...	In Mouzah Jumwara, ditto ditto ...	125	0	0
		Nundram	...	Ditto	...	In Mouzah Ulleeah, ditto ditto ...	120	0	0
		Dhunnee	...	Ditto	...	Near Mouzah Kairee, ditto Ongasee ...	60	0	0
		Matadeen	...	Ditto	...	In Mouzah Chukoom, ditto Tirohan ...	225	0	0
						Total ...	730	0	0
	Allahabad ...	Moonshee Abdool Hakeem	...	A small Bridge...		Mouzah Rouza Syef Khan Choura Adil Khan, *alias* Gazeereapore, Pergunnah Kurra ...	700	0	0
		Narain Sing	...	Pucca Well	...	Soondurpore, ditto Barra ...	100	0	0
		Debeedeen Bunyah	...	Ditto	...	Mouzah Malack Buttoo, ditto Nawabgunge ...	400	0	0
		Ram Gholam Aheer	...	Ditto	...	Chuck Nundoo, ditto Mah ...	75	0	0
						Total ...	1,275	0	0
Benares ...	Azimghur ...	Ram Sahai Sing	...	Ditto	...	Mouzah Pepree ...	75	0	0
		Bukkus Koeree	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Kazeepore ...	50	0	0
		Lalla Heera Loll	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Kazee ...	60	0	0
		Mirza Syfur Beg	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Telchra ...	50	0	0
		Sheikh Zuhoor	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Busrhee ...	50	0	0
		Jaipal Tewaree	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Jawar ...	60	0	0
		Soorsee Sing	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Sydpore ...	80	0	0
		Sheogum Doss Putwaree	...	Kutcha Tank	...	Ditto Suleempore ...	500	0	0
						Total ...	925	0	0

APPENDIX No. XII.—*(Continued.)*

STATEMENT showing the works of Public utility constructed by Individuals at their own private cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces for the year 1859.

Division.	District.	Name of Individual by whom constructed.	Description of the work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Remarks.
					Rs. As. P.	
Benares.—*(Continued.)*	Jounpore ...	Saheb Ram and Chunder Ram Agurwalla ...	Pucca Well with Platform ...	Mouzah Puthar ...	563 11 3	On the direct road from this to Azimghur.
		Ram Churn Sonar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Choorsur ...	225 0 0	
		Zubbur Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Sounda ...	125 0 0	
		Dendyal Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	125 0 0	
		Banee Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	50 0 0	
		Munsa Kooree ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Amaeen Khoord ...	200 0 0	
		Buddoo Kuhoar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	200 0 0	
				Total ...	1,488 11 3	
	Mirzapore...	Setaram Doss ...	Dhurmsala ...	Budlee Ghat ...	1,000 0 0	
		Pursun Kuout ...	Well & Temple	Mouzah Kutka ...	150 0 0	
		Muhunt Jairam Ghur ...	1 Pond ...	Close to Ushtboja ...	10,000 0 0	
				Total ...	11,150 0 0	
	Benares ...	Mussamut Boodhea ...	Pucca Well ...	Bhudonee ...	200 0 0	
		Nobinchunder Mookerjee ...	Ditto ...	Tilbhundessur ...	500 0 0	
		Elahee Bux ...	Ditto ...	Mohulla Oudh ...	600 0 0	
		Gujadhur Hulwaee ...	1 Kutcha Tank...	Mirza Morad ...	800 0 0	
		Bechoo Sing ...	Ditto ...	Khujoorie ...	500 0 0	
		Chotoo Loll Koree ...	1 Kutcha Well...	Sagoonha ...	35 0 0	
		Punchum Loll ditto ...	Ditto ...	Putteah ...	25 0 0	
		Bissoondyal ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bubooree ...	25 0 0	
		Judhoo ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25 0 0	
		Gurub Ghur Goshain ...	Pucca Well ...	Bhunda ...	150 0 0	
		Gunga Kulwar ...	Ditto ...	Nyar ...	500 0 0	
		Shew Narain ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	150 0 0	
		Kewulpershaud ...	Ditto ...	Hurdassepoor ...	80 0 0	
		Phoorwan Doobey ...	Ditto ...	Purajur ...	100 0 0	
		Kaloo Goshain ...	Ditto ...	Bissain ...	100 0 0	
		Jummenee Kulwarin ...	Ditto ...	Sheopore ...	400 0 0	

		Salik Hulwaee ...	Ditto ...	Buboora ...	75	0	0	
		Gunjum Missir ...	Ditto ...	Chemai ...	100	0	0	
		Ajnoo Sonar ...	Ditto ...	Surai Bullova ...	100	0	0	
		Choonee Loll ...	Ditto ...	Hussumpore ...	300	0	0	
				Total ...	4,765	0	0	
	Ghazeepore ...	Khakee Gooshain ...	Tank ...	Beyria ...	250	0	0	Opposite the high road from Ghazeepore to Chupra.
				Total ...	250	0	0	
				Grand Total ...	18,578	11	3	
	Dehra Dhoon	... ...	... ...	... ...	0	0	0	
	Seharunpore	... ...	... ...	... ...	0	0	0	
	Mozufferungger ...	Namnath, Mahajun of Kyrana ...	Pucca Well ...	At Khyrana on the Jhinjam road near the Seetha Temple ...	200	0	0	
		Dewwuna, Mahajun of Mouzah Hungoo Kheree ...	Ditto ...	At Hungoo Kheree, the village site	200	0	0	
				Total ...	400	0	0	
	Meerut ...	Nam Solvoy Brahmin ...	Ditto ...	Near the encamping ground at Mhow ...	200	0	0	
		Musst. Mookhia Bhutiaree ...	Pucca and Kutcha Serai...	at Ghurnmokhteesur ...	200	0	0	
MEERUT ...		Tara Chund Buneea ...	Pucca Dhurmsala	Ditto ...	600	0	0	
				Total ...	1,000	0	0	For the benefit of the Public.
	Bolundshuhur	Sookhanund ...	Pucca Ghat ...	Khoorja in the Rajbeeha ...	100	0	0	
				Total ...	100	0	0	
	Ally Gurh...	Kaishee Loll, Khialee Ram, and Baseleo of Atrowlee ...	A Garden ...	On the road to Nam Ghat ...	60	0	0	
		Kishen Loll of ditto ...	Ditto ...	On the road from Furruckabad to Delhi ...	25	0	0	
		Gyram, Goldsmith of Rhye ...	A Pucca Well, a Dhurmsala, and Garden ...	Khoorja to Muttra ...	700	0	0	
		Purshadee Loll, Choroowala of Hattrass ...	A Pucca Dhurmsala ...	On the road from Hattrass to Muttra ...	700	0	0	
					1,485	0	0	
				Grand Total ...	2,985	0	0	

APPENDIX No. XII.—*(Continued.)*

STATEMENT showing the works of Public utility constructed by Individuals at their own private cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces for the year 1859.

Division.	Districts.	Name of Individual by whom constructed.	Description of the work.	Place where constructed.	Cost. Rs.	As.	P.	Remarks.
	Bijnour ...	Hunmuth ...	Pucca Well ...	Mouzah Mohomedabad ...	300	0	0	
		Mungel Sein Zemindar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Rurzunpore ...	300	0	0	
		Laljee ...	Ditto ...	Qusba Mugeena ...	127	0	0	
		Nurput Mohur Sing ...	Ditto ...	Mouzah Sundullapore ...	400	0	0	
		Dhurm Doss ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Begumpore, Shadi ...	800	0	0	
		Nithanund Ramanund ...	Ditto & Shewala	Qusbah Bijnour ...	1,000	0	0	
		Manoolla ...	Pucca Well ...	Mouzah Moondea Dhunsi ...	150	0	0	
		Collector's and Magistrate's Amla Syud Ahmud Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen and Meer Torab Ally, Deputy Collector ...	Bridge ...	On Road to Jubbulpore ...	150	0	0	
		Gyanoo and Roop Chund ...	Well ...	Roshunpore ...	350	0	0	
		Seeta Ram ...	Ditto ...	Tirssoon ...	250	0	0	
				Total ...	3,827	0	0	
		Mendhoo Khan ...	Pucca Well ...	Mohulla Chotee Numdi in the town of Mooradabad ...	150	0	0	
		Widow of Kazee Ahmed Ally ...	Ditto ...	Close to the Karwar Serai, ditto ...	125	0	0	
		Luchmun ...	Ditto ...	Mohulla Asalutpore, ditto ...	125	0	0	
		Chumars ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	100	0	0	
		Hursook ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Deendarpoora, ditto ...	125	0	0	
		Imamooddeen, watch maker ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Nai Bustee, ditto ...	50	0	0	
		Gokul and Golaher ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Kayerah, ditto ...	125	0	0	
		Mohomed Tukee ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Faizgunge, ditto ...	50	0	0	
		Shaik Khoda Bux ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Kazee Tolah, ditto ...	125	0	0	
		Radha Kishen ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Peer Serai, ditto ...	250	0	0	
		A Brahmin's widow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, ditto ...	200	0	0	
		Koondun Loll ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, ditto ...	200	0	0	
		Koosalee ...	A pucca building for the accommodation of travellers ...	Ditto Kanoongoe, ditto ...	200	0	0	

				Pergunnah Amroha.				
Rohilcund ...	Mooradabad	Ram Suhaie ...	Pucca Well ...	In the town of Amroha ...	250	0	0
		Jowahir Loll ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	150	0	0
		Bishen Sing ...	Ditto ...	At Mouzah Jour Kerah ...	200	0	0
		Syud Nuzur Ally ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Fazilpore ...	125	0	0
				Pergunnah Billaree.			
		Bhog Chund ...	Ditto ...	At Qusbah Seondara ...	300	0	0
		Motee Ram ...	Ditto ...	At Mouzah Bulkunpore ...	325	0	0
		Murva Ram Putwaree ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Reath ...	204	0	0
		Balkishen Akber ...	Ditto ...	At Kusbah Seondara ...	125	0	0
		Pursootum Zemindar ...	Shewala and Dhurmsala ...	At Mouzah Hurourah ...	500	0	0
		Radhey and Kishen Loll ...	Pucca Well ...	At Seharee Malah ...	200	0	0
		Chidda Loll Brahmin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	100	0	0
		Bunseedhur ...	Ditto ...	At Mouzah Russoolpore, Kailee ...	200	0	0
				Pergunnah Hussunpore.			
		Koonj Beharee Loll ...	Dhurmsala ...	At Mouzah Russoolpore, Kailee ...	1,000	0	0
				Pergunnah Thacoordowara.			
		Munnoo Muar ...	Pucca Well ...	At Mouzah Soorjun Nujjur ...	100	0	0
		A Female of the Chown Caste ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	200	0	0
		Raja Goorshai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	250	0	0
		Gerdharee Loll Brahmin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	200	0	0
	Budaon ...	... ...	Nil.		6,254	0	0
	Bareilly ...	Dal Chund ...	Pucca Well ...	Mouzah Dundeen, Pergunnah Beesulpore ...	200	0	0
		Koonjbeharee Loll ...	Ditto ...	Deoreeah ...	200	0	0
		Gopal Ram ...	Ditto ...	Roopapore ...	300	0	0
		Nith Ram ...	Ditto ...	Bahmrowlee ...	300	0	0
		Bindrabun ...	Ditto ...	Pilleebheet ...	100	0	0
		Abdool Ruhman Khan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	40	0	0
		Luchmun ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	125	0	0
		Kunhya Loll ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	80	0	0
		Chote Loll ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	200	0	0
		Pran Sookh ...	Ditto ...	Mouza Aturchundi, Pergh. Amlee...	800	0	0
		Budroodeen (Tehseeldar) ...	Serai (Kutcha)	Goorgaon ...	100	0	0
		Choonnee ...	Pucca Well ...	Burhampore, Pergunnah Krore ...	110	0	0
		Chida ...	Ditto ...	Toorkemah ...	50	0	0
		Neaz Ally ...	Ditto ...	Beharpore ...	45	0	0
		Gunga Pershaud ...	Ditto ...	Tehseeldaree at Crore ...	150	0	0
				Total ...	2,800	0	0

APPENDIX No. XI.—*(Continued.)*

STATEMENT showing the works of Public utility constructed by Individuals at their own private cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces for the year 1859.

Division.	District.	Name of Individual by whom constructed.	Description of the work.	Place were constructed.	Cost. Rs. As. P.	Remarks.
Rohilcund.—*(Continued.)*	Shajehanpore	Jowahir Brahman ...	Pucca Well ...	Mouza Rowtapore Kullan ...	50 0 0	
		Gend Sing Thakoor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Tundolah ...	100 0 0	
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Goorgeea ...	100 0 0	
		Amrith Lall Kaith ...	Ditto ...	Qusbah Kholar ...	50 0 0	
		Kureem Oollah Khan ...	Serai, Kutcha ...	Qusbah Tilhar ...	51 0 0	
				Total ...	351 0 0	
				Grand Total ...	13,232 0 0	
Kumaon ...	Kumaon ...	Budri Dass Achari ...	Dhurmsala ...	Bhud Kote ...	130 0 0	
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bowha Kedar ...	125 0 0	
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bhikya Sain ...	150 0 0	
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pina Kote ...	145 0 0	
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mohan ...	150 0 0	
		Lutchman Patty Joshee ...	Ditto ...	Kunteeah Ghat ...	96 8 0	
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Munurs ...	96 8 0	
		Goojanund Dhunkhola ...	Ditto ...	Near Aina Utkoolee ...	30 0 0	
		Permanund ...	Road ...	Pal Bilon ...	300 0 0	
		Oodusee ...	Dhurmsala ...	Toonyas ...	300 0 0	
				Total ...	1,523 0 0	
	Gurhwal ...	Umba Dutt, Sudder Ameen ...	A Pucca Well and and Fountain.	Sreenuggur ...	250 0 0	
		Reejuk Rawul ...	Dhurmsala ...	Ditto ...	125 0 0	
		Jowla, &c., ...	A small house ...	Dophulda on the road to Hurdwar...	20 0 0	
		Umba Dutt Ghildyal ...	Ditto ditto ...	Above Aylana village on the road to Sreenuggur ...	20 0 0	
		Jyanund Canoongoe ...	Dhurmsala ...	Near the Khunda Bridge ditto ditto	20 0 0	
				Total ...	435 0 0	
				Grand Total ...	1,958 0 0	

		Doorga Pershaud ...	Pucca Well ...	Kusbah Bansee Khas ...	125	0	0	
		Khatree Goshain ...	Ditto ...	Putree 3rd ...	40	0	0	
		Sheo Lall Ojha ...	Ditto ...	Nundhooah Munpee ...	40	0	0	
		Beshashur and others ...	Ditto ...	Doolheepore ...	25	0	0	
		Shah Mohomed Ushruf ...	Ditto ...	Peepra ...	35	0	0	
		Jehangeer Buksh ...	Ditto ...	Hushoureeah ...	40	0	0	
		Purog Pardey ...	Ditto ...	Osra Shahid ...	40	0	0	
		Murubuksh ...	Ditto ...	Mujuhnee Mujaha ...	35	0	0	
		Chutturdaree Roy ...	Ditto ...	Sunda ...	20	0	0	
		Seodial ...	Ditto ...	Bowdeh ...	40	0	0	
		Sheikh Khodabux ...	Ditto ...	Sukra Khas ...	35	0	0	
		Marhaee Koormee ...	Ditto ...	Jhoongeah ...	35	0	0	
		Gyapershaud ...	Ditto ...	Shewa Kutoie ...	50	0	0	
		Beshashur Opudhya ...	Ditto ...	Pursohna Khoord ...	50	0	0	
		Rughoobur Sing ...	Ditto ...	Pooneeah ...	34	0	0	
		Fukeeray Misr ...	Kutcha ditto ...	Pyna Khoord ...	15	0	0	
		Purbhoodeen Pandey ...	Ditto ...	Peswa ...	18	0	0	
		Widow of Dabee Suhoy ...	Pucka ditto ...	Dhobooa Khorie ...	40	0	0	
		Dhunput Roy ...	Ditto ...	Bansgaon Khas ...	150	0	0	
		Jokhun Kandoo ...	Ditto ...	Kotha ...	50	0	0	
		Omrao Naik ...	Ditto ...	Bhulooan ...	50	0	0	
		Ditto ...	Kutcha Tank ...	Ditto ...	200	0	0	
GORUCKPORE ...	Goruckpore	Sheodial Pandey ...	Pucka Well ...	Ossopar ...	50	0	0	
		Purshun Aheer ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	50	0	0	
		Bowhaneedeen Aheer ...	Kutcha Tank ...	Jalouna ...	200	0	0	
		Ghoomur Loll ...	Pucka Well ...	Hoondra ...	60	0	0	
		Shewnundun Roy ...	Ditto ...	Gola Bazaar ...	50	0	0	
		Bhugta Kulwar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	80	0	0	
		Sheoloil Sing ...	2 Kutcha Tanks	Tola Sahruhree ...	1,000	0	0	
		Ramnawaz Loll ...	1 Ditto ...	Shekarpore ...	300	0	0	
		Nund Loll Doobey ...	Pucka Well ...	Dhalighur ...	70	14	3	
		Buchoo Sing ...	Ditto ...	Suraya ...	75	8	0	
		Rujaee Ram ...	Ditto ...	Bampore ...	50	8	0	
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Demree ...	49	12	0	
		Ramsurun Ram ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	59	0	0	
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	49	8	0	
		Ubheman Roy ...	Ditto ...	Khurungpore ...	40	0	0	
		Dahree Khan ...	Ditto ...	Kuberpore ...	40	8	0	
		Muhung Hulwaee ...	Ditto ...	Belwa ...	40	4	0	
		Dooneea Aheer ...	Ditto ...	Tawukulpore ...	31	8	0	
		Loontoo Doss ...	Ditto ...	Surseea ..	40	4	0	
		Jugdeep Tewaree ...	Ditto ...	Poomeea ...	75	12	0	
		Sudophul ...	Ditto ...	Deoria Ramnath ...	25	8	0	
		Oochal Randoo ...	Ditto ...	Surput ...	30	0	0	
		Masay Dobey ...	Ditto ...	Koona ...	30	0	0	
				Grand Total ...	3,665	14	3	

APPENDIX No. XII.—*(Concluded.)*

STATEMENT showing the works of Public utility constructed by Individuals at their own private cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces for the year 1859.

Division.	District.	Name of Individual by whom constructed.	Description of the work.	Place where constructed.	Cost. Rs.	As.	P.	Remarks.
Jubbulpore	Dumoh	Zalim Sing	Baoli or Well	Khoja Kheree	225	0	0	Made near the Dumoh road for Travellers.
		Permanund Lumberdar	Pucca Baoli	Murriah Nursingpore	150	0	0	Ditto ditto ditto.
		Thakoor Bahadoor Sing	Ditto Well	Pathoria	100	0	0	Outside the village of Pathoria near the road.
		Thakoor Sookloll	Pucca Ghat made of stone	Bansah	80	0	0	Ditto ditto of Bansah near the road.
		Thakoor Maun Sing	Pucca Ghat made in old Well	Ditto	60	0	0	Ditto ditto ditto for the use of Travellers.
		Dewan Oomrao Sing	Well made of stone	Mowar	80	0	0	Near the road.
		Subsook Kachee	Ditto	Bhat Khamooreeah	40	0	0	Near the village of Bhut Khamooreeah.
		Kooer Umroop Sing	Baoli made of stone	Bhujjeah	80	0	0	Ditto ditto ditto of Bhujjeah.
		Lutchmun Lodhee	Well made of stone	Majgoawna	30	0	0	Ditto ditto ditto of Majgoawna.
				Total	845	0	0	
	Jubbulpore	...	None	...	0	0	0	
	Mundla	...	Ditto	...	0	0	0	
	Seonee	Gunnoo Malgoozar	Pucca Well	Jam Pergh. Kuttinggie	80	0	0	
		Sago ditto	Ditto	Wara ditto ditto	65	0	0	
				Total	145	0	0	
	Hoshungabad	Alumchund Dewan	Ditto	Mouza Gunera	500	0	0	
		Deojee Malgoozar	Ditto	Ditto Chouraluet	200	0	0	
				Total	700	0	0	
	Baitool	...	None	...	0	0	0	
	Nursingpore	...	Ditto	...	0	0	0	
				Grand Total	1,690	0	0	

JHANSIE ...	Hameerpore	Ishoree Doss Lodhee	...	A Well	...	Pergunnah Roat Barolee ...	16	0 0
		Koonbeharee Brahmin	...	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto ...	275	0 0
		Buldeo Marwaree	...	Ditto	...	Pergunnah Soomainpore, Mouzah Booltine ...	250	0 0
		Alum Sing Pachourie	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Mohoba, ditto Contia ...	125	0 0
		Kulloo Lumberdar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto, ditto Chanpoora ...	125	0 0
		Chutarey Lodhey	...	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto, ditto ditto ...	150	0 0
		Kunhye Pulleedar	...	Ditto	...	Pergunnah Mohoba, Mouzah Chundpoora ...	125	0 0
		Purmola	...	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto, ditto Chickpoice ...	15	0 0
		Bhugwandas	...	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto, dito Mohoba ...	150	0 0
		Saduria Rungrez	...	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto, ditto ditto ...	50	0 0
						Total ...	1,281	0 0
	Jhansie ...	Subdul	...	A Pucca Well	...	Burpoor ...	400	0 0
		Pershadee	...	Ditto	...	In the centre of the village of Jaloun	214	0 0
						Total ...	614	0 0
	Jaloun ...	Sheeachurn	...	A Well	...	About half way between Oorgaon and Jaloun on the side of the main road ...	100	0 0
						Total ...	100	0 0
						Grand Total ...	1,995	0 0

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SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Result of Regular Suits and Appeals.

1. THE following statement exhibits the general result of regular suits and appeals instituted, decided, and pending at the close of the past year:—

COURTS.	INSTITUTED.		DECIDED.				PENDING.			
			1859.		1860.		Above one year.		Total pending 1st of January.	
	1859.	1860.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	1859.	1860.	1860.	1861.
Saharunpore	4,181	3,858	3,423	4,807	2,686	3,887	6	0	577	459
Meerut	3,866	3,306	3,066	4,395	2,561	3,191	0	3	414	543
Allygurh	5,243	4,013	4,541	5,704	3,853	4,585	0	0	1,095	544
Moradabad	7,384	6,328	5,635	7,998	5,081	6,591	0	0	818	591
Bareilly	5,097	4,642	4,015	5,856	4,160	5,257	0	0	1,309	784
Shahjehanpore...	5,073	4,781	4,112	5,437	4,220	4,905	3	1	1,651	837
Agra	5,975	4,699	4,530	6,278	3,825	4,988	31	75	1,418	1,148
Furruckabad	5,679	5,751	5,170	6,651	4,428	5,414	6	4	794	1,099
Mynpoory	5,342	2,887	2,956	3,651	281	3,092	0	0	517	333
Cawnpore	1,851	2,277	1,486	1,951	1,797	2,252	1	0	253	286
Futtehpore	761	640	696	881	531	653	0	1	91	86
Bundlekund	1,570	1,459	1,022	1,555	1,154	1,487	2	0	217	192
Allahabad	2,995	3,107	2,340	3,025	2,545	3,156	1	0	757	732
Goruckpore	5,165	4,595	4,144	5,031	3,923	4,529	0	1	849	953
Azimgurh	2,937	2,572	2,484	2,955	2,269	2,710	0	1	530	418
Jounpore	2,121	2,074	1,994	2,213	1,791	1,963	2	4	738	882
Mirzapore	1,710	1,537	1,507	1,878	1,177	1,528	1	7	277	303
Benares...	1,790	1,773	1,764	2,031	1,697	1,911	0	0	295	175
Ghazeepore	3,980	2,739	3,016	3,655	2,799	3,315	4	52	1,803	1,308
Total	71,220	63,038	57,901	75,952	50,778	65,414	107	149	14,403	11,673
Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0
Decrease	0	8,182	0	0	7,123	10,538	0	0	0	2,633

There has been a decrease of 8,182 in the number of regular suits instituted in 1860, as compared with 1859; the result is attributed by the Court to the prevailing famine, and to the introduction of Act X. of 1859, under which cases connected with rent have been transferred to the Revenue Courts; and there seem to be no other causes to which this falling off can be reasonably attributed. The decrease in the number of cases finally disposed of is a natural consequence of the diminution of suits. It will be seen, however, that the decrease in decided cases is confined solely to the Courts of the Moonsiffs, and the decrease of instituted suits is limited to the Courts of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs. In the higher Courts there is an increase in regard both to suits instituted and disposed of, and especially in those of the Judges.

Suits instituted, decided and pending.

2. The decrease in the number of pending suits effected in the Moonsiffs' Courts, as shown in the following statement (No. 2), amounting to 3,321 on 1st January 1861, as compared with the 1st January 1860, is creditable to the exertions of this class of Officers. But the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to perceive the large amount of work which is still pending in the Courts of the Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens, which would, as represented by the Court, in itself occupy an average of 11 months and 4 days to clear. The worst averages are in Meerut, Agra, Furruckabad, Jounpore, and Ghazeepore, which, the Court remark, are in each case referrible to exceptional causes.

COURTS.	Instituted.		Decided.				Pending.				Time necessary to clear the file of cases pending at the close of 1860.	
			1859.		1860.		Above one year.		Total pending 1st of January.			
	1859.	1860.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	1859.	1860.	1860.	1861.	Months.	Days.
Judges'	5,839	6,802	2,586	2,588	3,101	3,386	49	30	1,890	2,633	9	0
Increase	0	963	0	0	515	798	0	0	0	743		
Decrease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0		
Principal Sudder Ameens'	3,734	3,754	5,252	6,292	5,719	6,379	45	111	1,787	1,873	3	15
Increase	0	20	0	0	467	87	0	66	0	86		
Decrease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sudder Ameens' ...	1,910	1,763	1,791	2,157	1,924	2,242	1	2	786	628	3	0
Increase	0	0	0	0	133	85	0	1	0	0		
Decrease	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158		
Moonsiffs'	59,462	50,514	49,312	64,859	42,384	51,339	12	6	9,934	6,613	1	15
Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Decrease	0	8,948	0	0	6,928	13,520	0	6	0	3,321		
Total	71,220	63,038	57,901	75,952	50,778	65,414	0	0	0	0		

The Lieutenant-Governor has requested the Court to impress upon all the Judicial Officers, whose files are above the average, that it will be incumbent on them that they should show palpably better results at the close of 1861. It seems that the files of the Judges, in several Districts, have been needlessly swelled by the retention of a large number of Moonsiffs' appeals, which might have been transferred to the Principal Sudder Ameens; and it has been suggested that the Court might issue a general Circular, enjoining greater caution in this regard. The statement of cases pending for more than one year has been disfigured by the returns submitted by the two Principal Sudder Ameens of Ghazeepore, whose work, the Lieutenant-Governor perceives, on a reference to the Court's resolution on the administration of that District, is regarded by them as unsatisfactory.

Appeals under Section 160, Act X. of 1859.

Districts.	Number of Appeals preferred under Section 160, Act X. of 1859, from Orders of Revenue Authorities to Judges.
Bareilly	21
Shahjehanpore	13
Goruckpore	25
Allygurh	44
Meerut	41
Saharunpore	11
Allahabad	112
Moradabad	12
Mirzapore	34
Cawnpore	25
Ghazeepore	78
Banda	4
Agra	5
Azimgurh	60
Furruckabad	56
Futtehpore	23
Jounpore	244
Benares	36
Mynpoory	27

3. An addition to the Judge's work has been caused in several Districts by the institution of appeals from the Revenue Courts under the provisions of Section 160 of Act X. of 1859, as shown in the tabular statement entered in the margin. The singularly large number of these appeals instituted before the Judge of Jounpore has not been unnoticed. It is owing to the unsatisfactory state of the records relating to subordinate tenures in that District, which will undergo a thorough revision in the course of the ensuing cold season.

4. The

Amount of Civil work performed by each Judge.

4. The following statement shows the comparative amount of Civil work performed in 1860 by each Judge in the North-Western Provinces.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Original Suits.	Civil business disposed of.					Number of each Judgeship classified in order of amount of Civil work disposed of in 1860.
			Appeals.			Miscellaneous Cases, included in columns 1 to 11, commencing at Civil Courts, No. 2.	Total valuing cases in column 3 as one unit, column 4 as 2 = 1 unit, columns 5 and 6 as 4 = 1 unit, column 7 as 7 = 1 unit.	
			From Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens.	From Collector under Act X. of 1859.	From Moonsiffs.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1	Azimgurh	0	53	35	297	72	120	I.
	Allygurh...	2	95	39	108	184	113	II.
	Benares	4	71	35	172	111	108	III.
	Jounpore	5	59	108	113	95	104	IV.
5	Bareilly	14	37	11	206	96	101	V.
	Saharunpore	3	69	5	198	67	99	VI.
	Allahabad	0	65	77	68	200	98	VII.
	Agra	12	58	0	95	200	94	VIII.
	Ghazeepore	11	73	23	51	76	78	IX.
10	Goruckpore	0	59	6	119	115	77	X.
	Cawnpore	6	61	15	102	80	77	X.
	Banda	0	69	4	84	42	63	XI.
	Shahjehanpore	1	29	11	59	126	52	XII.
	Furruckabad	4	23	8	102	33	49	XIII.
15	Futtehpore	3	51	23	27	41	48	XIV.
	Mirzapore	1	22	8	69	64	40	XV.
	Mynpoory	4	32	10	13	60	35	XVI.
	Meerut	1	23	14	12	44	26	XVII.
19	Moradabad	0	15	0	24	41	20	XVIII.
	Total	71	964	432	1,919	1,747		

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to perceive from the Resolutions recorded by the Court on the Reports of the respective Judges, that they have urged upon them the expediency of taking up a larger number of original suits. Only 71 in all have been disposed of during the year under review by the Judges themselves. The Judges will be free this year from the extraordinary labor of Special Commissions, and, therefore, the result of the present year will probably show some difference in the classification in the last column.

It appears that out of 54,451 original suits and appeals decided in trial during the year, 8,855 were decided *ex-parté*, and 16,910 on confession. The Judges and the Court are unanimously of opinion, that the confessions are, almost without exception, made without any fraudulent intent; and the question may therefore be regarded as having been disposed of, especially as a Bill is before the Legislative Council for legalizing cognovits without suit.

Result of Appeals.

5. It will be perceived that the result of the appeal statement, as shown below, is most creditable for the Moonsiffs as a body. Only 9 per cent. of their decisions have been appealed from; and of these only 37 per cent. have been reversed, modified, or remanded. One half of the 71 original suits decided by the Judges themselves were carried in appeal to the Sudder Court, and of these, in 32 per cent. the decisions were reversed, modified, or remanded.

COURTS.	Number of Suits decided.	Appeals admitted.	Appeals reversed or modified.	Appeals confirmed.	Proportion of Appeals admitted to Suits decided.	Proportion of reversals, including orders modified, and remands to Appeals tried.
Moonsiffs'	53,327	4,674	1,613	2,744	9	37
Sudder Ameens'	1,890	328	124	198	17	39
Principal Sudder Ameens'	5,341	1,014	271	500	19	35
Judges'	71	36	12	25	50	32

Duration of Suits.

6. The improvement observable in the duration of suits in every class of Court, as shown in the following statement, is very gratifying, and is especially creditable to the Moonsiffs.

COURTS.	1859.		1860.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Moonsiffs'	3	3	1	24
Sudder Ameens'	4	6	3	8
Principal Sudder Ameens'	4	7	3	29
Judges'	6	7	5	8

Execution of Decrees.

7. It is satisfactory to observe from the following return a slight improvement (*viz.*, 3 per cent.) in the number of decrees completely executed as compared with last year's return. But the Court have been informed that a more favorable result might have been expected, and should still be looked for.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Applications for execution of Decree.				Proportion of column 2 to column 5.
	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Struck off.	Total disposed in every way.	
Saharunpore	1,313	1,190	2,619	5,122	26
Meerut	714	823	1,740	3,277	21
Allygurh	933	1,022	2,175	4,130	23
Moradabad	1,652	1,462	2,566	5,680	29
Bareilly	1,227	876	1,601	3,704	33
Shahjehanpore	1,405	952	1,762	4,092	34
Agra	1,127	950	2,388	4,465	25
Mynpoory	666	595	825	2,086	32
Furruckabad	1,496	1,520	2,457	5,473	27
Cawnpore	744	367	468	1,579	41
Futtehpore	210	95	178	483	43
Bundlekund	507	0	614	1,121	45
Allahabad	959	647	1,401	3,007	31
Goruckpore	2,004	490	1,881	4,375	46
Azimgurh	1,039	217	1,199	2,455	42
Jounpore	773	206	524	1,503	51
Mirzapore	449	297	662	1,408	32
Benares	484	445	719	1,648	29
Ghazeepore	1,019	444	1,251	2,714	38
Kumaon	415	153	231	799	52
Total	19,136	12,724	27,261	59,121	32

8. The proportion of suits for real property and for bond debt, compared with other descriptions of original suits, is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Description of Original Suits.

1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED FOR					Proportion of Suits for real property to total Suits.	Proportion of Suits for bond debt to total Suits.
		Land Rent.	Real Property.	Debts on Bond.	Other Suits.	Total.		
MEERUT ...	Saharunpore	23	145	2,928	515	3,571	3	82
	Meerut	18	141	2,305	580	3,064	5	75
	Allygurh	0	87	2,837	703	3,627	2	78
ROHILCUND ...	Moradabad	72	311	4,557	1,108	6,048	5	75
	Bareilly	44	119	3,426	663	4,252	3	81
	Shahjehanpore	46	112	3,564	696	4,418	3	81
AGRA	Agra	41	99	3,732	523	4,395	2	85
	Mynpoory	0	109	2,010	534	2,653	4	76
	Furruckabad	15	162	3,941	1,200	5,318	3	74
ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	16	88	1,350	598	2,052	4	66
	Futtehpore	1	59	211	275	546	11	31
	Bundlekund	1	72	857	419	1,349	5	64
	Allahabad	0	78	1,977	578	2,633	3	75
BENARES ...	Goruckpore	0	785	1,570	1,588	3,943	20	40
	Azimgurh	23	388	768	880	2,059	19	32
	Jounpore	16	28	674	687	1,405	2	48
	Mirzapore	0	20	839	529	1,388	1	60
	Benares	3	50	1,076	412	1,541	3	70
	Ghazeepore	2	80	1,045	853	1,980	4	51
	Total ...	321	2,913	39,667	13,341	56,242	6	71

It seems that, as hitherto, the great proportion of the litigation, no less than 71 per cent. is connected with claims for bond-debts.

Value of Stamps sold.

Aggregate value of Stamps filed.	Refunded on Razeenamah.	Net value.
5,75,412	52,623	5,22,789

9. The marginal memo. shows the value of judicial stamps sold in the subordinate Civil Courts in these Provinces during the past year.

It appears that the sum refunded on razeenamah during the year amounts to Rupees 52,623, and a question has arisen whether the system of refund should not be abolished. On this point the Judges of the Court are divided in opinion. The majority, Messrs. Morgan, Lean, and Wylly, holding that the institution stamp is a heavy tax on justice, the most objectionable of all taxes, which can be defended on no principle, but that of financial necessity; and it is but just, therefore, that, when the assistance of the Courts is not required to enforce a right, as is the case in razeenamahs, the refund should be made. Messrs. Gubbins and Ross, on the other hand, apart from the financial question, are of opinion, that the system encourages needless litigation by permitting parties to recover by compromise the greater part of their law charges. They also think that it has a tendency to foster the practice of instituting groundless suits for the sole purpose of extracting money from some wealthy man, who is content to pay something rather than risk the annoyance and chances of litigation. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the view taken of this question by Messrs. Gubbins and Ross, and the Court have been informed that he will be prepared, on a fitting occasion, to advocate an amendment of the law on this head, fully assured that the result will show, in the diminished number of suits settled by razeenamah, that the means at present allowed of recovering the institution stamp have been abused. It is true, as observed by the majority of the Judges, that the time of the Court is not so much taken up when a razeenamah is filed as it would be if the case were contested throughout; but some of its time has nevertheless been taken up in the proceedings connected with the institution of the suit; and in all *bonâ fide* cases of razeenamahs, it is the fact of the existence of the Civil Court, with all its costly apparatus, which has enabled the plaintiff to obtain his dues from the defendant, in consequence of which he has filed a razeenamah; and it seems but reasonable, therefore, that he should pay something towards the support of the Court to which he is indebted for the recovery of his rights. The financial aspect of the case, too, must not be lost sight of at the present time. The gain to Government in these Provinces alone will apparently not fall short of half a lakh of Rupees per annumn; and, moreover, refund is no longer allowed in cases of appeal. For all these reasons the Lieutenant-Governor is in favor of the proposal to abolish the practice of refunding the cost of the stamp of the original suit on the filing of a razeenamah.

Percentage of costs to Suit.

10. It is satisfactory to perceive the considerable reduction exhibited in the subjoined return, in the percentage of costs to value of suits in all the Courts, but those of the Sudder Ameens, in which the costs exceed Rupees 17 per cent. The average in the Judges' Courts is only 6·75 per cent., which is very moderate. The Court have not yet concluded the enquiries which they have instituted into the causes which determine the varying percentage

of the amount of costs to the value of suits; and this subject will not be lost sight of in the next Annual Report.

COURTS.	Total number of Suits disposed of, Original and Appeal.	Total value of ditto.	Total cost of ditto.	Average value of each Suit.	Average costs of each Suit.	Percentage of costs to value.	
						1860.	1859.
Judges'	3,532	28,25,577	1,91,943	780	54	6·75	11·65
Principal Sudder Ameens' ...	6,858	59,78,511	6,75,887	871	98	11·14	12·25
Sudder Ameens'	1,890	7,42,366	1,32,367	392	70	17·83	1·50
Moonsiffs'	53,327	40,65,120	6,25,065	76	11	15·37	19·25

11. From the marginal memorandum it appears that, at the same rate at which the work has been conducted during the year, it would take fourteen months to clear the regular file of the Sudder Court. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to note that, by abandoning the practice of writing formal English decisions, and the substitution of a simple English order of a few lines for the rejection of all unadmitted special appeals, the Court have been able materially to lighten their labors in that department; and he trusts that, with the aid of the second Extra Judge, whose appointment was sanctioned in the month of September by the Government of India, they will be able to report the clearance of all arrears on their files at the expiration of the current year.

Statement of the Court's Regular File and Special Appeal File.

Appeals.	Pending on 1st January.		Admitted in		Disposed of in		Pending on 1st January.	
	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1860.	1861.
Regular ...	177	15[illegible]	75	82	102	105	150	127
Special ...	291	724	578	732	145	509	724	947

Incarceration of Debtors.

12. It is gratifying to find that the Court and the Judges are unanimously of opinion, that the power conferred on the subordinate Civil Courts of imprisoning debtors in execution of decree, have not been abused by them. The number of debtors incarcerated during the year is 703, or 136 more than during 1859.

Operation of Section 24, Act VIII. of 1859.

13. Subjoined is the result of the judicious Circular issued by the Court calling for the returns of the number of cases in which either of the parties to a suit was prosecuted criminally for false verification of plaints or written statements, under Section 24, Act VIII. of 1859. The Court state that they are convinced, and the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with them in thinking,

that there is no ground for any apprehension that the honest plaintiff or defendant need hesitate about instituting "a fair though doubtful claim, or maintaining a dubious though legitimate defence. The Court have, however, been requested to notice this subject again in their report for the year 1861. At present, on the whole, they are inclined to think that the powers conferred by the Section have hardly been had recourse to sufficiently, with a view to check the abuses which formerly existed in so glaring a form, and which the provisions of the Section are intended and calculated to meet.

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases prosecuted for false verification under Section 24.	REMARKS.
Saharunpore...	0	
Meerut	2	Convicted.
Allygurh	3	1 Convicted.
Moradabad	1	Convicted.
Bareilly	*	*
Shahjehanpore	1	Convicted.
Agra	0	
Furruckabad	4	1 Convicted.
Mynpoory	1	Acquitted.
Cawnpore	1	Convicted.
Futtehpore	0	
Bundlekund	0	
Allahabad	0	
Goruckpore	0	
Azimgurh	0	
Jounpore	0	
Mirzapore	0	
Ghazeepore	0	
Benares	4	3 Convicted.
Total	17	10 Convicted. 7 Acquitted.

14. The following statement shows the working of Section 244 of Act VIII. of 1859, which has for its object the substitution, at the instance of the Collector, of temporary alienation of an estate, in lieu of sale in execution of a decree. Only 175 such representations were made throughout these Provinces, but the number will, probably, increase during the currency of the present year. The Court have been requested to impress upon the Zillah Judges the importance of keeping in view the means which are placed in their hands by Sections

Working of Section 244, Act VIII. of 1859.

190 and 243, of mitigating the effects of a decree to the debtor, without any material detriment to the interests of the Creditor.

DISTRICTS.	Number of recommendations made by the Revenue Authorities under Section 244, Act VIII.	REMARKS.
Saharunpore	8	4. Rejected.
Meerut	22	Sale stayed.
Allygurh	4	Pending.
Moradabad	0	
Bareilly	45	
Shajehanpore	8	
Agra	26	
Furruckabad	0	
Mynpoory	20	
Cawnpore	0	
Futtehpore	0	
Bundlekund	0	
Allahabad	6	
Goruckpore	*	
Azimgurh	33	
Jounpore	1	
Mirzapore	0	
Ghazeepore	0	
Benares	0	
Total	175	

15. The successful results which, as will be seen from the subjoined statement, has attended the introduction of the system of entertaining muzkooree peons on regular fixed salaries of Rupees 5 and Rupees 4 a month, is a subject for sincere congratulation. It seems that a body of men, only 13 short of 3,000, have been maintained on regular pay, at an outlay of Rupees 1,17,740 for the nine months, beginning from 1st April 1860: and that there is a net surplus available from the Tulubanah Fund, amounting to Rupees 7,002-0-5, at the disposal of the Government. It further appears that the sum of Rupees 41,577, or one-fourth of the total tulubanah collections has been paid during the past year, under the authority of Section 14, Regulation XXVI. of 1814, as Nazirs' meeran. The Court rightly regard this as a needless and wasteful expenditure; and propose that, on the abolition of the Regulation in question, this sum shall be devoted to the maintenance of a respectably paid establishment for every Moonsiffee. They have further proposed that the present amount in deposit, *viz.*, Rupees 7,002, be spent in increasing the pay of the Amlah of the Moonsiff's Court during the current year. The Lieutenant-Governor is reluctantly compelled to record his opinion that, in the present financial exigency, neither of these proposals can be prudently allowed. It is shown that, on the abolition of Regulation XXVI. of 1814, a saving of upwards of half a lakh of Rupees will be effected annually in these tulubanah collections; and the sum is sufficiently large to render it inexpedient, at present, to expend it in the manner suggested. His Honor, however, gladly acknowledges the truth and the justice of the

Introduction of the system of Muzkooree Peons on fixed salaries.

principle enunciated by the Court, that these savings may, both judiciously and legitimately, be devoted to the improvement of the judicial administration, and he has informed the Court that, at a period of less monetary pressure, he will be glad if they will bring their proposals forward, in the full assurance that they will meet with favorable consideration.

Since the above was written, Act XXVI. of 1814 has been repealed, with the exception of Section 14, which provides for Nazirs' meeran. As it appears objectionable, in every way, that the system should be preserved, the subject will be specially referred for the consideration of the Legislative Council through tho Member for these Provinces.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Peons.	Amount of Tulubanah realized after deducting the one-fourth paid to Nazirs.	Amount of Salaries of Peons.	Surplus at the close of the year.	Deficit at the close of the year.	Net surplus.
Saharunpore ...	161	6,640 7 10	7,004 0 0	.....	363 8 2	.....
Meerut ...	170	6,962 9 3	6,843 0 0	119 9 3	.....	119 9 3
Allygurh ...	220	8,295 2 6	8,068 0 0	227 2 6	.....	227 2 6
Moradabad ...	274	12,270 2 7	11,067 0 0	1,203 2 7	.....	1,203 2 7
Bareilly ...	180	7,634 15 3	7,262 0 0	372 15 3	.....	372 15 3
Shahjehanpore ...	237	9,972 14 6	9,955 0 0	17 14 6	.....	17 14 6
Agra ...	210	8,578 1 1	8,967 0 0	.....	388 14 11	.....
Furruckabad ...	174	9,634 14 9	7,032 0 0	2,602 14 9	.....	2,602 14 9
Mynpoory ...	96	4,649 3 3	4,243 0 0	406 3 3	.....	406 3 3
Cawnpore ...	197	3,819 10 3	3,061 0 0	758 10 3	.....	758 10 3
Futtehpore ...	32	Not received.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bundlekund ...	71	3,051 6 0	2,870 0 0	181 6 0	.....	181 6 0
Allahabad ...	170	6,964 12 3	6,882 0 0	82 12 3	.....	82 12 3
Goruckpore ...	281	15,160 9 3	14,027 0 0	1,133 9 3	.....	1,133 9 3
Azimghur ...	116	4,231 13 6	4,144 0 0	87 13 6	.....	87 13 6
Joumpore ...	96	2,960 4 6	2,917 0 0	43 4 6	.....	43 4 6
Mirzapore ...	83	4,474 3 4	4,289 0 0	185 3 4	.....	185 3 4
Benares ...	65	4,398 15 3	4,322 0 0	76 15 3	.....	76 15 3
Ghazeepore ...	154	5,032 15 1	4,778 0 0	254 15 1	.....	254 15 1
Kumaon ...	.....	Exceptional.	.....	.....	.....	.....
					752 7 1	7,754 7 6
					Deduct	752 7 1
Total ...	2,987	1,24,733 0 5	1,17,731 0 0	7,754 7 6	.....	7,002 0 5

Result of the Civil Administration in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

16. The report of the Civil Administration in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories shows an increase of efficiency in every branch.

There was an increase in original suits—

In 1859	8,387
In 1860	9,413

In 1859, in execution of decrees, the balance unexecuted, amounted to 736.
In 1860 „ „ „ „ to 562.

The value of Stamps sold in 1859 was Rs. 36,598
Ditto ditto in 1860 was „ 42,534

The number of common appeals in 1859 was 427
Ditto ditto in 1860 was 426

Of these, there were pending at the close of 1859, 26
Ditto ditto of 1860, 59

But of these 59, 42 were on the file of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Saugor, who had long been in failing health, and ultimately died on the 7th December.

There is marked improvement in the average duration of trials, *viz.*:—
In 1849 .. .. .. 42 days,
In 1860 .. .. .. 29 days,
and this result would have been much better, had it not been for the discreditable returns from three Moonsiffees. The Lieutenant-Governor will take care that the statements for next year shall exhibit a still further improvement in this respect.

The above satisfactory results may be attributed partly to increased confidence on the part of the people in our Courts and in the stability of our Government, and partly to the zealous administration of the Judicial Officers, one of whom was the lamented Mr. Craigie.

Result of the Administration of Ajmere.

17. The Returns for Ajmere present nothing which calls for notice in the pages of an Annual Administration Report.

Publication of the opinions of the Law Officers of the Court.

18. During the past year arrangements have been made for the publication of such by-gone opinions of the Law Officers of the Court as escaped the general destruction of records during the Mutinies, and future opinions will hereafter be prepared for publication, both question and answers in English. References for opinions to the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers can only now be made through the Zillah Judge to the Registrar of the Court. The advantages of this system over the old one, under which any Civil Court could put a question to these Officers, on any subject, and in any language, is obvious.

Revised Rules for the examination of Moonsiffs and Pleaders.

19. During the year a revised set of Rules has been established for the examination of candidates for the office of Moonsiff and Pleader, which will be found in Appendix No. 1.

Abolition of the Banda Judgeship, and introduction of Courts of Small Causes.

20. The proposals made during the year to abolish the Banda Judgeship and add the District of Banda to the jurisdiction of the Judge at Futtehpore, as well as to establish three Small Cause Courts at Allahabad, at Agra, and at Benares, have been sanctioned. But as these arrangements have been carried into effect in the course

of the present year, they may be more appropriately commented on in the next Annual Administration Report.

Reduction of Holidays, Hindoo and Mahomedan, under Act L. of 1860.

21. Under the provisions of Act L. of 1860 the Hindoo and Mahomedan holidays have been reduced, as a tentative measure, to 18 and 9 respectively, as shown below. Besides those contained in the list of Hindoo holidays all days on which a Solar or Lunar Eclipse may occur, may be counted as holidays.

MAHOMEDAN...	1. Shub-i-Burat	1
	2. Eed-ool-fitr	2
	3. Eed-ooz-zoha	2
	4. Mohurrum	3
	5. Barah Wafat	1
		9
HINDOO	1. Sree Punchumee	1
	2. Sheo Ratree	1
	3. Holee	2
	4. Ramnowmee	1
	5. Nirjulla Ekadushee	1
	6. Ruksha Bundun	1
	7. Junum Ushtumee	1
	8. Unnunt Chowdus	1
	9. Duhsera	5
	10. Dewalee	2
	11. Junun Dooj	1
	12. Deo Uthan	1
		18

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

General Statement of business performed during the year.

22. The following statement shows that the number of persons under trial during the year has fluctuated but little as compared with 1859, being 72,904 in the past, and 71,449 in the previous year. The number of cases disposed of in 1860 shows a gradual improvement. The comparative paucity of cases which have been pending above three months is satisfactory, and the results would have been still more so, were it not for the large number of such cases which were pending in Humeerpoor and Agra, *viz.*, 21 and 35, respectivly. The Court have been requested to inform the Magistrates of those Districts, that the Government will expect to find a marked improvement in this respect in the course of the ensuing year:—

DISTRICTS.	Total number of persons under trial during the year.			Total number of persons whose cases were finally disposed of by the magisterial authorities.		
	H.	M.	Total.	H.	M.	Total.
Saharunpore	584	1,273	1,857	559	1,238	1,797
1859	474	972	1,446	460	943	1,403
Mozuffernuggur	394	1,118	1,512	383	1,111	1,494
1859	581	1,454	2,035	531	1,397	1,928
Dehra Dhoon	151	544	695	138	529	667
1859	183	760	943	174	750	924
Meerut	986	2,593	3,579	948	2,549	3,497
1859	702	2,265	2,967	662	2,213	2,875
Boolundshuhur	532	1,493	2,025	487	1,451	1,938
1859	432	2,042	2,474	412	1,993	2,405
Allygurh	608	1,358	1,966	581	1,300	1,881
1859	601	1,458	2,059	575	1,411	1,986
Moradabad	934	1,073	2,007	906	1,024	1,930
1859	995	1,266	2,261	961	1,229	2,190
Bijnour	470	831	1,301	448	803	1,251
1859	332	695	1,027	309	659	968
Bareilly	1,379	1,637	3,016	1,339	1,585	2,924
1859	1,530	1,718	3,248	1,490	1,615	3,105
Shahjehanpore	739	2,190	2,929	709	2,134	2,843
1859	772	964	1,736	745	936	1,681
Budaon	1,182	1,385	2,567	1,173	1,371	2,544
1859	861	1,253	2,114	818	1,157	1,975
Agra	1,395	2,664	4,059	1,312	2,543	3,855
1859	1,122	2,745	3,867	1,065	2,727	3,792
Muttra	678	1,310	1,988	637	1,227	1,864
1859	629	1,150	1,779	591	1,115	1,706
Furruckabad	704	2,001	2,705	673	1,967	2,640
1859	761	2,235	2,996	711	2,155	2,860
Mynpoory	481	1,252	1,670	405	1,225	1,630
1859	382	1,350	1,738	360	1,339	1,699
Etawah	271	1,765	2,036	265	1,715	1,980
1859	422	1,291	1,713	397	1,160	1,557
Etah	607	1,327	1,934	597	1,318	1,915
1859	486	1,950	2,436	468	1,921	2,389
Cawnpore	700	1,259	1,959	684	1,203	1,887
1859	830	1,223	2,053	777	1,163	1,940
Futtehpore	334	1,093	1,427	326	1,070	1,396
1859	339	866	1,205	291	841	1,132
Banda	289	1,217	1,506	276	1,191	1,467
1859	621	1,464	2,085	616	1,899	2,015
Allahabad	601	2,033	2,634	542	2,020	2,562
1859	503	1,522	2,025	484	1,507	1,991
Goruckpore	759	1,261	2,020	739	1,252	1,991
1859	687	1,096	1,783	684	1,052	1,736
Azimgurh	775	950	1,725	751	931	1,682
1859	1,162	807	1,969	1,112	781	1,893
Jounpore	654	1,508	2,162	603	1,482	2,085
1859	700	1,556	2,256	668	1,522	2,190
Mirzapore	583	1,647	2,230	543	1,589	2,132
1859	623	1,360	1,983	611	1,332	1,943
Benares	1,132	1,962	3,094	1,074	1,879	2,953
1859	1,362	2,421	3,783	1,283	2,330	3,613
Ghazeepore	620	1,405	2,025	611	1,385	1,996
1859	791	1,287	2,078	758	1,269	2,027
Total	18,479	40,149	58,628	17,709	39,092	56,801
Total	18,883	39,176	58,059	18,013	37,916	55,929

Number of persons under trial at the close of the year, columns 18 and 19, Statement No. 1.			Number of persons whose cases have been pending above three months.	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of by the magisterial authorities.					
				Convicted, including committed.			Acquitted.		
H.	M.	Total.		H.	M.	Total.	H.	M.	Total.
16	30	46	.....	330	1,092	1,422	229	146	375
10	23	33	.....	230	567	797	230	376	606
3	0	3	.....	158	859	1,017	225	252	477
19	13	32	.....	202	911	1,113	329	486	815
8	11	19	4	82	334	416	56	195	251
2	4	6	.....	75	469	544	99	281	380
24	24	48	.....	614	2,008	2,622	334	541	875
27	20	47	47	409	1,527	1,936	253	686	939
35	37	72	.....	337	909	1,246	150	542	692
17	44	61	.....	211	1,270	1,481	201	723	924
24	34	58	.....	383	699	1,082	198	601	799
14	17	31	.....	332	813	1,145	243	595	841
16	30	46	.....	508	647	1,155	398	377	775
19	21	40	.....	366	598	964	595	631	1,226
15	19	34	.....	251	426	677	197	377	574
20	5	25	.....	121	355	476	188	304	492
35	42	77	.....	641	786	1,427	698	799	1,497
16	60	76	4	528	882	1,410	962	733	1,695
22	41	63	1	458	1,285	1,743	251	849	1,100
21	22	43	.....	418	537	955	327	399	726
4	6	10	.....	765	780	1,545	408	591	999
40	86	126	.....	385	594	979	433	563	996
64	111	175	35	687	1,244	1,931	625	1,299	1,924
40	13	53	.....	640	1,416	2,050	425	1,311	1,736
34	72	106	.....	444	761	1,205	193	466	659
20	20	40	.....	353	620	973	238	495	733
19	15	34	.....	440	1,692	2,132	233	275	508
39	56	95	10	390	1,579	1,969	321	576	897
11	16	27	.....	242	675	917	173	550	723
15	7	22	.....	206	750	956	154	589	743
3	20	23	.....	168	1,133	1,301	97	582	679
17	23	40	.....	241	582	823	156	578	734
10	1	11	.....	389	715	1,104	208	603	811
17	23	40	.....	238	920	1,158	230	1,001	1,231
6	45	51	.....	386	650	1,036	298	553	851
18	41	59	1	393	532	925	384	631	1,015
...	5	5	.....	187	688	875	138	383	521
34	23	57	.....	149	536	685	142	305	447
4	12	16	.....	171	659	830	105	532	637
3	23	26	.....	217	633	850	399	766	1,165
56	10	66	.....	354	1,453	1,807	188	567	755
13	12	25	4	251	868	1,119	233	639	872
19	7	26	.....	367	897	1,264	372	355	727
2	37	39	23	361	633	994	323	419	742
11	19	30	.....	389	687	1,076	362	244	606
38	29	67	9	427	388	815	685	393	1,078
42	12	54	.....	280	893	1,173	323	589	912
32	24	56	5	317	845	1,162	351	677	1,028
29	48	77	8	325	921	1,246	218	668	886
10	20	30	6	451	886	1,337	160	446	606
45	70	115	7	529	1,054	1,583	545	825	1,370
54	45	99	1	602	1,125	1,727	681	1,205	1,886
6	16	22	.....	381	997	1,378	230	388	618
16	16	32	.....	436	829	1,265	322	440	762
561	753	1,314	55	10,266	24,934	35,200	7,452	13,149	21,601
553	727	1,280	110	8,949	21,665	30,614	9,064	10,251	25,315

DISTRICTS.	Total number of persons under trial during the year.			Total number of persons whose cases were finally disposed of by the magisterial authorities.		
	H.	M.	Total.	H.	M.	Total.
Saugor	472	1,500	1,972	457	1,489	1,946
1859	385	1,352	1,737	362	1,331	1,693
Dumoh	185	397	582	176	384	560
1859	196	386	582	174	386	560
Jubbulpore	586	921	1,507	567	921	1,488
1859	404	865	1,269	377	862	1,239
Mundlah	252	378	630	221	378	599
1859	200	436	636	193	425	618
Seonee	288	576	864	232	557	789
1859	231	359	590	204	359	563
Hoshungabad	269	828	1,097	256	812	1,068
1859	307	827	1,134	274	760	1,034
Baitool	147	545	692	123	533	656
1859	200	381	581	198	381	579
Nursingpore	373	820	1,193	330	794	1,124
1859	519	897	1,416	511	884	1,395
Kumaon	169	558	727	148	545	693
1859	121	617	738	116	549	665
Gurhwal	45	201	246	43	185	228
1859	30	216	246	28	203	231
Bhabur Terai	163	101	264	153	101	254
1859	92	83	175	87	83	170
Jaloun	145	843	988	142	822	964
1859	156	733	889	146	729	875
Jhansie	341	1,600	1,941	315	1,536	1,851
1859	397	1,377	1,774	368	1,327	1,695
Chundeyree	103	542	645	97	537	634
1859	84	296	380	80	292	372
Humeeerpoor	282	646	928	269	559	828
1859	565	678	1,243	530	638	1,168
Total	3,820	10,456	14,276	3,529	10,153	13,682
Total	3,887	9,503	13,390	3,648	9,209	12,857

Number of persons under trial at the close of the year, columns 18 and 19, Statement No. 1.			Number of persons whose cases have been pending above three months.	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of by the magisterial authorities.					
				Convicted, including committed.			Acquitted.		
H.	M.	Total.		H.	M.	Total.	H.	M.	Total.
4	7	11	.....	323	1,247	1,570	134	242	376
19	18	37	4	241	966	1,207	121	365	486
7	11	18	4	137	295	432	39	89	128
19	...	19	3	132	304	436	42	82	124
8	4	12	.....	323	591	914	244	330	574
11	3	14	3	245	527	772	132	335	467
8	...	8	.....	160	259	419	61	119	180
4	7	11	.....	132	316	448	61	109	170
4	14	18	.....	137	358	495	95	199	294
9	1	10	3	158	291	449	46	68	114
7	13	20	4	129	481	610	127	331	458
29	62	91	9	156	409	565	118	351	469
21	15	36	.....	91	388	479	32	145	177
2	...	2	.....	121	326	447	77	55	132
27	23	50	.....	178	492	670	152	302	454
5	5	10	2	213	499	712	298	385	683
18	13	31	.....	85	363	448	63	182	245
5	68	73	4	68	396	464	48	153	201
2	16	18	.....	27	106	133	16	79	95
...	13	13	.....	23	129	152	5	74	79
2	...	2	.....	88	76	164	65	25	90
5	...	5	.....	48	55	103	39	28	67
3	17	20	.....	84	671	755	58	155	209
4	4	8	.....	82	524	606	64	205	269
15	55	70	.....	219	1,171	1,390	96	365	461
15	25	40	1	245	923	1,168	123	404	527
6	4	10	.....	72	461	533	25	76	101
...	4	4	.....	54	238	292	26	54	80
8	37	45	21	132	243	375	137	316	453
27	30	57	5	161	353	514	369	285	654
140	229	369	29	2,185	7,202	9,387	1344	2,951	4,295
154	240	394	34	2,079	6,256	8,335	1569	2,953	4,522

The proportion of convictions and committals to acquittals, *viz.*, 63 per cent. of the former, contrasts very favorably with the results attained in 1859, in which year 43 per cent. were acquitted.

Result of Appeals.

23. The subjoined statement of the result of appeals preferred to the Sessions Judges, from the orders of the magisterial authorities, shows that 71 per cent. have been either rejected or confirmed. This cannot but be regarded as very satisfactory:—

DISTRICTS.	Appeals from Criminal Trials.			Percentage of reversals to appeals tried.	Appeals from Miscellaneous Cases.			Percentage of reversals to appeals tried.	Appeals Act IV. of 1840.			Percentage of reversals to appeals tried.	General percentage of reversals to appeals tried.
	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.		Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.		Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.		
Saharunpore	9	45	12	18·	14	28	[redacted]	23·25	...	3	...	.....	11·60
Mozuffernuggur ...	7	17	23	48·93	16	20	6	14·33	1	2	1	25·	32·25
Dehra Dhoon	...	11	9	45·	1	4	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	36·
Meerut	4	92	34	26·15	1	7	3	27·	...	28	14	33·	27·86
Boolundshuhur	4	30	35	50·72	4	8	2	14·28	2	10	...	.....	38·94
Allyghur	8	48	22	28·20	12	29	1	2·38	4	20	2	7·29	17·12
Moradabad	...	18	8	30·76	...	8	1	11·	...	13	2	13·	22·
Bijnour	1	12	3	18·75	...	3	1	25·	...	...	1	.....	23·80
Bareilly	3	33	26	41·93	...	.....	...	.....	2	7	4	30·76	40·
Budaon	7	38	18	33·96	3	1	1	20·	3	12	13	46·42	33·33
Shahjehanpore	16	48	33	34·02	5	2	...	.....	1	1	9	81·	36·53
Agra...	8	45	29	35·36	2	8	5	33·	...	1	1	50·	35·35
Muttra..	7	18	23	47·91	3	6	...	.....	...	3	...	.....	36·33
Furruckabad	5	55	38	38·77	2	11	49	79·03	3	29	7	17·94	47·23
Mynpoory	1	22	22	48·88	4	5	...	.....	2	14	3	15·78	34·24
Etawah	...	27	16	37·20	1	3	...	.....	3	4	1	12·5	30·90
Etah	1	21	16	42·10	1	5	2	25·	...	9	3	25·	36·20
Cawnpore...	6	29	41	55·39	22	39	19	23·75	3	24	14	34·14	37·56
Futtehpore	7	44	29	41·42	11	10	12	36·	...	7	4	36·	36·29
Banda	13	13	5	16·12	4	3	...	.....	...	4	2	33·	15·90
Allahabad	...	29	9	23·68	1	34	14	28·57	...	...	...	.....	26·43
Goruckpore	25	43	17	20·	2	3	...	.....	...	30	9	23·09	20·15
Azimgurh	...	17	6	26·08	...	47	16	25·39	...	39	7	15·21	21·21
Jounpore	17	35	42	44·68	12	63	28	27·18	5	43	10	17·24	31·37
Mirzapore	10	35	7	13·45	10	13	13	36·11	...	24	6	20·	21·86
Benares	6	70	28	26·92	9	42	13	20·31	5	40	5	10·	21·11
Ghazeepore	6	40	14	23·33	11	1	3	20·	6	48	14	20·58	21·67
Saugor	16	31	22	31·88	5	2	5	41·66	4	2	...	.....	31·03
Dumoh...	5	6	...	.....	2	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Jubbulpore	12	26	19	33·	9	1	...	.....	...	1	1	50·	28·98
Mundlah ... [redacted]	1	25	25	49·01	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	48·07
Seonee	7	6	1	7·14	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	66·66
Hoshungabad	9	21	8	21·05	1	.....	...	.....	3	2	...	.....	18·18
Baitool	1	4	2	28·57	1	.. ...	...	.....	...	...	1	.....	33·33
Nursingpore...	24	13	11	22·91	...	.....	2	.....	1	...	...	.....	25·49
Kumaon	27	30	16	21·91	7	2	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	19·51
Gurhwal	3	8	4	26·	1	2	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	22·22
Bhabur Terai	...	11	2	15·38	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	15·38
Jaloun	2	5	6	46·15	3	14	1	62·25	...	1	...	.....	21·87
Jhansie	...	7	4	36·	3	8	...	.....	...	4	...	.....	15·38
Chundeyree	...	3	9	75·	3	1	1	25·	...	...	...	.....	58·82
Humeerpoor	1	11	5	29·41	1	4	5	55·	...	1	...	.....	31·71
Total	279	1,142	699	32·34	189	437	204	24·49	48	426	134	19·38	29·14
Average	6	27	16	32·5	4	10	4	22·	1	10	3	15·38	28·39

Result of Committals.

24. The result of the committals, as compared with the same in the previous year, is shown in the following statement in detail, and in abstract, and is satisfactory:—

DISTRICTS.	Convicted.		Referred.		Acquitted.		Cancelled.		Died.		Escaped.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Saharunpore ...	17	30	6	6	2	14	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Mozuffernuggur ...	8	19	3	3	7	14	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Dehra Dhoon ...	2	2	1	1	.....	2	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Meerut ...	28	54	12	19	14	36	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Boolundshuhur ...	15	31	2	3	6	25	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Allygurh ...	25	42	7	8	9	18	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Moradabad ...	18	40	9	10	4	10	2	2	...	.....	...	.....
Bijnour ...	15	36	1	1	2	16	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Bareilly ...	24	39	16	23	15	49	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....
Budaon ...	22	53	11	18	11	39	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Shahjehanpore ...	58	98	13	25	3	9	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Agra ...	29	45	8	11	19	68	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....
Muttra ...	23	40	6	11	8	30	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....
Furruckabad ...	31	52	29	51	15	56	1	1	...	2	1	1
Mynpoory ...	7	13	4	7	4	22	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Etawah ...	13	16	16	21	5	5	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Etah ...	27	85	7	8	3	34	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Cawnpore ...	20	35	15	18	25	51	14	17	...	.....	...	.....
Futtehpore ...	12	26	5	6	8	21	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Banda ...	18	30	9	14	5	14	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Allahabad ...	41	72	9	11	19	30	7	9	...	.....	...	.....
Goruckpore ...	18	23	10	11	9	12	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....
Azimgurh ...	34	69	2	7	1	11	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Jounpore ...	20	30	6	6	6	21	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Mirzapore ...	25	77	2	3	3	13	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Benares ...	44	90	9	16	14	50	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Ghazeepore ...	31	50	3	3	8	17	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total ...	625	1,197	221	321	225	687	41	62	...	2	1	1
Saugor ...	41	82	7	16	15	31	5	10	...	4	...	.....
Dumoh ...	12	22	2	2	.....	6	3	9	...	1	...	.....
Jubbulpore ...	29	78	7	12	11	29	5	16	...	.....	...	.....
Mundlah ...	2	3	2	3	3	6	3	6	...	.....	...	.....
Seonee ...	17	28	2	3	4	18	2	3	...	.....	...	.....
Hoshungabad ...	17	23	.....	.....	10	14	2	2	...	2	...	.....
Baitool ..	7	10	.....	.....	11	21	1	5	...	.....	...	.....
Nursingpore ...	9	13	3	7	4	8	2	2	...	1	...	.....
Kumaon ... / Gurhwal ... / Bhabur Terai ...	10	16	5	10	4	8	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Jaloun ...	5	7	1	1	1	4	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Jhansie ...	19	43	3	4	6	9	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Chundeyree ...	16	16	1	2	6	6	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Humeerpore ...	6	10	9	10	5	22	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total ...	190	351	42	70	80	182	23	53	...	8	...	.....
Grand Total ...	815	1,548	263	391	305	869	64	115	...	10	1	1
Average ...	19	39	6	9	7	20	1	2	...	.....	...	.....

ABSTRACT of the foregoing Statement.

YEAR.	Convicted.	Referred.	Acquitted.	Died, escaped, &c.	Commitment cancelled.	Proportion of acquittals to persons tried.
1859	1,364	723	1,333	151	172	39
1860	1,548	391	869	11	115	31

Statement of Criminal business, and of Suits under Act IV. of 1840 disposed of and pending during the year.

25. The following statements show in detail and in abstract the amount of criminal business, and of suits under Act IV. of 1840 disposed of and pending during the year. The comparatively small number of heinous cases disposed of in the Non-Regulation Districts, as well as the comparative absence of suits under Act IV. of 1840, will not escape notice, and the Judge of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories and of Jhansie have been asked to afford some explanation of the circumstances in their next Annual Report.

DISTRICTS.	Criminal business disposed of.				Cases under Act IV. of 1840.		
	Cases of heinous and petty offences and Appeals, columns 1 to 6.		Miscellaneous Cases, columns 7 to 10.			Pending.	
	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Above three months.	Total pending.
Saharunpore	888	21	5,025	56	57	0	3
Mozuffernuggur	729	2	5,181	65	48	0	1
Dehra Dhoon	393	12	799	0	4	0	0
Meerut	1,775	33	11,985	215	355	0	11
Boolundshuhur	935	47	1,539	71	65	4	4
Allygurh	1,042	26	7,413	370	174	0	2
Moradabad	1,090	28	9,237	210	78	0	2
Bijnour	628	20	2,401	69	56	0	1
Bareilly	1,687	46	4,508	36	155	0	10
Budaon	1,243	4	3,052	43	188	0	2
Shahjehanpore	1,354	41	6,960	41	50	0	3
Agra	2,128	78	4,212	46	80	0	4
Muttra	963	28	2,517	72	149	0	7
Furruckabad	1,458	21	1,250	430	195	0	9
Mynpoory	698	22	7,737	168	164	0	4
Etawah	1,051	18	8,100	150	46	0	3
Etah	972	6	8,677	34	193	3	11
Cawnpore	1,001	13	4,877	222	114	0	2
Futtehpore	829	4	7,291	46	124	0	0
Banda	849	11	8,652	117	76	0	2
Allahabad	1,195	19	1,492	76	94	0	8
Goruckpore	959	16	10,570	0	224	0	34
Azimgurh	953	24	1,246	19	353	0	9
Jounpore	1,018	20	3,225	88	265	0	7
Mirzapore	1,262	43	31,467	0	161	0	25
Benares	1,572	57	7,610	98	190	0	15
Ghazeepore	1,199	15	5,667	73	212	0	29
Total	27,861	640	1,61,685	2,694	3,771	7	204
Saugor	1,190	6	36,559	0	29	0	1
Dumoh	371	12	5,879	37	13	0	0
Jubbulpore	831	7	23,492	22	38	0	1
Mundlah	378	5	1,519	0	10	0	0
Seonee	416	7	13,839	0	3	0	0
Hoshungabad	613	16	14,669	0	39	0	3
Baitool	397	20	2,441	0	7	0	3
Nursingpore	681	21	5,645	40	23	0	2
Kumaon ... ... / Gurhwal ... ... / Bhabur Terai	755	29	1,096	117	0	0	0
Jaloun	529	12	19,065	56	13	0	3
Jhansie	1,201	37	6,039	321	65	0	16
Chundeyree	372	5	3,337	79	1	0	0
Humeerpoor	446	17	3,736	224	29	0	0
Total	8,180	194	1,37,316	896	270	0	29
Grand Total ...	36,041	834	2,99,001	3,590	4,041	7	233
Average	858	20	7,119	85	96	0	5

ABSTRACT.

	Criminal business disposed of as detailed in the foregoing statement.				Cases under Act IV. of 1840.		
	Cases of heinous and petty offence and Appeals, columns 1 to 6.		Miscellaneous Cases, columns 7 to 10.			Pending.	
	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Above three months.	Total pending.
North-Western Provinces, Regulation and Non-Regulation ...	38,051	869	310,187	3,626	4,140	7	233
General average of each District ...	906	23	7,385	86	98	...	5

The very large number of cases under Act IV. of 1840, which have been disposed of during the year, *viz.* 4,041, leads the Lieutenant-Governor to suppose that some, at least, of the Magistrates have not borne in mind that the sole question to be decided in these cases is, whether or not the complainant was forcibly dispossessed within one month from the date of his complaint.

Statement of witnesses examined during the year.

26. The subjoined return shows that 248,597 witnesses were examined during the year, of whom no less than 89 per cent. were dismissed on the first day, and only 1 per cent. were detained beyond four days. These results the Lieutenant-Governor considers to be exceedingly creditable.

Years.	Total number of witnesses examined.	Number of witnesses who gave attendance for				Percentage of witnesses who gave attendance in Court for			
		1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	More than 3 days.	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	More than 3 days.
1860...	2,48,597	221,510	18,042	5,968	3,077	89	7	2	1
1859...	2,33,028	192,635	22,284	10,106	9,003	83	9	4	4

Average duration of Suits during the year.

27. The following table shows for each District in these Provinces the average duration of cases during the year under review, with or without Police agency. It is satisfactory to find that the result, as compared with 1859, is so very favorable. It is singular that the average duration of trials for heinous offences is so much higher in the Saugor and Jhansie Divisions than in those of the North-Western Provinces Proper. The Court have been requested to inform the Judge of Saugor and the Commissioner of Jhansie, who is also Session

Judge of that Division, that the subject has attracted the particular notice of the Government, and that a radical improvement, in this respect, is looked for in the returns for 1860-61.

DISTRICTS.	In which Thannah agency *was* employed.				In which Thannah agency was *not* employed.	
	At Thannah.		In Magistrate's Court.		In Magistrate's Court.	
	Days.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.
Saharumpore	1	14¾	12	11	11	7
Mozuffernuggur	3	7	11	5	7	20
Dehra Dhoon	2	5¼	2	22	3	4
Meerut	1	0	5	3	5	21
Boolundshuhur	1	5½	22	10	20	21
Allygurh	1	11	8	4	10	23
Moradabad	2	19	12	12	12	4
Bijnour	1	8	14	13	9	11
Bareilly	1	0	14	0	10	0
Budaon	2	0	15	0	16	14
Shahjehanpore	1	21¼	18	0	13	7
Agra	1	9	15	15	9	20
Muttra	1	0	17	0	12	0
Furruckabad	1	16	17	6	12	10
Mynpoory	1	15	13	17	13	22
Etawah	1	9	20	18	22	4
Etah	1	4¾	11	10	11	0
Cawnpore	1	14	16	8	13	8
Futtehpore	3	15	10	1	7	22
Banda	2	0	13	12	13	23
Allahabad	1	0¾	11	13	10	18
Goruckpore	2	5	12	19	13	4
Azimgurh	1	5½	7	5	7	9
Jounpore	1	9	13	7	10	11
Mirzapore	1	6¼	11	19	7	8
Benares	1	4	10	1	8	2
Ghazeepore	1	5	11	0	11	15
Total	M. 1 | D. 14	18¼	M. 11 | D. 19	15	M. 9 | D. 29	18
Average	1 Day.	15¾	12 Days.	23	11 Days.	2
Saugor	1	5	6	19	7	19
Dumoh	1	8	9	23	9	18
Jubbulpore	1	9	12	19	5	1
Mundlah	1	13	23	0	9	2
Seonee	1	6	18	6	22	10
Hoshungabad	1	7	27	15	22	21
Baitool	1	4	15	20	8	19
Nursingpore	1	3	28	4	10	15
Kumaon	3	4	8	15	11	20
Gurhwal	3	4	12	21	32	20
Bhabur Terai	2	5	10	18	18	4
Jaloun	1	9	18	5	7	18
Jhansie	1	11	25	3	10	1
Chundeyree	1	7	10	9	7	9
Humeerpoor	1	13	25	15	30	5
Total	24	12	M. 8 | D. 14	0	M. 7 | D. 4	14
15 Non-Regulation Districts average ...	1	15	17	11	14	7
Grand Total ...	2 | 9	6	20 | 3	15	16 | 4	8
Average for 42 Districts	1	15	14	9	11	11½

Statement of punishments inflicted by Magistrates during the year.

28. The punishments inflicted by the Magisterial Courts of the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1860, are detailed in the following table, and call for no remark:—

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	3 Years.	From 6 months to above 2 years.	Not exceeding 6 months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from office.	Flogged.	Total.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
MEERUT ..	Dehra Dhoon ..	25	11	129	206	3	16	19	409	
	Saharunpore ..	18	170	128	694	248	15	73	1,346	
	Mozuffernuggur ..	7	84	138	554	123	27	8	941	
	Meerut ..	59	242	316	911	273	78	220	2,099	
	Boolundshuhur ..	80	83	205	604	64	52	77	1,165	
	Allygurh ..	18	131	248	453	77	31	61	1,019	
ROHILCUND .	Bijnour ..	18	84	152	130	174	18	48	624	
	Moradabad ..	39	198	307	319	143	34	99	1,139	
	Budaon ..	5	385	366	480	79	81	37	1,433	
	Shahjehanpore ..	37	209	204	116	270	63	116	1,015	
	Bareilly ..	56	291	275	528	37	16	170	1,373	
AGRA ..	Muttra ..	10	180	248	596	76	24	51	1,185	
	Agra ..	50	318	207	459	221	98	406	1,759	
	Furruckabad ..	35	183	198	1,192	263	76	157	2,104	
	Mynpoory ..	3	30	180	412	0	0	0	625	
	Etawah ..	23	78	223	533	82	38	215	1,192	
	Etah ..	39	126	115	322	56	35	106	799	
ALLAHABAD ..	Cawnpore ..	0	73	166	437	44	41	159	920	
	Futtehpore ..	16	26	89	308	238	25	114	816	
	Banda ..	25	89	130	341	79	38	59	761	
	Allahabad ..	33	45	214	739	226	64	398	1,719	
BENARES ..	Goruckpore ..	72	203	229	589	136	39	31	1,299	
	Azimgurh ..	18	123	187	432	114	35	71	980	
	Jounpore ..	33	112	212	582	23	81	59	1,102	
	Mirzapore ..	30	45	225	507	220	74	80	1,181	
	Benares ..	33	99	268	671	119	71	204	1,465	
	Ghazeepore ..	29	208	163	634	163	48	60	1,305	
JUBBULPORE ..	Saugor ..	35	83	312	884	34	41	54	1,443	
	Dumoh ..	0	59	56	229	1	0	0	345	
	Jubbulpore ..	2	111	185	390	34	33	45	800	
	Mundlah ..	3	103	105	175	1	0	16	403	
	Seonee ..	6	53	48	165	23	19	41	355	
	Hoshungabad ..	3	37	131	357	17	12	9	566	
	Baitool ..	4	31	76	311	1	9	5	437	
	Nursingpore ..	5	41	105	248	14	7	30	450	
KUMAON ..	Kumaon ..	8	37	131	228	38	8	10	460	
	Gurhwal ..	2	5	8	47	4	1	0	67	
	Bhabur Terai ..	13	60	23	31	3	19	7	156	
JHANSIE ..	Jaloun ..	6	33	107	528	40	28	0	753	
	Jhansie ..	12	71	181	964	17	49	45	1,339	
	Humeerpoor ..	0	48	93	343	7	3	18	512	
	Chundeyree ..	15	30	80	81	12	24	26	268	
	Total ..	925	4,628	7,163	18,730	3,797	1,471	3,415	40,219	

29. The following returns, exhibiting the working of Act XVI. of 1851, show that both Judges and Magistrates look more to the loss sustained by the prosecutor when inflicting the penalty under the Act, than the ability of the prisoner to pay. Out of Rupees 32,963 imposed by the Magistrates, only Rupees 6,322 have been recovered, while the Judges have been still less successful, having only recovered Rupees 209 out of Rupees 9,761. It has been pointed out that it is obviously useless, on these occasions, to impose a fine which is evidently beyond the ability of the prisoner to defray.

Working of Act XVI. of 1851.

I.—Magistrates' Court.

DIVISION.	Number of persons fined.	Amount of fines levied.	Amount of fines realized.	Proportion of sum realized to sum imposed.
Meerut	240	8,348 9 0	1,102 6 0	13
Rohilcund...	169	2,217 13 4	1,424 4 8	64
Agra	180	4,463 2 9	728 8 11	16
Allahabad...	25	4,746 14 6	570 7 9	12
Benares	224	8,807 2 0	1,115 11 6	12
Saugor	186	4,103 12 9	1,012 15 1	24
Kumaon	...	.....	.....	..
Jhansie	70	2,004 8 9	368 3 10	18
Total	1,094	32,963 6 10	6,322 14 9	19

II.—Sessions Judges' Court.

DIVISION.	Number of persons fined.	Amount of fines levied.	Amount of fines realized.	Proportion of sum realized to sum imposed.
Meerut	21	4,522 6 6	4 12 6	..
Rohilcund...	30	3,182 3 5	191 8 3	6
Agra	10	722 0 0	.....	..
Allahabad...	..	.....	.....	..
Benares	1	520 0 0	13 8 6	2
Saugor	6	507 0 0	.....	..
Kumaon	..	.....	.....	..
Jhansie	..	308 5 0	.....	..
Total	68	9,761 14 11	209 13 3	2

30. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the Court have reported the failure of the *vivâ voce* system in Jubbulpore. It is said that greater time is required to dispose of a case *vivâ voce* than under the old system; unless, therefore, the European agency be increased, the Court fear that this objection will prove insuperable to the more general extension of the system.

Failure of the experimental introduction of the *vivâ voce* examination of witnesses in the Jubbulpore Division.

This question is, however, now before the Legislature in another form, and its action will be awaited.

Comparative Statement of the punishments inflicted by the Sessions Courts in 1859 and 1860.

31. A comparative detail of the punishments inflicted by the Sessions Courts, in the North-Western Provinces, in 1860 and 1859, shows the following results:—

Year.	Security.	Dismissed.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment.																			Transportation.	Death.
					Not exceeding 1 month.	Above and up to 6 months.	Above and up to 1 year.	Above and up to 2 years.	Above and up to 3 years.	Above and up to 4 years.	Above and up to 5 years.	Above and up to 6 years.	Above and up to 7 years.	Above and up to 8 years.	Above and up to 9 years.	Above and up to 10 years.	Above and up to 11 years.	Above and up to 12 years.	Above and up to 13 years.	Above and up to 14 years.	Above and up to 16 years.	Above and up to 21 years.	For life.		
1860	0	0	12	0	0	0	117	133	144	201	214	222	96	206	16	72	36	6	9	32	18	2	24	5	0
1859	1	0	8	2	0	25	71	93	176	77	278	49	131	27	16	39	5	3	4	41	11	3	158	21	0

Abstract Statement of cases referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut.

32. The following statement shows that there was a decrease in the number of cases referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut during the year, but an increase in the number of those whose proceedings were called for on appeal, or on review of the monthly statements, or under instructions from Government, as compared with the previous year.

Year.	Cases referred for orders of Nizamut Adawlut.	Cases whose proceedings were called for.	Persons whose cases were disposed of by Nizamut Adawlut.			Causes pending in Nizamut Adawlut at close of year.
			Convicted.	Acquitted.	Otherwise disposed of.	
1860	255	175	340	120	277	20
1859	376	110	505	228	221	28

It will be seen from this statement that there was a smaller proportion of acquittals to persons whose cases were disposed of in 1860 than in 1859, the percentage having been 24 per cent. in 1859 to only 16 in 1860.

33. The following table gives a comparative view of the work of the Sessions Judges in the North-Western Provinces, as tested by the revision it underwent by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut:—

Statement of business performed by the respective Sessions Judges.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
DISTRICTS.	Number of persons whose cases were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.	NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED BY NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.			Number of persons acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut.	NUMBER OF APPEAL CASES.				NUMBER OF CASES CALLED FOR ON PERUSAL OF MONTHLY STATEMEMTS, UNDER SECTION 3, ACT XXXI. OF 1841.				Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of columns 7 and 11 to total of columns 10 and 14.
		Number of persons on whom sentences passed agreed with Sessions Judges' recommendation.	Number of persons in which it differed.	Total number of persons convicted.		Number in which order was confirmed.	Number reversed.	Number modified or remanded.	Total.	Number confirmed.	Number reversed.	Number modified or remanded.	Total.		
Saharunpore	9	6	3	9	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	66·	100·
Meerut	25	9	16	23	2	15	5	4	24	0	0	0	0	36·	62·
Allygurh	7	3	4	6	1	5	4	2	11	0	0	0	0	42·85	45·
Moradabad	11	6	5	10	1	5	2	0	7	0	0	1	1	54·	62·
Bareilly	28	6	22	21	7	6	0	1	7	1	0	1	2	21·	77·
Shahjehanpore ...	38	12	26	21	17	5	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	31·	83·
Agra	22	8	14	15	7	11	2	3	16	2	0	0	2	36·	72·
Furruckabad	54	27	27	*41	13	7	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	50·	77·
Mynpoory	27	17	10	23	4	13	0	0	13	1	0	6	7	63·	70·
Cawnpore	17	12	5	15	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	70·	100·
Futtehpore	5	1	4	5	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	22·	33·
Banda	14	6	8	9	5	1	2	0	3	0	0	1	1	42·85	25·
Allahabad	12	8	4	8	4	3	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	66·	80·
Goruckpore	6	4	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	66·	100·
Azimgurh	7	0	7	0	7	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	...	25·
Jounpore	11	8	13	10	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	72·	75·
Mirzapore	8	8	0	8	0	5	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	100·	100·
Benares	14	3	11	12	2	6	1	0	7	0	0	1	1	21·	50·
Ghazeepore	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	50·	66·
Kumaon	10	1	9	3	7	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	10·	33·
S. & N. Territories...	44	35	9	42	2	13	1	4	18	1	0	0	1	81·81	73·
Jhansie	17	11	6	14	3	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	64·	100·
Total	388	192	196	303	85	104	22	19	145	14	3	13	30	49·	67·

NOTE.—Four prisoners were released by order of Government, on recommendation by Nizamut Adawlut.

It seems that out of the cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, within the year, 388 in number, 49 per cent., ended in conviction, and out of the cases appealed, 67 per cent. were confirmed, which are more favorable results than those attained in 1859.

Sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut during the year under review.

34. It is satisfactory to observe the great decrease in the number of sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut in the year under review, as shown in the subjoined statement, *viz.*,

31 per cent., a result, which is, of course, attributable to the number of cases connected with the mutiny, which came before them in 1859.

Penalties.	1860.	1859.
Death	74	129
Transportation	107	198
Imprisonment for life	0	1
Ditto above 12, not exceeding 21 years	37	64
Ditto above 5, and not more than 12 years	414	57
Not exceeding 5 years	78	46
Total	340	495

In many of the above statements defects and short-comings in the returns of individual Officers, and the successful results exhibted by others will doubtless attract attention. These have all been noticed in the review of the criminal administration for the year, which will be sent for the information and orders of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut; and it is, therefore, unnecessary to particularize them in this place.

The returns from Saugor and Ajmeer call for no remark.

Natives of rank and respectability and their retainers authorised to carry arms.

35. Several natives of rank, with their retainers, and natives of tried loyalty and respectability, in all the Districts of these Provinces, have been authorised to possess arms in conformity with the provisions of Section 27 of Act XXXI. of 1860.

Officers in the Customs Department invested with magisterial powers.

36. During the year some picked Officers in the Customs Department have been invested with magisterial powers, more or less extended, within their respective jurisdictions; and the Lieutenant-Governor confidently expects that the Magistrates will derive great assistance from their disinterested services.

Robbery by the administration of poisonous drugs.

37. An examination of the Police Reports, which were submitted by the several Commissioners of Divisions, during the past year, revealed the fact that the crime of robbery by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs was largely on the increase in these Provinces, and especially on the Grand Trunk Road, and the earnest attention of the Superintendent General for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity was directed to the subject.

More recently the Chief Commissioner of Oudh brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that the evil had shown itself to an alarming extent in the Districts of that Province, which lie on the left bank of the Ganges, opposite to Cawnpore; and requested the co-operation of this Government in the suppression of the crime.

As special measures were required for the prevention and extirpation of this most dangerous crime, the Lieutenant-Governor determined to entrust Captain Chamberlain, the Assistant to the General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the investigation of all cases of this description which might occur within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Magistrates and all other criminal authorities were accordingly required to report all such cases at once to Captain Chamberlain, as also all cases in which there might be reasonable grounds for presumption that the crime had occurred, although its commission might not be susceptible of absolute proof.

Persons apprehended as having been concerned in the crime of robbery or attempt at robbery, by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs, were ordered to be forwarded by the local Officer, with the least practicable delay, to Captain Chamberlain, at Lucknow.

Officers were requested to bear in mind that, in reporting such cases to Captain Chamberlain, they were not to confine themselves to a mere meagre statement that such a case had occurred. On the contrary, it was impressed upon them that, to enable Captain Chamberlain to trace the operations and the action of these gangs throughout the vast tract of country, over which his investigations would extend, it would be almost impossible for them to enter into too much detail in reporting cases to him. They were told that every circumstance connected with the crime, and all the steps taken to arrest the criminal, and the success which attended them, and the causes of that success and non-success, should all be carefully noted, and stated fully in their report to Captain Chamberlain; and they were earnestly requested to communicate freely and unreservedly with that Officer on all points connected with the duties which are entrusted to him, and to afford him all the aid in their power.

38. One remarkable trial has taken place during the year, which is not undeserving of mention in these pages, *viz.*, the trial of the sudder omlah at Futtehpore, for having been concerned in the plunder of the treasury, and in the murder of Mr. Tucker at that Station, in 1857.

Trial and dismissal of all the Omlah at Futtehpore, who were present at that Station at the time of the murder of the late Mr. Tucker, in 1857.

The matter was first reported at great length by Captain Gowan, the Special Commissioner at Futtehpore, for the trial of sepoys, who had taken part in the murder of their Officers during the mutiny. He made out so strong a case against these men, that Mr. A. H. Cocks, an Officer of ability and experience, was deputed officially to Futtehpore to try such of them as had been specially marked out by Captain Gowan.

The result was, that, though there was no judicial proof of criminality, such as would justify the infliction of any legal penalty, yet the conviction, morally, was irresistible, that the omlah attached to the Judge's Court, and the Magistrate's and Collector's

Office, did take part in the plunder of the treasury at Futtehpore, in July 1857, and were enriched by a share of the treasure ; that all of them, if they did not join the mob by whom Mr. Tucker was surrounded and ultimately murdered, entirely deserted him in his great need, and made no effort whatever, either by the exercise of their influence, or by armed force, to assist or to rescue him ; that in short they basely left him to be murdered by blood-thirsty rebels.

That the truth of these occurences was obscured ; that hardly a conviction had been obtained against any of those concerned in these foul outrages, was due, not to any want of knowledge, but to the combination and the machinations of those who were employed about the public offices at the time, and who, many of them, were even then in the service of the Government.

These were the conclusions at which Captain Gowan, who had worn out more than a year in his enquiries, had arrived. These were the convictions which had been morally forced on the mind of Mr. Cocks, and, while he acquitted those brought to trial before him, he still stated that, " from what had transpired during the trial" * * " and from local enquires," he felt " *certain* that the omlah, both Judge's and Collec- " tor's, joined in plundering the treasury, failed to give any assistance to the late Mr. " Tucker in his dire necessity ; and during the late investigations by Captain Gowan, " again grossly neglected their duty in refusing to co-operate with him in his " endeavors to bring the murderers to justice."

The Lieutenant-Governor having no doubt in his own mind that these conclusions were thoroughly correct, could not think that there was any obligation upon the Government to retain in its service men of whose participation in the plunder of its treasure, and of whose acquiescence, at least, in the murder of one of its high Officers, there was the strongest moral belief. Mr. Cocks thought " that it would " have been both just and expedient, if, on our re-taking Futtehpore, the authorities " had refused to re-appoint a single official who had been at the place during the out- " break ;" but he seemed to doubt whether there had not been a condonation by reason of their employment during the three years which had since elapsed. In this latter part of his view the Lieutenant-Governor could not concur. The men were no sooner denounced by Captain Gowan than their prosecution was directed. They had been prosecuted and tried, and it was true, judicially acquitted, but those proceedings had only recently been closed, and his reports had been in the hands of the Government for barely one month, not longer than necessary for due consideration of this important case in all its bearings and ramifications.

The Lieutenant-Governor resolved, therefore, to vindicate the dignity and authority of the Government, by requiring that all the omlah, whether attached to the Civil Courts or to the Magistrate's or Collector's office at Futtehpore, at the time of Mr. Tucker's murder, and the plunder of the treasury, should be dismissed and proscribed from further service under the Government in any capacity. This was no more

than was done at Cawnpore, and it was the only adequate measure that could then be taken in this case.

Association of Natives of rank and respectibility in the administration of the Government.

39. The following paras. regarding the association of natives of rank and respectability in the administration of the Government, by investing them with magisterial powers within their respective Districts, were issued in the form of a Circular to the Commissioners of Divisions in January last.

As replies have not been received from all the Officers addressed, the Lieutenant-Governor, to his great regret, has been unable, up to the date of writing this report, to set the measure on foot.

It was pointed out to the Officers concerned, that in Oudh the system had been in operation for more than a year, in the Punjab for many months. In both Provinces it had been attended with marked success. The Chiefs, it had been found, have highly appreciated the honor of being associated with the European Officers of the Government, even though in a very limited degree, in the administration of criminal justice, and in the disposal of revenue business. They have, generally speaking, discharged the new functions justly, diligently, and intelligently. There has been no arrogation or abuse of authority. The weight of their personal character and the exercise of their local influence have been found useful. In short, the system has ceased to be experimental; its success in the Provinces of the Punjab and Oudh has been satisfactorily established.

There was no reason why the same system should not be introduced in the North-Western Provinces. There were, indeed, many considerations which recommended it to favor.

During the period which has passed since the "Ceded and Conquered Provinces" came into our possession, no power has been conceded to the Native Aristocracy, or, in other words, to the Chiefs and representatives of the people. The tendency of our institutions and our systems, it can hardly be denied, has been to obliterate all distinctions, and to reduce all to one common level. The time was now come when, following the guidance of Her Majesty's representative in this country, and the example of younger administrations, this Government might initiate a more generous policy, and give an opening to the heads of native society for the useful occupation of their intellectual energies, and for the beneficial exercise of the large influence, both local and personal, which they possess, in the service of the State.

It was stated that the admission of such powers to a share in the administration would be regarded by themselves as a great honor, and be accepted by the people, generally, with much satisfaction. It might be expected to elevate all those who shall be selected in their own estimation. It would call their intellect and their

influence into active operation on the side of the Government and its institutions. It would be the means of bringing the representatives of the native communities into a more intimate intercourse and closer union with the European Officers of the Government, of strengthening the fidelity and the good will of the well-disposed, and of offering an object of laudable ambition to all.

Moreover, it was to be anticipated that the aid thus to be made available would not be unacceptable to the District Officers. Laws recently enacted, and now in operation, other laws which are impending; the execution of reforms in the Police and other Departments, which are contemplated, and the financial measures of the Government of India, would all, each in its own manner and degree, greatly aggravate the pressure of public business on the District Officer; and it was to be assumed that he would gladly accept the relief which would be afforded by the intelligent co-operation of the chief and most influential native gentlemen of his District.

It was observed that some District Officers might be found to say that they would prefer the assistance of stipendiary Deputy Magistrates in the person of their tehseeldars, and the objection was anticipated by remarking that they might have the advantage of *both* aids, all that was required being a little discrimination in the definition and limitation of jurisdictions. But the tehseeldar is a very hard-worked functionary; and it would surely be a solid advantage that, where it was possible, he should be relieved from the duties of Deputy Magistrate by a native gentleman of larger personal weight with the people, and of no less intelligence, though less practical training and experience perhaps than himself. Besides, those who would so argue, lost sight of the Political advantages which could not but be anticipated from the association with ourselves, in the duties of Government, of those whose influence and example, whether for good or for evil, were very powerful, and whose interests it should be a chief object with us to make identical with our own.

The Commissioners were informed that, holding these views, and having regard to the success which had been achieved in the Punjab, and in Oude, the Lieutenant-Governor had resolved to introduce the same system in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces; and they were accordingly requested, after consultation with their District Officers, to state whether there were any chiefs or land-holders who might be safely and properly entrusted with magisterial or revenue powers, or both, to be exercised in subordination to the chief district authority, and in harmony with the system of administration under the British Government.

In submitting nominal lists of such chiefs or native gentlemen as might be thought qualified by their general character, and their intelligence, for the duties above indicated, they were called on to state what powers should be entrusted to each, and define the circle of jurisdiction which they would assign to each.

It was observed that in respect of both these points a little deviation from the rules which seemed to have guided the authorities in the Punjab and Oudh would be

needed. In the Punjab some of the Sirdars had been invested with authority to try civil suits. In these Provinces, or at least in those parts of these Provinces which are subject to the Regulations, no such power could be given; the existing Courts had been constituted by Legislative enactment, and no Court not so constituted could have legal cognizance of any civil suit. Again, in the Punjab and Oudh the jurisdiction of each chief or native gentleman invested with magisterial or revenue powers, had been, for the most part, made to correspond with the limits of his own jageer, or his own estate. In the North-Western Provinces there are few estates of equal dimensions with those which are found in Oudh, and in parts of the Punjab; and none, probably, so compact in form as to admit of the limitation under notice being adopted.

It was pointed out to the Commissioners that, from the whole tenor of the above remarks, it would be seen that the chief aim was to raise the chiefs and the principal gentlemen in their own estimation, as well as in the eyes of the native community; to form a bond of union between them and the Executive Officers of the Government; and at the same time to secure the exercise of their influence on the side of the government, by admitting them to an active and responsible participation in the work of administration. The Government was not disposed to undervalue the solid advantage to be derived from the cordial co-operation of intelligent native gentlemen, but the chief point was, that all should regard their selection as a mark of honorable distinction, and of the confidence which the Government was disposed to place in their good sense, their integrity, their regard for the welfare of their own country, and in their loyal devotion to the State. It was with this feeling, and on this understanding, that the Officers were to proceed to the selection which they were called upon to make.

It was remarked that this measure might not fall in with the opinions of all the District Officers in the North-Western Provinces; but it was one which would be productive of much good if fairly tried and encouraged; and it was therefore resolved to give effect to it in reliance on the public spirit, the good feeling, and the hearty co-operation of those to whom its immediate execution must be entrusted. At the first, especially, kindly encouragement and assistance on the part of the District Officer would be needed; at all times, patience and forbearance and friendly consideration must be practised. But the Government was persuaded that the little care and trouble, which the introduction of this measure might involve, would be fully recompensed by the popularity which the administration will acquire, and by the effective aid which the District Officers would, ultimately, receive from the native gentlemen to be associated with them.

SECTION III.—POLICE.

Result of the Police Administration during the past year.

40. THE Police reports submitted by the Commissioners for their respective Divisions present no feature of importance. Crimes of violence, and especially of predatory crime, have decreased during the year. Indeed, Major Hervey, the Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, states that the crime of dacoity has never been reduced to so low an ebb as at present: the number of cases which occurred during the year being less by 19 than the number reported in 1859. This is the natural result of the complete restoration of order, and a no less natural one is the large increase which has taken place in petty crime, and especially in burglary and theft. The returns show painfully the utter inefficiency of the Police, whether in the prevention or in the detection of crime. A mere fraction of the amount of property said to have been stolen has been recovered, and the small number of offenders brought to justice shows that their apprehension has been more the result of accident than due to any organized or efficient system for the detection of crime. Much may be expected from the working of the new Police, the organization of which will be fully described below. But it is certain that no system of Police can ever be really efficient in this country, unless the co-operation of the community, among whom they work, can be secured.

Necessity for an enactment to enforce the responsibility of land-holders in the prevention and detection of crime.

41. So long ago as 1859, Mr. Williams, the Commissioner of the Meerut division, proposed legislation, with the view of amending the existing laws as to the responsibility of land-owners and others for crimes committed within or near their respective villages. The imperfections in the present law, which he proposed to amend, are as follows :—

(1.) The circle of responsibility is too confined: the inhabitants in general are not responsible, and the responsibility is confined to the limits of the one estate or village within which the crime is committed.

(2.) The *onus probandi* rests on the wrong shoulders: the Magistrate has to prove actual connivance; it is contended that connivance should be assumed in the absence of proof to the contrary.

(3.) The Magistrate's hands are tied by the existing machinery of appeal, and by the provisions of Regulation XIV. of 1807, Section 19, which appoint the Civil Courts as the tribunal where claims to compensation advanced by the sufferers from the effect of crimes must be adjudged.

42. Mr. Williams' proposals, *which were however confined to cases of theft and robbery*, provided for the remedy of these imperfections in the following manner :—

(1.) On the occurrence of a theft or robbery, the Magistrate to define a circle round the spot where the crime was committed, *all the inhabitants within which to be responsible*; the land-holders to the extent of

a fine of 50 Rupees each, to be credited to Government; and the inhabitants generally to the amount of the property plundered, to be levied by assessment, and repaid to the sufferer.

(2.) The penalty to be inflicted in every case where the stolen property is not recovered, and the offender detected. There would be nothing therefore to be proved, but the facts of the occurrence of the crime.

(3.) No appeal to lie from the decision of the Magistrate, whose proceedings would be revised only by the Commissioner; the sufferer to be compensated from the assessment levied under the order of the Magistrate.

43. The objections started to the scheme were many and weighty; indeed, though many of the Officers consulted hailed the proposed legislation as a measure, the necessity of which was apparent, one only of the Commissioners accepted Mr. Williams' proposals. Some Officers, well qualified to give an opinion, were violently opposed to any legislation in this direction. The objections generally were as follows:—

(1.) The prevention of crime is the duty of Government, who for this end collect taxes.

(2.) The innocent will be punished with, or rather instead of, the guilty.

(3.) The occurrence of crime will be concealed.

(4.) Encouragement will be given to the advancement of false charges.

44. The validity of these general objections must be acknowledged. That legislation of this kind is, to a certain extent, barbarous; that, in adopting it, we confess the inefficiency of our Police, must be, to some extent, admitted. But the country into which it is proposed to introduce the legislation is not altogether civilized, and the tools with which we have to work are confessedly weak.

It is clear that some law for enforcing the responsibility of land-holders is required: and that whatever changes are effected in the organization of the Police, they will be comparatively useless, so long as the Government is unassisted by the representatives of the people. These are the land-holders, and that they *can* aid the Police is not to be denied; that, under the present law, they do not, and cannot be compelled to do so, must also be acknowledged. It is true that Government is bound, to the extent of its power, to protect those who contribute to its revenues; but it is no less true that the owners of land are bound to assist the efforts of Government, as a service incidental to their tenure. This principle has always been acknowledged in our own and in native legislation; and, although the land-owners have not the same power of oppression, or of punishing crime themselves, under our rule, as they may have had under Native Government, still they are quite as influential to prevent the commission, and to report the occurrence of crime, and as powerful to detect the criminal and secure his apprehension.

Assuming, then, the fact, that legislation in this direction is required, the question arises, whether Mr. Williams' proposals are what is wanted. This must be answered

in the negative. Besides the general objections above alluded to, special ones are urged with great force by almost all the Officers who were consulted on the question.

Thefts and robberies are committed frequently, if not most frequently, by strangers to the locality; by professional thieves and robbers.

The universality of Mr. Williams' scheme is most objectionable: "on the occurrence of *any* theft or robbery, the Magistrate *will* define the circle, &c.: *all* the landholders, &c., *will* be fined: in the event of the property not being recovered, the value will be made good, &c."

45. Our revenue administration has created a vast number of non-resident proprietors, who cannot fairly be held responsible for crimes committed within villages where they do not reside, and by villagers over whom they have no control. It is not the residents of the village where the crime is committed against whom the law should be directed so much, as those who harbour offenders, or profit by their gains. It is not only against the crimes of theft and robbery that we should legislate; the responsibility should rest not only, in some cases, but in all, with the village where the crime is committed; the adoption of this mode of procedure must not be obligatory.

The right expedient appeared to be the re-enactment of Act X. of 1858, with certain modifications. Acting on this view, the Lieutenant-Governor suggested that a Bill, in the following terms, be submitted for the consideration of the Legislative Council:—

(1.) "If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate, that any one or more of the inhabitants of any village within his jurisdiction has been guily of rebellion, murder, dacoity, plunder, rape, affray, wounding, burglary, robbery, theft, arson, or attempt to commit any of these offences, although the individual offender or offenders cannot be identified; and if it shall not be proved that the inhabitants of such village used all the means in their power, *both to prevent the commission of the offence and also to detect, and to procure the apprehension of the offenders,* it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to impose a fine upon the inhabitants of such village, the amount to be fixed with reference to the means of the inhabitants, and the nature of the offence. If the owner or owners of the village, being fixed residents thereof, shall not prove that he or they used all the means in his or their power to prevent the commission of the offence, and to detect and to procure the apprehension of the offenders, the Magistrate may impose a fine upon him or them, either in lieu of, or in addition to the imposition of the fine upon the inhabitants."

(2.) "It shall also be lawful for the Magistrate to impose a fine upon the owner or owners, being fixed residents, or upon the inhabitants of any village within his jurisdiction, if it shall be proved to his satisfac-

"tion that any person who has committed any of the offences speci-
"fied above has been harboured or concealed within such village; or
"if any property obtained by dacoity, theft, robbery, or plunder
"has been brought within such village, unless it shall be proved
"that such offenders have been concealed, or such property has
"been brought, within the village, without the knowledge or con-
"nivance of the said owner or owners or inhabitants.

(3.) "It shall be lawful for the Magistrate to direct the payment of the whole
"or of any portion of a fine so levied to any person or persons who
"may have suffered by the commission of the crime, in consequence
"of which the fine was imposed.

4. "The Magistrate may exempt from liability to pay any portion of the fine
"so imposed upon any person, whom, for good and sufficient reason,
"to be by him recorded, he may consider to be so entitled."

46. Further, in order to prevent the concealment of the occurrence of crime, the Lieutenant-Governor recommended that the provisions of Regulation III. of 1812, Section 4, Clause 2, of Regulation VIII. of 1814, Section 2, of Regulation XX. of 1817, Section 14, Clause 1, for the punishment of land-holders and others, who neglect to give punctual information of the commission of murder, arson, theft, robbery, or the occurrence of unatural or suspicious death within their estates, be re-enacted in the Bill, and extended to cases of similar neglect, with respect to the crimes enumerated in Section 1 of the proposed Bill. These and all other parts of Regulations which bear upon the subject, and which would be rendered nugatory, or be superseded, in the event of this measure becoming law, might, with propriety, be declared to be repealed.

The provisions of Act X. of 1858, as to the assessment and levy of the fine, and as to the finality of the Magistrate's proceedings, subject to the control of the commissioner, to be adopted with any necessary modifications.

47. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed his conviction to the Legislative Member for these Provinces, that such a law as that sketched in the preceding paragraphs, the application of which, to any particular case, would rest with the discretion of the Magistrate, would conduce most effectually to the strengthening of the hand of the Executive, and would not, if judiciously administered, subject, as proposed, to the direct control of the Commissioner and the supervision of the Government, be productive of injustice or hardship. It is to be hoped that shortly some action may be taken on this recommendation, as the Court of Nizamut Adawlut have since earnestly advocated the introducion of some such law, and the Inspector General of Police is of opinion that, without it, all his efforts for the prevention and detection of crime must he comparatively nugatory.

Measures which were adopted for the reorganization of the Civil and Military Police.

48. The following is a sketch of the measures which have been adopted for the re-organization of the Civil and Military Police in these Provinces, on an amalgamated and reduced footing.

49. A local commission was assembled at Nainee Tal during the year to consider and report on the best way of introducing the changes contemplated by the Government of India; but, prior to the receipt of their report, the Lieutenant-Governor, on his own motion, effected considerable reductions in the strength of the Military Police.

50. On the 1st May 1860, the cost of that body in the Regulation Provinces was Rupees 30,79,886, and in the Jubbulpore and Jhansie Divisions Rupees 12,21,542.—Total, Rupees 43,03,428. On the 1st November last, the Military Police in the Regulation Provinces stood at Rupees 25,11,010, whereby a saving of Rupees 5,68,876 was effected; and in the course of the following month a reduction of Rupees 4,68,122 was made in the Jubbulpore and Jhansie Battalions, so that the total saving effected by the Lieutenant-Governor was no less than Rupees 10,36,998. It has been thought proper to note this prominently in this place, as it has been stated in some quarters that there has been a reluctance on the part of this Government to carry out the reduction in this branch of the administration, which were so urgently and so justly called for by the Government of India.

51. The following statement will show at a glance the cost of the Police in these Provinces on the 1st of May 1860, and on the 1st of May 1861 respectively:—

Cost of Police on the 1st of May 1860.

Military Police ..	Rs.	43,01,428	
Civil Police in the Regulation Provinces ..	„	16,09,656	including municipal
Ditto ditto in Non-Regulation Provinces ..	„	3,49,500	
Total, Rs.		62,60,584	
Paid by Act XX. of 1856 ..	„	3,48,552	
Cost to Government ..	Rs.	59,12,032	

Cost of the Police on the 1st of May 1861.

Regulation Provinces under Act V. of 1861.

Police Force, including municipal ..	Rs.	27,07,288
Inspector General and office ..	„	88,276
Total. Rs.		27,95,564
Deduct paid by Municipal Fund ..	„	3,48,552
Rs.		24,47,012

Non-Regulation Provinces.

Military Police ..	Rs.	7,53,420
Civil Police ..	„	3,49,500
Total cost to Government ..	Rs.	35,49,932
Total saving effected ..	„	23,62,100

52. The sum sanctioned under heading of Police in the Budget for Madras, for the year, amounts to 49 lakhs. In the North-Western Provinces the sum sanctioned is a little under 38½ lakhs. The former has a population of 23,116,628 souls; the population of the latter is 31,404,024.

The Police expenditure in Madras falls at the rate of	3 annas	3½	pie	per head.
In the North Western Provinces ...	at 1	„	8	„	per head.
In the Regulation Provinces, *viz.*, in the new Police Districts. ...	at 1	„	7	„	per head.

That is to say, the Police in these Provinces cost, as near as possible, *one-half* less then the Police in the Madras Presidency, on a comparison drawn from their respective populations, and there is no better ground of calculation than population.

53. It is true that a considerable expenditure is still required to place the Police on an effective footing. The force is scattered in villages, quartered in zeminders' houses, in the verandah's of shops, in serais, &c., for want of Police stations and out-posts, which were destroyed in the mutiny, and have not been replaced. The force is also wanting in equipment. It is essential that both accommodation and equipment be provided, but the cost will not be an annual charge, and may be regarded as exceptional.

54. The financial aspect of the new system having been stated above, it remains to describe the scheme itself.

On the 21st November last Mr. Court was appointed Superintendent General of Police* in the North-Western Provinces, and received for his guidance the following instructions :—

* Designation was subsequently changed to "Inspector General of Police"

It was premised that the system of Police which had been recommended by the Local Police Committee assembled at Nainee Tal, and which differed in one or two respects only from that which was advocated by the Calcutta Police Commission, of which Mr. Court was a Member, should be adopted.

55. One point of difference was, that whereas the Calcutta Police Commission recommended that the executive functions of Officers above the grade of Magistrates of Districts should *cease*, and that there should be no Departmental Officer between the District Superintendent of Police and the Superintendent General, the Local Police Commission maintained that the supervision which the Commissioner had hitherto exercised over the criminal administration of the Magistrates should be maintained; and that to each Commissioner's Division a Divisional Superintendent of Police* should be appointed. The breadth of country to be covered, the number of Districts to be visited, the vast amount of details to be controlled and directed, seemed to make it impossible for the Superintendent General of Police to exercise his functions of inspection and control carefully and efficiently, without the aid of intermediate Officers, who should be charged, within circles of reasonable extent, with the duty of directing the operations of the District Superintendents of Police, and seeing to the enforcement of instructions which may be from time to time issued.

* Designation subsequently changed to "Deputy Inspector General."

It was therefore resolved, that to each Commissioner's Division, an Officer, to be called Divisional Superintendent of Police, should be appointed. For the present the circle of his jurisdiction to be conterminous with that of the Commissioner; but hereafter, when the new Police has been organized and instructed in its duties, it might become practicable, without risking efficiency, to enlarge the divisional circles; and this Mr. Court was to bear in mind as a measure of economy which would be enforced hereafter, if possible.

56. On this subject and on the appointment of Police Officers generally, the following proposals were submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

57. It was pointed out that the appointment of Divisional Superintendents of Police intermediate between the "Inspector General" and the District Superintendent of Police, was not so much an innovation upon the principles of the Calcutta Commission, as it was a new element in the constitution of the new Police, rendered necessary by the great breadth of country and the numerous Districts over which the supervision of the "Inspector General" in the North-Western Provinces must extend, no less than by the numberless details which, especially at the first, would call for the closest attention, and which, it was certain, the "Inspector General" would be unable effectually to direct and control.

58. The following classes of Superintending Officers were therefore proposed:—

1*st.* Superintendent General of Police.
2*nd.* Divisional Superintendent.
3*rd.* District Superintendent.

The salary and the allowances of the first was fixed at Rupees 2,500 per mensem. To the second it was proposed to assign the same salary which the Divisional Commandants of Police then received, *viz.*, Rupees 1,000 a month. Their duties as Divisional Superintendents would be much more responsible than those which Divisional Commandants of Military Police had been hitherto called upon to discharge. They would be also more arduous, more laborious, and more diversified, and the qualifications required for their efficient performance would be generally of a higher order. Each of these Officers in his circle would represent the Superintendent General of Police, and would stand in precisely the same relation to the District Superintendents of Police as that of a Commissioner of division towards his District Officers.

59. It was proposed to establish the following five grades of District Superintendents of Police:—

The 1st	on a salary of	Rupees	800	per month.
„ 2nd	„	„	700	„
„ 3rd	„	„	600	„
„ 4th	„	„	500	„
„ 5th	„	„	400	„

And to make an equal number of each grade, that is to say, of the forty Districts which were then implicated, there would be eight of each grade. The total expenditure under this arrangement would be the same as if the salary of all were fixed at Rupees 600; and it was pointed out that the gradation offers one or two material advantages. *First*, it holds out strong inducements to active and emulative exertion in the prospect of steady and certain promotion to all who strive to do their duty; *next*, it will attach to this branch of the service many Officers, who, if there were no such prospects of advancement, would leave it without compunction for any service more highly remunerative. Then, further, the Government gains the obvious advantage of

retaining Officers who will have been trained in Police duties, and whose withdrawal, as they became proficient, would be a misfortune and a hindrance to the efficiency of the Police.

60. It was determined that the grades of District Superintendents of Police should be regulated, not with reference to Districts, but by a consideration of past service and personal merit. A complete discretion would of course rest with the Government, to depute any Officer, of whatever grade, to any District in which it might seem that his services would be most valuable; this was the principle which had been followed in respect of the Deputy Commissioners of the Punjab and Oudh, and its practical working had been completely successful, and was the one that would give the best encouragement to the Officers of the Department, and at the same time leave the largest and the freest action to the Government.

61. *Lastly*, it was proposed to have two Officers, to be called Doing Duty Officers,* attached to each Divisional Superintendent, for the purpose, not only of aiding him in the duties devolving upon him, but also of receiving instruction themselves in the management of Police and the details of Police work; so that as necessity might occasionally arise, an Officer having some knowledge of his duty might be at hand, and that, as vacancies in Districts occurred, they might be fitly filled up. This, though very desirable, was a new element of expense not contemplated by the Calcutta Commission, and was, therefore, specially noticed. This appointment was further recommended by the fact, that the absence of the Divisional Superintendent from his head quarters station would be frequent, and the presence of one "Doing Duty Officer" in charge of his office would be convenient, if it were not indispensable.

* Designation subsequently changed to "Assistant Inspector General."

62. Further, it was proposed, that the Divisional and District Superintendents of Police and the "Doing Duty Officer" should receive travelling allowance at the rate of Rupees 5 a day, and 8 annas a mile travelled, when absent on duty more than 10 miles from the head quarters station of the Division or District. It was essential to the efficiency of the new system that the Superintending Officers should be frequently on the move, and it was inportant that considerations of the expense which must be incurred in travelling, should not be allowed to interfere with this necessary part of their duty. The allowances were, therefore, proposed on a scale which would fully cover all their expenses.

63. The same system of gradation was proposed to be observed throughout the force, both in regard to the lower grade of Officers and in regard to the Constables; and for the above reason, *viz.*, that every man should have before him the prospect of promotion in requital for faithful, efficient, and approved service. It was not anticipated that any objections would be raised to this principle, so long as it did not

Inspector—10 *grades.*

1*st*	Rupees	200
2*nd*	„	175
3*rd*	„	150
4*th*	„	125
5*th*	„	100
6*th*	„	90
7*th*	„	80
8*th*	„	70
9*th*	„	60
10*th*	„	50

Chief Constables—5 grades.

1*st*	...	Rupees 40
2*nd*	...	„ 35
3*rd*	...	„ 30
4*th*	...	„ 25
5*th*	...	„ 20

Head Constables—3 grades.

1*st*	...	Rupees 15
2*nd*	...	„ 10
3*rd*	...	„ 8

Mounted Constables—20 Rupees.

Foot Constables—3 grades.

30 per cent. good conduct grade	...	Rupees 7
40 per cent. standard ...	...	„ 6
30 per cent. primitive ...	...	„ 5

Recruits.

5 per cent. on force ...	...	Rupees 3

give rise to any larger expenditure than that which equal pay to all members of each class would entail.

64. The gradation in the subordinate offices of the new Police are shown in the margin.

65. The next point in which the Local Police Commission differed from the opinion of the Calcutta Commission related to the employment of a Mounted Constabulary. The former, as opposed to the latter, contended, that the men of the Mounted Police, so far from being "more lawless in character, and less amenable to control than the Foot Constabulary," were generally better behaved and more respectable; that as patrol, they were more efficient, and that in a country like the North-Western Provinces, in most parts of which there were tribes engaged in keeping and breeding horses who, in the disturbances of 1857-58, turned out large bodies of Cavalry—a Police Force without mounted Constables would be utterly inefficient. It was therefore determined that a small body of mounted Constables should be attached to almost every District in these Provinces. The strength to vary with the varying character of each District, and with reference especially to the length of great thoroughfares to be protected and to be determined by Mr. Court in communication with the Magistrates and the District Superintendents of Police. The principle laid down by the Calcutta Commission, that the duty of patrolling great thoroughfares should rest primarily with the Constables, was not resisted; but it was thought essential for the purpose of efficient patrol, to aid and support them with mounted Constables in the proportion at least of four (or if the funds would admit, six) mounted Constables to every 12 miles of main road to be protected. The roads to be thoroughly patrolled are the Grand Trunk Road, from Nowbutpore to Delhi; the road from Goorsehaigunge to Furruckabad; the road from Furruckabad to Bewur; the road from Bhogaon *viâ* Mynpoory to Agra; the road from Agra to Allygurh on the north, and to Etawah and Muttra on the east and west; the road from Khoorjah *viâ* Boolundshuhur to Meerut; the road from Hattrass *viâ* Khasgunge to Kuchlaghát; the road from Meerut to Delhie on the one hand, and from Meerut to Gurhmookhtesur on the other; and in Rohilcund, the road from Shahjehanpore *viâ* Bareilly and Moradabad, to Tigree on the Ganges, opposite Gurhmookhtesur.

66. It was further decided that at the Sudder Station of each District there should be a small number of mounted Constables prepared at a moment's notice, to accompany the Magistrate or District Superintendent, whenever the presence of either for any reason might be urgently called for. Bearing the foregoing consideration in mind, Mr. Court was requested to arrange for the inclusion in the Police Force assigned to each District of as many mounted Constables as might suffice for the requirements of that particular District, taking care that there should be no more of

this expensive element in the force than might be thought by himself, and the local Officers with whom he might confer, to be indispensable.

67. Another point in which the Local Police Commission differed from the propositions of the Calcutta Commission, had reference to the necessity or otherwise of locating Police posts on waste and uninhabited or on forest tracts. It appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor, that where neither population existed nor property was to be found, there could be no need of Police posts. Where there were no people, there could be no violence; and where there was no property, there could be no theft. In waste tracts and in forests large numbers of cattle at certain seasons of the year were collected; and for the protection of the property, as well as of frequented roads passing through such tracts, the presence of Police would be necessary. For example, the roads from Bareilly and Moradabad to the foot of the Kumaon Hills were, at all seasons of the year, more or less largely frequented. These roads pass for a considerable length through the thinly inhabited Terai, and the dense forests at the foot of the range, which are altogether devoid of population. These could not be left without protection. Again the road from Dehra to Hurdwar through the forest was another of such roads. As regards grazing grounds and forests, it was considered that the most economical and effective measure would be to establish posts in such places as that the Police should be able to watch the outlets of the forests.

68. The above were the only essential points in which the principles advocated by the Local Police Commission differed from those embodied in the "propositions" of the Calcutta Commission.

69. The following remarks were added for Mr. Court's guidance in the execution of the first measures which were called for:—

In the Divisions of Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad, from and after the 1st January 1861, the Military Police, the Thannah Police, the Municipal and Ferry Police, the Cantonment Police, the tehseelee guard, and the Magistrate's chupprassees, orderlies excepted, were to be absorbed, so far as there was room for their admission, into the general Police Force of the North-Western Provinces. From these several bodies a selection was to be made of the men best fitted physically, mentally, and morally, for enlistment in the new Police Force. Those who might be unwilling to enter the new service and to submit to its conditions to be discharged at once, without any gratuity. Those who were physically unfit, and those whose admission the prescribed limitation as to numbers would make impossible, to be discharged with a gratuity according to the scale laid down in the resolution from the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated the 31st July 1860, as shown in the margin, subject to the modification, that any man who had served in either branch of the Police for a period in excess of one year, and less than five years, and should be discharged against his will, should receive, if a foot

* Three months' pay for an Officer who has served more than five and less than ten years.
Four months' pay for an Officer who has served more than ten and less than fifteen years.
Five months' pay for one who has served more than fifteen and less than twenty years.
Six months' pay for one who has served more than twenty years.

policeman, a gratuity of one month's pay, and if a mounted policeman, a gratuity of two months' pay.

70. One measure to be immediately insisted upon in all the Districts of the North-Western Provinces, as calculated to bring about immediate reductions of expenditure, was this, that whatever vacancies might occur in the present Police Force should be filled up by selections from those who were now employed in any branch of the Police, Civil, Military, Municipal, or other, and that no new man not now in employ should be introduced.

71. The first point which called for Mr. Court's attention was to determine the strength of the new Police Force in each District, together with the proportion of Officers of each class and the number of each class of Officers to be attached to each District. The strength of the Police to be fixed according to the ordinary requirements of each District. But, in concert with the heads of offices at each Sudder Station, the number and the strength of fixed guards to be provided from the Police to be determined, the condition being that the offices appertaining to the Military Department, to the Superintendent of Public Works, of Education, of Revenue, of Survey, and of Civil Judicial Administration; in fact, all offices other than Criminal. Judicial offices, and all private companies and persons calling for special Police protection, should pay in cash, not by transfer in account, for the cost of the guard which they respectively received. Such cost would not be a proper Police charge, and would, therefore, according to the accepted principle of the Calcutta Commission, be debitable to the Department which used the Police; and he was told that it was necessary at an early stage of the operations entrusted to him to settle what would probably be the demand on the Police of each District for the fixed guard under notice: for, though the disbursement would not be a Police disbursement, it would be advisable to provide at once, in the strength of the new Police, for the requirements of such guards.

72. As connected with the strength of the new Police in each District, it was pointed out that the Police Commission had allowed a certain percentage for sick men and absentees. The Lieutenant-Governor was, however, of opinion, that the preferable plan would be to attach to the reserve of every District Police supernumeraries in the proportion of 5 per cent. to the whole strength, who should be subjected to drill, and instructed as men regularly enlisted would be. The supernumeraries would thus be in readiness to take the place of enlisted Constables, who might be withdrawn from the reserve on any emergency or unexpected requisition. While under instruction they would receive a subsistence allowance of Rupees 3 per mensem, and when employed in the manner above indicated, the full pay of the lowest grade of a Constable, *viz.*, Rupees 5 per mensem; they would also have preferential claims to vacancies in the District Police, when they might occur.

73. A material augmentation of the Police strength was gained without any additional charge to the Government, by a declaration on the part of the Government, that all customs' chupprassees and canal peons and chowkeedars should be ex-officio Police

Constables within their respective beats, from which it was not intended that they should be withdrawn. These men occupy bridges and posts generally distant from proper Police stations; and vested with the functions of Police Constables, in addition to their proper duties, might often be the means of preventing and detecting crime, and of arresting offenders, none of which they were at present legally competent, or naturally disposed, to attempt.

74. It was not considered requisite to provide uniform to all members of the Police body below the rank of inspector, at the cost of the State, as contemplated by the Calcutta Commission. The service offered in itself advantages quite sufficient to attract men of the required classes in the system of gradual and certain promotion in requital of good behaviour and good conduct, and in the prospect of pension, which the institution of the Superannuation Pension Fund would hold out to all who were not now entitled to that boon, under the general Pension Rules of the Government.

75. In the allocation of the Police, Mr. Court was advised to be guided very much by the opinion of the Magistrates; the majority of these had been in the charge of their respective Districts for periods quite sufficient to make their local knowledge valuable; and they might be expected to be better acquainted with local requirements, and better able to give a sound opinion as to the disposition of the Police Force than any other Officer. It was also pointed out that many of the District Commandants of Military Police, who would, when qualified, be appointed District Superintendents of Police, had been serving in the Districts to which they were attached for a considerable time, and would be competent to assist him in the process of allocation.

76. There was only one point in connection with this allocation that was prominently noticed. The Calcutta Police Commission contended, that ordinarily a Police post should have one Officer and twelve Constables, on the principle of massing the men "in sufficiently large parties to admit of well-paid and efficient control; and "they also maintained that every village, halting place, highway, and thoroughfare "should be visited and inspected by the Constabulary, and the Village Police com-"municated with, if possible, once in the twenty-four hours." The Local Police Commission brought to notice, that the one proposal was hardly compatible with the other. With posts 12 miles apart, this daily visitation, in addition to the ordinary duties of executing processes, watching the country, patrolling the roads, and so forth, would be more than a Chief Constable, with a party of twelve men, would be able to accomplish. Leaving the details to Mr. Court's judgment, the Lieutenant-Governor suggested that no Police post should consist, except for very special reasons, of less than one petty Officer and six Constables, and that, generally, Police posts should not be more than six miles apart.

77. It was pointed out that, in the allocation of the Police, it was an object to maintain the present sites of thannahs and out-posts, so far as that might be consistent with the usefulness of the new Police, and for this reason, that it was desirable, on grounds of economy, to avoid expenditure in the construction of station-houses and out-posts as much as possible.

78. He was told that, in connection with the progress of the measures above indicated, it would be practicable to enforce certain reductions of expenditure, both in the Revenue and in the Judicial Departments. As the new Police would undertake, as one of its proper duties, the protection of tehseelee treasuries, the number of tehseelee chupprassees would admit of reduction whenever the new Police might be so far organized as to be able to give guards to those treasuries. In like manner the new Police would be charged with the duty which had hitherto devolved on the nazir's establishment of the Magistrate's Court, of serving subpœnas and summons, and issuing other process, and of producing parties and witnesses in Court. Thus the nazir's establishment would admit of reduction. Further, the system at present existing of lengthy thannah reports, monthly thannah statements and records of Police investigation, would cease, and thus it would be practicable to lower the strength of the omlah attached to the Magistrate's Court, who would be relieved just to the extent of the duties which would devolve upon the District Superintendent of Police and his subordinates. Such reduction, as these, though a consequence of the new system of Police, would not appertain to the Police Department: but closely connected as this would be with the object of Mr. Court's proceedings, he was instructed to confer with the local Officers regarding them, and to place before the Government any proposals which he might think proper to offer. So moved, the Government would pursue the proposal in the proper Department, whether judicial or revenue, in communication with the heads of each Department.

The results.

79. The Inspector General has fully carried out the above instructions in the Meerut, Agra, Rohilcund, Allahabad, and Benares Divisions, and in the District of Goruckpore. (The Divisions of Jhansie and Jubbulpore being reserved for the ensuing cold weather.) With what result will be seem from the following memorandum which has been furnished by Mr. Court.

That Officer has had returns before him which he has carefully examined, and he is able to record accurately the results.

First, in prevention of Crime.

80. In the Divisions of Meerut and Agra the Magistrates and District Superintendents apprehended a very serious increase of crime; in consequence of the great distress prevailing, and the greatly increased temptation to rob the stores of grain which were being imported to the famine Districts. Mr. Court has been informed, that during the famine of 1837-38, crime, outrageous in its character, increased 200 per cent., notwithstanding a large increase to the Police Force, and the employment of the Native Army for the suppression of crime and maintenance of order.

81. There was greater apprehension of these outrages recurring during this year, *first*, because the former Police bodies were being, or had been but just before, broken up, and re-placed by the new Constabulary, the members of which were either ignorant of their work, or disheartened from fear of being drilled and brought under

discipline; *secondly*, on account of the great number of men who had been reduced and were supposed by many to be travelling through the country with no very good feeling towards the Government, and ready for mischief. Mr. Court therefore applied for, and obtained sanction to employ, additional special Police, should necessity show itself.

82. Not a single extra man had been employed, and the increase of crime had been but small. In Muttra, where the Police were not formed until the middle of March, and where the distress has been perhaps most seyere, it amounted to 20 per cent. In the Districts of Meerut, and in the other Districts of Agra, Futtehgurh alone excepted, it has ranged from par to 10 per cent. increase. In Futtehgurh, to which the famine did not extend, and in the Districts of Allahabad, from which Mr. Court had returns, there has been a decrease of crime, which, considering that it has been obtained within the first three months after the re-organization, he considerd remarkable.

83. The following figures are taken from quarterly statements received from the Commissioner of Allhabad, and which are the only figured statements before Mr. Court:—

DISTRICTS.	Year.	Under 1st Class.	Under 2nd Class.	Under 3rd Class.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
Allahabad ... 1st Quarter ...	1860	4	16	124	5,261 0 0	1,084 0 0
	1861	5	7	102	3,855 0 0	1,277 0 0
Result for or against New Police	.....	+1	—9	—22	—1,406 0 0	+193 0 0
Banda ... ... 1st Quarter ...	1860	2	3	132	3,360 0 0	758 0 0
	1861	0	6	108	2,140 0 0	770 0 0
		—2	+3	—24	—1,220 0 0	+12 0 0

Cases under class 4 have not been entered, because they are all offences which do not affect *Police, e. g.*, forgery, perjury, adultery, assault, trespass, &c.

Crimes in the 3rd class form the best ground on which to base a judgment. The crimes under this class are dacoities, highway robberies, burglaries, thefts, and cattle-stealing. In these crimes there is a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. The property stolen is about two-thirds of what it was in a corresponding quarter of 1860, and, though so much smaller, a larger amount has been recovered.

It will not be safe to judge from the returns of one quarter, but as far as they go, the results are very promising.

84. In these respects the Police has been successful beyond the expectations of the Inspector General. The recovery of 33 per cent. of property plundered, instead of 12 per cent., is indicative of success. A fair proportion of offenders are found out and brought to trial by the Police, and, excepting in Cawnpore, convictions have varied from 65 to 82 per cent.

85. Altogether the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the new Police system has been inaugurated under the fairest auspices, and promises to be a great success, provided only that the land-holders can be made to assist the Constabulary in the prevention and detection of crime.

86. The five statements, Nos. I. to V., in Appendix II., contain interesting particulars as to the strength and cost of the new Police; as to their proportion to area and population; as to their employment. and as to the proportion of cost borne by the people and by the Government severally.

SECTION IV.—JAILS.

General result of the Central Prison system has been satisfactory.

87. The management of the Jails in these Provinces has been satisfactory. The discipline hitherto in force has been steadily maintained and extended as prison accommodation became available, and considering the high prices of all articles of food, and the severe sickness that prevailed in many of the Jails during the first five months of the year, which necessitated great extra expenditure, the financial results are even more favorable than might have been expected.

88. The advantages of central prisons in an economical point of view, as well as in maintaining a deterring system of prison discipline, have been so fully discussed on former occasions, and are now so well understood, that the question may be considered definitely settled. The result of the management of the past year is simply corroborative of former experience, and the unfinished state of the prison buildings appears to be the only drawback to the proper working of an excellent system of prison government. No fixed plan of surveillance has hitherto been exercised over released prisoners; but it is generally believed that about 75 per cent. of all those discharged from central prisons betake themselves to honest industry; and in addition to this very satisfactory result, the difference between the cost per prisoner at the Agra Jail, the only central prison in any thing like a complete state, and the average of all the District Jails for last year, was Rupees 5-13-9, equal to the large sum of Rupees 85,593 per annum, calculated on the daily average number of prisoners in confinement during 1860; and on the average of 1856, Rupees 1,26,005.

Daily average number of prisoners in confinement.

89. The daily average number of prisoners in confinement during the year was 14,608, and the total cost Rupees 6,99,325, which shows an increase of 743 prisoners, and an excess of expenditure of Rupees 57,393.

Decrease in expenditure with certain exceptions.

90. With the exception of the cost of permanent establishment, compensation in lieu of convict labor, prison and hospital rations, there was a considerable decrease under each head of expenditure.

91. The excess of Rupees 2,107, in cost of permanent establishment, was the result, chiefly, of the revision of the establishment of the Meerut prison, and of the appointment of a separate Superintendent at Benares, and is met by a permanent reduction in Contingent establishments to the extent of Rs. 9,439.

92. Compensation in lieu of convict labor is a stated sum for each District, fixed by Government, and the total amount depends entirely on the number of District Officers drawing it. This allowance is intended for the repair of station roads, work that, prior to the introduction of central prisons, had always been executed by the convicts belonging to the respective Districts, and when first sanctioned by the late Lieutenant-Governor, was determined at the rate of 1 Rupee per laboring prisoner per mensem. The measure

has generally been admitted to be a fair charge against the proceeds of convict labor, realized by the sale of industrial manufactures at central prisons.

93. The scarcity that prevailed over a great part of these Provinces has had a very serious effect on Jail expenditure, and has been the main cause of the large average cost of each prisoner, *viz.*, Rupees 47-13-11. The average price of wheat in 1859 was 23 seers 3½ chittacks; whereas last year it was 18 seers 2 chittacks; and at Agra, Meerut, and other Jails, in that part of the country, attah was frequently selling at 7 and 8 seers per Rupee. These high rates increased the charge for prison rations by Rupees 62,022 on that of 1859, and Rupees 80,209 on that of ordinary years of plenty.

Reduction in Police Guards.

94. The Military Police Guards, which, ever since the mutinies, had been a very heavy item of Jail expenditure, were considerably reduced during the period under review. At the close of the year a reduction to the extent of Rupees 3,778 per mensem had been effected, equal to the large sum of Rupees 45,336 per annum. The peculiar construction of a great many of the Jails in these Provinces renders it difficult to guard them economically, but arrangements are under consideration, which will, it is hoped, allow of great improvement in this respect.

Cost of conveyance of Convicts to the Presidency.

95. The cost of conveyance to the Presidency of convicts under sentence of transportation, which has increased ten-fold during the last three years, is a very heavy item in the expenditure of the Jails of these Provinces. In 1860 833 prisoners were forwarded from Allahabad and Benares to the Allipore Jail, at an out-lay of Rupees 5,598, exclusive of the first cost of transfer from distant Jails to Allahabad, which would most probably amount to Rupees 2,000 more, or say, in round numbers, Rupees 8,000, for the conveyance of transported convicts. This heavy charge does not exist, at all events, not to any thing like the same extent, in other Presidencies, which fact should be borne in mind in comparing respective expenditures.

Result of casualty returns.

96. The casualty returns exhibit the very high mortality of 14·32 per cent. on strength. This excessive mortality was the consequence of a severe epidemic fever of a typhoid type that prevailed during the first five months of the year, among the prisoners as well as among the free population, over the length and breadth of the North-Western Provinces; and a very fatal visitation of cholera in the Agra Prison, during the fall of the year, which carried off 175 prisoners in the short space of three months.

97. It appears that hitherto the Jail population, which is very large and variable, compared to daily average strength, has been altogether overlooked in the computation of death rates, which must have led to very erroneous opinions, if not to false deductions as to the mortality of Jails.

98. The population of Jails, particularly as regards persons under short terms of imprisonment, is constantly changing, and as a large percentage of deaths take place during the first year of incarceration, it is believed, not so much from any local Jail influence, as from the effects of exposure, want, and diseases contracted previous to

sonment ; it appears that the proper mode of computing the mortality of Jails would be, not on the daily average strength of the prisoners, as in the case at present, but on the total population, that is to say, on the total number of prisoners in confinement during the year, which, in the instance under consideration, being upwards of 50,000, would reduce the death rates to about 4 per cent. This is probably less than the per centage among the free population in the classes from which the criminal members of the community are, for the most part, drawn.

Number of escapes from custody.

99. The number of prisoners who escaped was less than that of former years, which shows that the reductions of guards has had no bad effect in rendering the custody of the convicts less secure. Twenty-one Prisoners escaped from inside the Jail, and 96 from out-gangs—total 117, of whom 66 have been re-captured. Of those who escaped during the mutinies, 1,019 were re-captured during the year, leaving about 13,600 still to be accounted for.

Progress of Industrial Manufactures.

100. The progress of industrial manufactures has been very satisfactory. The net profits realized from the sale of manufactured articles amount to Rupees 46,108, exclusive of goods in store to the value of Rupees 28,271, and the preparation of a large quantity of prison clothing and other articles for prison use, the cost of which was the price of raw materials only. Notwithstanding that the daily average number of prisoners was less by upwards of 7,000 than the average number prior to the mutinies, the sum realized from the sale of manufactured goods was considerably in excess of any former year. The net value of convict labor amounted to Rupees 2,73,936.

101. In addition to industrial employment in the manufacture of goods for sale, the prisoners execute all repairs of buildings, perform all menial services, and cultivate Jail gardens, which are almost all now in a very flourishing condition. These gardens are of no ordinary value ; they insure a regular supply of good fresh vegetables, the advantage of which cannot be over-estimated in a sanitary point of view ; they are very economical, in that the prisoners supply themselves with this most essential part of their own diet, and they afford light, healthy occupation for aged and weakly prisoners, by whom they are for the most part cultivated.

Progress of Education.

102. The system of education in force prior to 1857, which was laid down by the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, has been re-introduced ; and, although the progress has not been very marked as yet, many of the prisoners take a lively interest in their lessons, and favorable hopes are entertained of ultimate benefit to numbers of them. In the meantime it has a powerful effect as a part of prison discipline.

Successful result of the experiment to introduce artificial ventilation.

103. The mode of artificial ventilation introduced last year at the Agra prison experimentally has proved eminently successful, and what was formerly a *desideratum* in the occupation of solitary cells, has at length been secured.

104. The apparatus, which consists of an ordinary thermantidote, 4 feet in diameter, with the necessary flues and piping for each corridor, has been constantly at work for several months. It throws a current of air into each cell quite sufficient to keep every part of it sweet and well ventilated, and the cells which used to be almost uninhabitable during the hot months, have now become to be the best ventilated part of the whole prison. It has been suggested by the Inspector General of Prisons, with apparent good reason, that this plan of ventilation, which is very simple and economical, might be adopted in European barracks and hospitals with great advantage. But this is a point which will have to be considered in the Department of Public Works.

The Annual Report of the Inspector General will appear in pamphlet form.

105. As Dr. Clark, the Inspector General of Prisons' Annual Report, with the 20 voluminous tabular statements which accompanied it, is about to be published in pamphlet form, it has been thought unnecessary to incur the expense of publishing them again in the shape of Appendices to this section of the Report.

SECTION V.—REVENUE.

Formation of an Agricultural and Revenue year.

106. UNDER the orders of the Government of India, an Agricultural and a Revenue year have been established, the former ending on the 30th June of each year, and the latter on the 30th September.

The period embraced in the Section, therefore, is only the five months from the 1st of May to the 30th September 1860. The next annual report will embrace the entire year commencing on the 1st October 1860, and terminating on the 30th September 1861.

The Season.

107. Although the drought which so ruinously affected a large portion of the country must be referred to the period embraced in this Section, its consequences were not apparent until after the commencement of the current year, and will be detailed fully in a subsequent Section of this report. It will here suffice to remark that there was no deficiency of rain in the Benares Division, the amount having been 20 inches against 21 in the preceding year; but the fall was untimely and unseasonable, and injured the Khureef crop.

In the Allahabad Division the rain was less abundant than usual, and was delayed to a late period, but was nevertheless sufficient to insure a good harvest. The Jubbulpoor and Jhansie Divisions did not suffer; but the whole of the Meerut Division and the Western Districts of the Agra Division suffered grievously; while the distress extended to those Districts of Rohilcund which border on the Ganges.

Land Revenue.

108. The demand on account of the Rubbee instalments, or for the period embraced in this Report was Rs. 2,04,33,505. The collections were Rs. 1,96,52,390, and balance Rs. 7,81,115, of which Rs. 5,61,686 are expected to be realized.

The per centage of balance, on demand, is 3·82 against 4·70 for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Nearly two-thirds of the total amount of nominal balances are composed of the two following items, the consequence of summary settlements.

Allahabad	Rs.	39,347	0 0
Dumoh	„	40,539	0 0
Total ...	Rs.	79,886	0 0

The variation in the demand amounting to a decrease of Rs. 1,59,187 is chiefly attributable to the re-settlemeut of the Bandah District; to reductions of Jumma in

Jaloun, due to over-assessment; and to the extensive grant of lands in Rohilcund to the Nawab of Rampoor.

Coercive Measures.

109. There has been a considerable decrease in the issue of Dustuks, 62,895 only of these processes having been issued during the period under review, as compared with 70,488 in the corresponding period in 1859.

The following Statement exhibits the sales, farms and transfers effected during the period under review, and in the corresponding period of the preceding year:—

Year.	Sales.	Farms.	Transfers.		Kham Tuhseel.
			Mehals.	Puttees.	
1st of May to 30th Sept. 1860...	4	30	20	23	41
1st of May to 30th Sept. 1859...	15	88	31	56	28

It is satisfactory to observe that there is a marked decrease of these coercive processes under every head of the statement, excepting the last.

The sales amounted to four only, three in the District of Humeerpoor, and one in Saugor.

The cases of farm have occurred chiefly in the Districts of Saugor and Dumoh. The Settlements of both these Districts had broken down. A summary settlement of the latter has received the sanction of Government, and the unsatisfactory state of the former will be remedied by the regular settlement which will shortly be effected.

The transfers, which amount to less than half the number shown in the statement for the corresponding five months of 1859, call for no remark.

With the exception of one case in Mynpoorie, and three in Dumoh, the sequestrations are confined entirely to the Districts of Moradabad and Saugor. In the former 21 sequestrations have occurred in the poverty-stricken Thakoordwarah Pergunnah, and part of Kasheepoor. The estates taken under direct management in Saugor consist chiefly of villages, the Zemindars of which had absconded, and for which no farming offers could be obtained.

Working of Act X. of 1859.

110. No comparison can be drawn between the number of suits instituted during the months under report, and the corresponding months of 1859, as the Act did not come into operation till the 1st of August of that year.

The number of cases of each class, instituted, decided, and pending, are shown in the following statement:—

Class of Cases.	Total instituted including those pending.	Decided.	Pending.
I.	827	688	139
II.	361	323	38
III.	537	492	45
IV.	11,451	9,325	2,126
V.	1,328	1,069	259
VI.	1,767	1,376	391
VII.	582	509	73
VIII.	75	68	7
Total ...	16,928	13,850	3,078

The reports of the working of the Act continue to be generally favorable.

	No. of Cases by decree of Court.		No. of Cases by private trasnfer.		
	By sale, gift, &c.	By mortgage or other temporary alienation.	By sale, gift, &c.	By mortgage or other temporary alienation.	By succession.
From the 1st May to the 30th September 1860 ...	219	170	716	790	3,297
From the 1st May to the 30th September 1859 ...	159	211	474	636	2,805

Mutations.

111. Proprietary mutations have increased very considerably, as shewn in the margin. The increase is chiefly confined to the Divisions in which the drought prevailed.

Putwarees.

112. The education of the Putwarees proceeds satisfactorily, and they are becoming generally efficient and useful servants.

Abkaree Revenue.

113. The net Abkaree Revenue for the five months, from the 1st of May to the 30th September for the three last years was as follows :

1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Rupees 6,93,969-0-0	Rupees 9,76,315-0-0	Rupees 1,169,748-0-0

The greatest increase has been in the Districts of Allahabad and Çawnpoor, *viz.*, an increase of Rupees 36,967 in the former District, and Rupees 29,409 in the latter, as compared with 1859.

Stamp Revenue.

114. The Stamp Revenue as compared with the amount realized from 1st of May to 30th September 1859, has remained stationary, being Rupees 6,54,426 in the months under report, against Rupees 6,54,942 in the preceding period; but, at the termination of the period under report, the provisions of the new Act had not come into operation.

Sayer.

115. The Sayer Revenue demands have risen from Rupees 45,841, to Rupees 60,835, or about 33 per Cent.

Statistical Precis.

116. The Statistical Precis forwarded herewith as Appendix III. shows a steady increase in all the Departments of business in the Collectors' Offices. The per centage of the annual expense of collecting the Revenue, exclusive of heads of Offices, on the Revenue was, therefore in excess of what it was last year, *viz.*, Rupees 2-13-6.

Revenue operations in the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

117. The Land Revenue demand for the year in the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarrah was as follows :—

AJMERE.

From the Khalsa Villages	Rupees	1,74,800	10	11
From Istumrardars including Shahpoora Tribute...	„	1,26,016	2	7
Total Rupees		3,00,816	13	6

Of this Rupees 2,88,690-2-0 have been realized, leaving a balance on the 30th June of Rupees 12,126-11-6 due from Khalsa villages, the demand from the Istumrardars and Shahpoora having been realized in full. Of this Rupees 1,781-3-0 have been remitted in consequence of the drought. The collection of the remainder, *viz.*, Rupees 10,345-8-6 of the above balance has been suspended for the same reason, should the approaching season prove favorable, it will probably be recovered.

Mhairwarrah.

The Land Revenue demand for the three Divisions of Mhairwarrah, inclusive of balances of former years was Rupees 1,81,269-6-11, of which Rupees 1,41,407-7-8 have been collected, leaving a balance of Rupees 39,861-15-3.

Of this large balance the details are as follows :—

1.	Amount recommended for remission in consequence of the severe drought	Rs.	20,627	12	6
2.	Suspended temporarily	„	6,180	2	3
3.	Balance of year under report not realized on the 30th of June last	„	12,219	2	7
4.	Balances of former years	„	834	13	11
	Total Rs.		39,861	15	3

Of the remaining balance for the year under review, *viz.*, Rupees 12,219-2-7, a considerable portion has come in since the accounts were closed. The kists only fell due on the 30th June 1861, and it is believed the whole will be shortly realized.

SEPARATE (INCOME TAX) REVENUE.

118. This branch of Revenue has been fully reported on in my separate letter No. 107 A., dated 24th June, an abstract of the chief points is given in the following paragraphs.

Total Estimate Assessments.

The total estimated assessments under Act XXXII. of 1860, in all the Districts of these Provinces, Ajmere alone excepted, amount to Company's Rupees 29,66,427-7-0, and the total sum realized on 31st July last, being the end of the Income Tax year was Rupees 28,99,000.

119. The incidence of the Tax which varies from 0·20 per cent. to 1·5 per cent. on the population of those Districts in which a census has been made, is in itself exceedingly moderate; and it will be found hardly less so if the rate per head of Tax-payers be taken as the standard; the general average of the amount contributed by each Tax-payer being Rupees 17-11-10.

Incidence of the Tax.

Seeing then that the per centage of assessment upon population does not exceed 1·5, and that the average rate of each assessment amounts to no more than Rupees 17-11-10, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot think that the Tax, however distasteful it may have been for other reasons to the Native population, has laid upon them other than a light burden. It is, however, no matter of astonishment that, in the first year of its currency, the execution of the Act should have been very imperfect. There have been naturally enough, omissions to serve notices. The returns to notices have been so false (as will be noticed more particularly below) that the Collectors, though obliged to surcharge, have had no sufficient data to guide them. And further, it is to be borne in mind that, in about 14 Districts of these Provinces, there has been great distress consequent upon the drought, and trade has been depressed. And it may be assumed that in consequence the returns of the Tax have been more or less affected.

120. The assessments have been made for the most part according to the general provisions of Act XXXII. of 1860, and Punchayets have been but rarely employed. Of those Collectors, who, in their reports, have adverted to this point, nearly all have declared their opinion that Punchayets generally press unfairly on the poorer classes, that the use of this Agency leads to extortion and oppression, and that it is only in special cases, for instance, the large bazars, such as those of Dehra, Mussoorie and Landour, that it is useful. Lump assessment has had recourse to in the large and populous cities of Allahabad and Benares. In the former District the Collector has recorded his opinion, that it is unfair to the poorer oppulation, and the assessments will consequently be made by taxing each individual

Assessments made for the most part according to the general provisions of the Act. Results of lump assessments in the cities of Allahabad and Benares.

separately during the ensuing year. In Benares, on the other hand, on which a lump assessment of Rupees 1,25,000 was fixed, the Native Committee, all men of the highest respectability, with Rajah Deo Narain Singh Bahadoor at their head, have declared that the more opulent of the residents have had to take upon themselves the payment of the amount agreed upon; and it being no more right that Government should benefit by undue exaction from the rich, than it should benefit by the oppression of the poor, it has been decided that, unless the city of Benares should solicit the repetition of a lump assessment for the next year, whether the old rate, or at any other reasonable rate, the Tax shall be assessed according to the general provisions of the Act.

Surcharges.

121. The Collectors, then proceeding under the general provisions of the Act, issued the required notices. But it is the subject of universal representation that the returns were, as a rule, conspicuously and shamelessly false, and that consequently "surcharge has been the rule, and the acceptance of returns the exception," the total number of surcharges is 58,243, as against 1,05,235 assessments made up to the 31st January 1861. This shows the surcharges to amount to about 55 per cent. But there are Districts in which surcharges have risen to 80 and 90 per cent., or where, in other words, the returns have been altogether set aside, and the assessments, made by the Collector, have been made, so to speak, arbitrarily. It may be that the falseness of the returns has been due in some measure to the complicated forms which were prescribed by the law, and were wholly unintelligible to those who had to render them; and further, in some instances, to the prevalence of a "belief that only such portions of the income as remains after deducting household expenses, should be returned," a belief which may perhaps be attributable to the difficulty of drawing a clear distinction in the Oordoo translation between "*Income*" and "Profits." But, even on making full allowance for these circumstances, it is quite clear from the concurrent testimony of nearly all the Officers who have been concerned in the execution of the Act, that the returns have been so entirely untrustworthy as rather to mislead than to guide them in making assessments.

Appeals from Surcharges have been few.

122. It is found, that, generally, the appeals from surcharges were very few, and that those in which abatement was allowed have been fewer still.

Fines sparingly enforced.

123. It is thought highly creditable to the moderation and good feeling of the Officers who have been engaged in the execution of this Act, that, in the face of all this dishonesty, fines and forfeitures have been very sparingly enforced.

The provision for compositions have been very rarely had recourse to.

124. The provision for compositions is found to have been almost a dead letter. In each of the Districts of Jhansie, Ghazeepore and Mirzapore there was one case of composition. The compositions in the two latter being by European firms. In Allahabad there

were four cases, one by a native, and three by Europeans. In Dehra Dhoon they were effected to the extent of only Rs. 1-8 per cent. on the total assessment. In Moradabad the number was small. In other Districts there appear to have been no applications, and the cause of this result is in all probability rightly attributed to the wary and suspicious character of the native mind, and to the inappreciable amount of benefit to be derived from compounding for the Tax.

No desire on the part of natives that the amount *assessed* upon them should be kept secret.

125. A remarkable feature in the working of the Act, and one, it is believed, totally opposed to general expectation, is the almost unvarying disregard of secrecy for which the law provides. The people, though objecting to have the details of their business known, and resources of their income made public, seemed to have no wish that the amount of the assessment laid upon them should be kept secret.

Charges incurred in the execution of the Act.

126. It is not possible, owing to defective information, to state with any precision the charges incurred by Government in the execution of the Income Tax Act. Nor is it easy to judge of the proportion which they will bear to the Revenue yielded by the Tax. In the first year, the charges, it may be presumed, will have been higher than they will ordinarily be. But it is thought that, in future years, the annual cost will not exceed five or six per cent. on the collections. This will no doubt be thought moderate.

Feelings with which the measure has been received by the people and conduct of the Officers engaged in the execution of the Act.

127. It only remains to notice the feeling with which the measure has been received by the people, and the conduct of the Officers, whether European or native, who have been engaged in the execution of it.

As to the first, it may be stated that, though the imposition of a direct Tax on the people, generally, was entirely new to the native mind, and, though this particular measure was necessarily accompanied by proceedings of a somewhat inquisitorial nature, there has been no active exhibition of ill-feeling, and no resistance whatever other than that involved in the universal submission of returns shamelessly false.

In regard to the second point, the Lieutenant-Governor has the greatest satisfaction in stating, that generally the Collectors of Districts in these Provinces, overburdened as they are with business of multifarious kinds, have performed the duty of executing the Income Tax Act with a degree of zeal, ability, and cheerfulness, which reflect the highest credit upon them all as a body. Each has labored to the best of his power with an earnest desire to fulfil the wishes of the Government without murmur and without remonstrance, and this, too, at a time when, with their increasing work, the strength of the District European Agency has been necessarily limited by the weakness of the service.

It is with no less satisfaction that His Honor is able to state that "the general ability and conduct of the Assessors have been with hardly an exception, deserving of great praise" * * "so far as can be ascertained, the native as well as European Assessors have shown not only intelligence, but a remarkable degree of integrity."

128. During his tour, the Lieutenant-Governor passed through the Districts named in the margin, at the very time when the Income Tax Act was being introduced. He remained for twenty-nine days at Allahabad, and was encamped for three weeks at Benares, where lump assessments had been imposed, and there might have been some reason to expect that the poorer classes might have suffered some unfairness in the distribution. Throughout this town there was every facility, as there always is, for the presentation of petitions without any charge whatever for stamps or otherwise, and accordingly numerous petitions were presented by individuals, complaining that their incomes had been over-assessed. But it is a fact that not one single petition was received, not even an anonymous petition, complaining of the tax itself, or of any oppression or extortion, or misconduct of any kind whatever, having been practised, either by Assessors or by native functionaries of any class whatever. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that no measure, so novel and so distasteful, could have been carried out among a people so prone to represent, or even to exaggerate their grievances without calling forth complaint, unless it had been carried out with remarkable forbearance, discretion, and integrity.

With the exception of one District there have been few or no complaints.

Moradabad.
Boolundshuhur.
Allygurh.
Muttra.
Agra.
Etawah.
Mynpoory.
Furruckabad.
Cawnpore.
Allahabad.
Benares.
Mirzapore.
Jounpore.

To this general description the District of Goruckpore forms the only exception. The matter has been made the subject of separate enquiry.

SEPARATE (CUSTOMS) REVENUE.

129. The aggregate income from all sources of the North-Western Provinces and of the Punjab, reached in the year under report the unprecedented amount of Rupees 8,949,412, as exhibited in the following detail:—

Aggregate Income.

	N.W. Provinces.	Punjab.	Total.
Salt	53,11,643	31,48,089	84,59,732
Sugar	2,39,446	2,19,091	4,58,537
Sundries	24,544	6,599	31,143
Total ...	55,75,633	33,73,779	89,49,412

Comparison with preceding year.

130. The collections of the last and of the preceding year are compared in the following statement:—

	Total Collections.		Increase in 1860-61.
	1859-60.	1860-61.	
North-Western Provinces ...	40,70,223	55,75,633	15,05,410
Punjab	27,06,620	33,73,779	6,67,159
Total ...	67,76,843	89,49,412	21,72,569

The aggregate increase in the collectionsas compared with 1859, is no less than 32 per cent., and the per centage of cost of collection amounts only to Rs. 10-14-6, or little more than half the per centage of the preceding year. This is of course chiefly attributable to the increase of income without any increase of establishment. But the resut nevertheless is very satisfactory.

Causes of increase in the Salt Revenue.

131. The two causes assigned for this enhancement of the Revenue are that, carts which had imported grain into the distressed Districts were available, on their return, for the transport of Salt, at rates far below the usual charge; and the prohibition of the manufacture of Salt in Oudh. The Commissioner asserts that an immediate decline in the receipts from the latter source was perceptible from the moment it became known that privilege of manufacture for private consumption had been accorded to the lower classes in Oudh.

The proposed Bill for the regulation of the manufacture of Saltpetre will impose a check on the illicit manufacture of Salt.

132. The illicit manufacture of Salt, which is said to be on the increase, will receive a material check on the passing of the Bill to regulate the manufacture of Saltpetre, and of Salt educed therefrom, which is at present under the consideration of the Legislative Council.

Causes of decrease in the Collections on account of Sugar.

	1859-60.	1860-61.
Sirsa	37,409	16,947
Hansi	1,47,220	62,175
Delhi	2,67,728	1,39,969
Muttra	62,384	42,436
Agra	1,04,691	91,740
Jhansi	37,759	40,403
Saugor	39,194	36,677
Seonee	22,559	28,190
Total... ...	7,18,944	4,58,537

133. The decrease in the collections on account of Sugar, as shown in the margin, is, of course, attributable to the failure of rain, and the consequent failure of the Sugarcane crop, as well as to the prevailing distress.

Revenue from Sugar will double in the ensuing year.

134. There is no doubt that the revenue under this head will be doubled in the course of the current year, in consequence of the doubling of the duty.

SECTION VI.—EDUCATION.

General increase both in the number of Schools and boys.

135. Taking into consideration the disturbing moral and physical influences, which have been at work among the population of the North-Western Provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, that the position which the Educational Department occupied at the close of the past official year was, on the whole, satisfactory. In the course of the year, the Schools under inspection had afforded instruction to upwards of 2,25,000 boys. Their number stood in March 1861, at 10,086, with 1,74,689 names in their rolls, the corresponding numbers for the preceding year having been 9,641 and 1,53,210.

Extension of the knowledge of English.

136. In three Colleges, two High Schools, three Districts, and four Tehseelee Schools maintained by the Government, and in nine Colleges and Schools attached to Christian Missions, and aided by Government grants, instruction both in English and the Vernacular was imparted to nearly 4,000 students. The establishment of English Schools throughout the Provinces would be a popular measure. The people in many instances have shown a remarkable willingness to combine for the purpose of securing to their children the means of learning English. To encourage this desire, and to assist in its development, would be sound policy.

During the course of the year the Government of India sanctioned an allowance for four English Masters for the four Tehseelee Schools of Etah, Ooryah, Phuphoond, and Jeswunt Nuggur at the rate of Rupees 15 a month each, on the condition that Rupees 10 were added by private subscriptions, and that a class was formed of not less than thirty boys, paying a monthly fee of 8 annas, so that the salary of each teacher should not be less than Rupees 40 a month. This was a step in the right direction, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad, when circumstances permit, to advocate extension of the system.

Under-graduates of the Calcutta University.

137. It is satisfactory to find that in the Agra, Benares, and Bareilly Colleges, and the Ajmere School, there are now 21 under-graduates of the Calcutta University. In December last, 35 candidates went up to the Entrance Examination, of whom 10 were successful. The failure of some who did not succeed is attributeable in some measure to a weak teaching staff, especially in the Mathematical Department. The Director has been authorized to secure the services of three Mathematical Professors, whose salaries will be defrayed from savings effected in those of existing Professorships and Masterships.

Average cost per Student in the higher Anglo-Vernacular Institutions.

138. The average cost per student in the higher Anglo-Vernacular Institutions maintained by Government, was Rupees 115-9-0 in 1860-61, the whole expenditure in the three Colleges and two Schools having been Rupees 1,67,042, of which sum Rupees 1,51,510 are contributed by the State.

Scholarships for pupils of Tehseelee Schools.

139. The measures contemplated by the late Court of Directors for the establishment of Scholarships in places of education of a superior order for the more promising pupils of Tehseelee Schools (*vide* para. 46, Despatch No. 49, dated 19th July 1854) have been carried out. Thirty Tehseelee

Scholarships of Rupees 3 a month, have been founded, tenable for three years, and equally divided between the Agra, Benares, and Bareilly Colleges.

Establishment of a Boarding-house at the Bareilly College.

140. Mr. Kempson, Principal of the Bareilly College, has opened a Boarding-house under the personal management of an intelligent and respectable Junior Master (a native teacher in the English Department), with whom the ten Tehseelee Scholars and other boys, whose homes are at a distance, but who have come, some from long distances, to attend the College, board and lodge. The Boarding-house is already popular: the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the system may gradually be extended, until the sons of Native Gentlemen of property, and position, residing in the interior of the Districts of the North-Western Provinces, shall be found to avail themselves largely of the advantages it affords. A similar experiment has been set on foot at Agra.

Result of the examination of the Senior Classes.

141. In December, the Senior Department, and the 1st and 2nd School Classes of the Agra, Benares and Bareilly Colleges, and the Saugor and Ajmere Schools, were subjected by a regularly constituted Board to a common paper examination. The general result was satisfactory. The short-comings, which the examination brought to light were such, as admit of easy remedy. The Mathematical Department, in which, with the exception of the Bareilly College, failure was conspicuous, will, as has already been stated, be strengthened. Poor results in the History and Geography papers, necessarily direct attention to studies, whose importance Native Students are apt to under-rate.

Visit of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Bareilly College.

142. In November last, the Bishop of Calcutta visited the Bareilly College. His Lordship recorded the remark that he was "much struck with the intelligence of the first class, and their thorough comprehension of the subjects of their studies."

Senior Scholarships assigned to Students who have entered the Calcutta University.

143. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rupees 907 per mensem have been assigned for 1861. The Senior Scholarships, ranging from Rs. 15 to 25 a month, have been awarded to the Students, who have entered the Calcutta University. It is difficult to retain under Scholastic discipline, especially in a country of early marriages, young men whose knowledge of English is such, as would enable them to gain, without the trouble of searching far for it, employment on salaries of Rupees 50 to 100 a month. At the same time it is most desirable that their English education should be carried up to the standard prescribed by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University for candidates for the B. A. Degree. It is hoped that the measures, now adopted, will result in securing the continued attendance of the abler and more promising Students.

Normal Schools.

144. The three Normal Schools (at Agra, Benares and Meerut), turned out in the course of the year 565 Teachers, more or less instructed, of whom 113 gained first-class, 270 second class, and 182 third class certificates. The importance of these Institutions may be said to grow year by year,

pari passu, with the extension over the North-Western Provinces of the village Circuit School system. School-houses, and accommodation for the Teachers, who come in from the several Districts, have not yet been provided at Benares and Meerut. The sum of Rs. 9,000 has been granted for the erection of a Normal School-house at Meerut. A Training School is urgently required for the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts, where education is backward, and Village Schools are springing up. But the Government has been deterred by the hitherto unsatisfactory aspect of Indian Finance from bringing the subject before the Government of India.

Tehseelee Schools.

145. Even in the first circle, of which almost every District has suffered, more or less, from the Famine, the number of boys attending Tehseelee Schools has not decreased, being in 1860-61 4,249 against 4,144 in 1859-60. In March last, 271 Schools were attended by 16,590 pupils, being maintained by the Government at an expenditure of Rupees 35,480 a year. The average cost per boy to the State was Rupees 2-2-3. In many of the Schools the attendance ranged between 100 and 200. The monthly cost per School was from Rupees 10 to Rs. 20. In the better sort Hindee, or Oordoo Grammar, the elements of Algebra and Geometry in addition to Arithmetic, and Mensuration, Hand-measuring by Plane Table and the outlines of Indian History, and of Indian and General Geography, are taught.

Village Circuit Schools.

146. It is, however, to the Village Circuit Schools, maintained by the land-holding and land-cultivating community, that the means of providing Elementary instruction through the Vernacular languages (Hindee and Oordoo) to the mass of the Agricultural population must be looked for. It might reasonably have been expected that, owing to their dependence for their very existence on the Zemindars, these Schools would have been more affected by the Famine. But, though their extension was retarded, some progress has been made, far greater in short than that shown in the Tehseelee School Returns. But the last have reached their numerical limit, while the Village School system is still in the course of development. The statistics of the Meerut Circle even show an increase of 34 Schools and 2,149 Scholars. In the second Circle, some of the Districts which were not affected by the scarcity, from which most of the Zillahs of the first Circle suffered, the number of Schools and of Scholars had risen from 931 and 26,214 to 980, and 30,554. Again, in the Benares and Saugor Circles, where the harvests were rich and abundant, the increase in Schools and Scholars amounted to 452 and 14,529.

Within the limits of this Government there are now upwards of 3,000 Hulkabundee Schools, affording the rudimentary instruction suitable to their condition to the children of the Agricultural population, over an area of 1,00,000 square miles; attended by 70,000 boys, and maintained by the people, whom for the most part they directly benefit. In too many instances the Teachers are far from efficient, but the growth of the system has been too rapid to allow of the creation of a race of competent Schoolmasters. Year by year the Normal Schools steadily decrease the number of inefficient Teachers, and should future progress be at all commensurate with that made in the past four years before another

lustrum has passed away, and educational revolution, great, in regard to the area over which it will be felt, will have been effected.

Indigenous Schools.

147. The number of (65,112) boys, in 6,435 Indigenous Schools, *i. e.*, in those maintained and managed by the people, but inspected by the Educational Officers of Government, is less considerable than that of the pupils found in the Village Circuit Schools. The popular Schools among the Agricultural population disappear before or are rather merged into the Village Circuit Schools. They are found, however, in Towns and Cities. Their value is not great. They are not easily influenced for good. Being dependent on individual wants or caprice, not founded like the Circuit School on combined effort, the Famine has told on them with disastrous effect. Their number has diminished by 287 in the past year, and the decrease of Scholars may be put down at 3,000. It is remarkable, however, that eight subscription Schools, on the Tehseelee School model, have been established in the Bijnour and Moradabad Districts This fact must be regarded with great satisfaction as being the first sign that the people are becoming desirous to avail themselves at their own expense, of our system of education. The Director has been requested to state in his next Annual Report whether any more such Schools have been set on foot, and whether the people have shown any desire to develope the system.

Progress of Female Education.

148. The Lieutenant-Governor has assured himself by personal observation of the progress of Female Education in the Agra District, where Thakoor Kulyan Singh, an energetic Junior Master of the Agra College, English Department, has been engaged under the Inspector, Department Second Circle, in the establishments among his own pupuls (Jâts) of Girl's Schools under Mistresses, chiefly of his own caste, and in many instances educated by himself. In December last, the 11 Schools under his charge contained 205 Girls, the daughters of respectable Zemindars. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that, if funds could be provided by the State, the system might be widely extended. It is evident that the prejudices against the instruction of the female members of their families are not inveterate among Hindoos of respectable social position. Among a people, who blindly follow the customs of their forefathers, reforms, even of a palatable nature, must be initiated from outside their own body. This question will form the subject of a separate reference to the Government of India at the close of the present year.

Grants-in-aid.

149. In 1860-61, Rupees 16,649-8-0 were disbursed by the Government on grants-in-aid of Schools, all of which were attached to, and maintained by Christian Missions. In the Schools aided by the State, instruction is imparted to 1,515 boys and 120 girls. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the prohibition against the direct sanction by the local Government of grants-in-aid of Schools, within a prescribed limit, will shortly be removed. It is by the grant-in-aid system that the Government can, at a reasonable expenditure, best promote and extend the study of the English language and of English Literature. The exertions made by Missionaries to bring within the reach of the natives, the means of acquiring sound secular knowledge, are deserving of recognition by, and of the hearty assistance of, the Government.

Vernacular Works.

150. The Vernacular Schools in the North-Western Provinces are dependent on the Educational Department for their supply of School Books. In the course of 1860-61, 63 Vernacular Works, numbering 2,44,983 copies have been published, or rather re-published, at a cost of Rupees 50,939-8-10 under the authority of the Government.

General results of the past year.

151. In 1860-61, Rupees 4,47,957-14-2 were expended by the Government on popular education. The sum spread over a population of 33 millions, amounts to two annas and six pie, or about one and a quarter farthing per head. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the results which the Educational history of the past year records are as respectable as could be looked for under the restrictions which the financial difficulties of the Indian Empire have imposed, and reflect much credit on the labors of that zealous Officer, Mr. Reid, and his Departmental Subordinates.

SECTION VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Divisions within the First Circle of superintendence.

152. Within the first Circle of superintendence are the following Divisions, *viz.* :—

The Agra Division Public Works.
Meerut Ditto.
Gwalior Ditto.
Jhansie Ditto.
Oraie Ditto, (recently amalgamated with the Jhansie Division.)
The Roorkee and Dehra Road.
The Agra and Bombay Road, and the 5th and 6th Divisions of the Grand Trunk Road.

Divisions within the Second Circle of superintendence.

153. The second Circle of superintendence embraces the following Divisions :—

The Benares Division Public Works.
Allahabad Ditto.
Cawnpore Ditto.
Bareilly Ditto.
Azimgurh Ditto.
Futtehgurh Ditto, and the 3rd and 4th Divisions of the Grand Trunk Road.

Only works of absolute necessity have been completed in these Circles.

154. Nothing of importance has marked the working of the Public Works Department in these Circles during the official year of 1860-61. Under the restrictions of the Budget, the large works, such as the construction of Barracks at Gwalior, Cawnpore, and Bareilly, have been all but suspended. Works of absolute necessity have alone been pushed on to completion.

Cawnpore and Jhansie Memorials.

155. Funds for the construction of the Memorial at Cawnpore were duly provided for in the Budget; but, unfortunately, unforeseen circumstances have arrested its progress. The design of an iron railing to enclose the garden was approved in February 1860, and the execution of the work was entrusted, after sanction to the Budget allotments of 1860-61 were received, to the Roorkee Workshops. There has been great delay, which is hardly accounted for by certain difficulties which had to be overcome. Next, it was not until January or February 1861, that the design for the Monument itself was received from the Government of India, who had undertaken to furnish it. Again, when the Lieutenant-Governor arrived at Cawnpore, in January 1861, he visited the ground, and was constrained to disapprove wholly of the plan which had been traced for laying out the garden. It was hardly to be regretted that so little had been accomplished in the way of clearing, laying out, and planting the ground.

The execution of the Monument, as designed by Colonel Yule, having been committed to Mr. C. B. Thornhill, the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, at

the special desire of the Government of India, it was thought desirable to entrust to him, also, the preparation of the surrounding area, which is to be planted and formed into an ornamental garden. The work is now proceeding vigorously. Stone carvings have been prepared at Allahabad, and portions have been removed to Cawnpore, where the work of putting them together will soon commence. The iron railing is believed to be in course of delivery. The stone plinth for its reception is in progress. And much has been done in the way of laying out and planting the ground, it is believed.

The facility of procuring stone, and obtaining skilled stone-cutters, pointed out Agra as the most convenient place for the preparation of the Monument, which is to be put up at Jhansie over the bodies of those who were massacred there on the 14th of July 1857. The design was prepared by the Chief Engineer, Colonel Cunningham, and its execution was entrusted to Lieutenant Watts, the Executive Engineer at Agra, who kindly undertook this in addition to his ordinary duties.

There has been unavoidable delay, but the work is going on satisfactorily, and the Monument will be placed in *situ*, it is hoped, before the close of the current official year.

Beyond these two Monuments, there was no work undertaken during the period under report, of such interest as to call for a special notice.

Budget allotments for Circles I and II.

156. The Budget allotments for the 1st and 2nd Circles during the year 1860-61 were :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Original works of all classes	23,99,302	0	0
Repairs	7,21,306	0	0
Establishment	4,34,690	0	0
Total, Rupees	35,55,298	0	0

The actual expenditure, as exhibited in the detailed Progress Report, has been :—

	Rs.	As.	P.		
Works of all classes	16,95,510	2	6		
Repairs	12,69,025	12	9		
Establishment	4,70,962	13	2	34,35,498	12	5
Unexpended portion of the Budget .... Rupees				1,19,799	3	7

The near approach of the expenditure to the Budget is satisfactory.

Divisions within the Third Circle of superintendence.

157. Within the 3rd Circle of superintendence are the following Divisions.

1st Division—Great Deccan Road.

This Division comprises the portion of the Great Deccan Road between the right bank of the Nerbudda near Jubbulpore, and the northern boundary of the Rewah Territory, being about 198 miles in length, and includes the Station of Nagode.

2ND DIVISION—GREAT DECCAN ROAD.

This Division comprises the portion of the Great Deccan Road between the left bank of the Nerbudda at Jubbulpore and Chore Bowlee near Kamptee, being about 132 miles in length, and includes the Station of Seonee.

3RD—SAUGOR DIVISION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

This Division comprises the following Stations:—

Saugor—Sehore, lately transferred to the Mhow Division.

Nowgong—Dumoh, also the portion of the Saugor and Mhow Road from Saugor to Ratgurh, 22 miles.

4TH—JUBBULPORE DIVISION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

This Division comprises the following Stations:—

Jubbulpore and Mundlah.	Jubbulpore,
Jubbulpore and Kuttingee.	Nursingpore,
Jubbulpore and Hoshungabad.	Baitool,
Mahere and Kallinger.	Hoshungabad,
	Mundlah,
	and the roads marginally noted.

Budget allotment for this Circle.

158. The Budget allotment for this Circle for the year 1860-61 was:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Works on new projects, and in progress	1,82,229	0	0
Minor, petty, and emergent works	25,000	0	0
Repairs	1,19,110	0	0
Establishment and Contingencies	1,00,500	0	0
Total, Rupees	4,26,839	0	0

The actual expenditure, as exhibited in the detailed Progress Report, has been:—

	Rs.	As.	P.			
Works on new projects, and in progress	1,82,251	5	4			
Minor, petty, or emergent	28,689	7	10			
Repairs	1,06,740	7	0			
Establishment and Contingencies	95,446	15	6	4,13,128	3	8
Showing that the expenditure has been less than the allotment by Rupees				13,710	12	4

So far, therefore, as the gross allotment and expenditure are concerned, the result of the year is very satisfactory.

IRRIGATION.

Ganges Canal.

159. The rains during the past year may be said to have utterly failed; and the floods of the Ganges River having swept away the boulder bunds, by which the water is held up and thrown into the canal-head at Myapore, the canal supply was unusually low during the rainy season, when water was much required for irrigation.

One of the excavated channels, by which the supply is brought down from the main stream, was completely choked up with boulders, and had to be re-excavated to a depth of nearly 5 feet at the head before the supply could be much increased. This work was commenced in September, and the full supply was obtained by the end of October.

The value of a full supply of water in the canal during such a season as that now happily past, is hardly to be estimated, and its want during the past year has proved the absolute necessity for obtaining a permanent command over the river during the rains.

Mr. Login, the Superintendent of the Northern Division, is now preparing plans and estimates of the various ways in which this can be effected.

The floods down the several rivers, crossing the line of canal between Hurdwar and Roorkee, have been unusually light, and the works have sustained no damage whatever from them.

A portion of the revetment wall of the Solain Aqueduct fell inwards, at a time when the canal supply was lowered, in consequence of a light flood, down the Rutmoo River, but, except that it became necessary to lower the canal water for eight days during the repairs of this accident, no further consequences ensued, and the supply may be said to have been maintained uninterruptedly during the season.

The usual closure of the canal for repairs, during the months of September and October, was not made, in consequence of the urgent demand for water in these months.

The Myhmoodpore Falls in the Northern Division have suffered somewhat from the action of the water over them, but were repaired, in the most efficient manner possible, during the limited closure of the canal for the aqueduct repair.

Orders have been issued during the year for the prosecution of the Futtehgurh and Boolundshuhur branches, with a view to employment of the starving population.

In the Etawah Division, the Keraon Escape has been completed since last year, and the tail water of the Division, which at present runs into a ravine connected with

the Jumna, will be turned down the Escape Channel as soon as the canal is closed. On this line two masonry bridges have been built on a length of 5 miles.

Rajbuhas, or main distributing Channels.

160. Several new and important lines throughout the canal have been constructed, and the benefits resulting from their completion will be shown when the amount of irrigation for the present rubbee crop is ascertained.

In the Northern Division alone, upwards of 100 miles of rajbuhas, and 200 miles of gools, or village water-courses, have been lined out, levelled, and completed.

In both the Terminal Divisions, and more especially in that of Etawah, the ground over which the rajbuhas will run is so difficult, from the extent of cross drainage, that measures, preliminary to lining out, are necessarily slow. Two important lines are now being surveyed. The first will leave the canal a short distance below the head of the Division, and will provide irrigation for the narrow tract, lying between the canal and the Rinde River, or a distance of about 70 miles. With a view to bringing the water to the surface, it is proposed to have this line taken out with a head of sufficient capacity to admit of the supply being ample for the whole tract above referred to. So small is the slope of the country that it is impracticable to make feeders in the ordinary way, unless the surface level of the water be kept far below that of the country. This rajbuha will be made in sections, each section terminating in an escape, to enable it to be independent of the section next below.

The second rajbuha will take up the irrigation where the first one ends. It will have its head at the Gangsee Bridge (66th mile) where the canal and Rinde, which, up to that point, run parallel at an average distance of 3 or 4 miles, diverge and leave a doab more than 20 miles wide in its widest part. This rajbuha will require to be divided into several branches, in order to turn the heads of various tributaries of the Rinde, and will leave a length of about 50 miles to the point where the Rinde again approaches close to the canal, below which the irrigation will be taken up by a third rajbuha.

Much difficulty is experienced from the head downwards, from the level of the bed of the canal being so much within soil. With a supply of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water at the head of the canal, the rajbuha heads above Gihror (58th mile) are very inadequately provided, and are liable to run rapidly dry as soon as silt deposits take place. The floorings of these heads are 2 feet above canal bed; to lower them would not only involve heavy expense, but would still further injure irrigation, already suffering from the water being so much below the surface of the country.

One course, therefore, remains to be adopted to render these rajbuhas effective, *viz.*, to form artificial rapids in the canal immediately below every rajbuha head as far as Gihror, and thus raise the water level about 2 feet. No fears need be entertained, for the slope of bed is in excess of what is required, and a reduction of six inches

per mile, which will be effected if the rapids are constructed, can be borne with perfect safety. It is proposed to make these rapids at bridges to which rajbuha heads are attached; the floorings of those bridges, protected by stakes, driven across the channel at about 30 feet below, the intermediate spaces being paved with kunkur, would form the tails of the rapids, and prevent injury to canal bed or bank.

One marked feature of improvement in the Etawah and other Divisions, is the formation of numerous large gools or water-courses. These are levelled by Officers, or their subordinates, and are paid for by the cultivators, at whose request they are undertaken. The sudden impulse, which has led to the demand for these water-courses, is due, no doubt, to the extreme drought under which these provinces were last year suffering; and, now that the emergency has in some measure passed away, some of them may perhaps fall into disuse. But one great object will have been effected; whenever water is again required, it will be at once available wherever channels are ready to take it. The following table shows the progress which has been made towards the completion of rajbuhas:—

Number of Miles completed.

	To close of April 1860.	To close of Dec. 1860.	To close of April 1861.	Total.
Northern Division	186	60	27	273
Upper Central Ditto	182	25	47	254
Lower Central Ditto	410	35	38	483
Cawnpore Terminal Ditto	209	66	22	297
Etawah Ditto ditto	249	5	6	260
Futtehgurh Branch	50	1	22	73
Total	1,286	192	162	1,640
		354 in 1860-61.		

161. The repairs during the year have been of the most ordinary kind, as, owing to the lightness of the rains, very little damage had been done to the canal banks; and the masonry works, with the exception of those already referred to, have hardly suffered at all. About two-thirds of the length of the revetment wall of the Solain Aqueduct has been lined with boulders, and the whole will have been completed before the year closes.

Repairs.

The revenue prospects of the Ganges Canal are very favorable, considering the difficulties under which irrigation yet labors. It is hoped that the water rent will rise this year to about four lakhs and seventy thousand Rupees, and that, with navigation and other miscellaneous items of receipt, the total revenue will not fall short of six lakhs, which will be nearly double that of last year.

The revenue of the preceding years were, in round numbers:—

1857-58	.....	Rs. 80,000
1858-59	.....	„ 1,60,000
1859-60	.....	„ 3,05,000

Eastern Jumna Canal.

162. The execution of sanctioned minor projects for improving this canal comprises all the original work of the present year.

The great Sooltanpore swamp, in the Saharunpore District, has been very much reduced; three-fourths of the lands, formerly under water, are perfectly dry, and tracts, untraversed by any human being for the last ten years, can now be crossed in every direction. Operations have been confined to keeping the main and lateral drainage channels free from obstruction, as spring water would have rendered excavation both tedious and expensive, but the time has arrived for widening and deepening the existing cuts, and pushing them into the lowest portions of the swamp, which only remain undrained; the present year's operations will, it is expected, complete the work.

The following works complete the list of original works executed during the year:—

Remodelling Kullurpore Bridge; three 2nd class Rajbuha Chowkees; raising and strengthening canal banks; levelling mounds of silt; Dukrawur Bridge; Ramp Drains and Syphons.

Of these works, the first four were completed before the 30th of April 1861, but the syphons and under-drains in the Centre Division and the canal bridge, opposite the village of Dukrawur, remained unfinished on that date. The cause of delay in construction is the impossibility of carrying on these works, except when the canal is closed, and the consequent limited period of time available. The syphons and under-drains require most careful supervision, and, being scattered over a great length of canal, it is unadvisable to undertake too many at once.

The repairs on the Eastern Jumna Canal have been light. The masonry works and banks are in good order.

The revenue of this canal, for the last year, far exceeded that of any previous year. The returns for the khurreef of the present year are nearly 27,000 Rupees in excess of those of 1859-60; but, owing to the extremely low state of the Jumna, and to the entire absence of cold weather rain along the line of this canal, a falling off in the rubbee is anticipated. The probable revenue will be 2¼ lakhs.

Dhoon Canals.

163. The floods towards the close of September 1860 were unusually heavy in the Dhoon, and caused considerable damage to the works there.

The bund at the head of the Rajpore Canal, and more than half, or about 40 feet in length, of the wooden aqueduct, which carried water across the stream at the

Rajpore Mills, were destroyed. The crib work, on which one end of the aqueduct rested, was swept away, and there was even danger of the stream reaching to the mills themselves.

At the end of the Beejapore Canal a light crib work bund, which had been recently added, was washed away, but the heavy permanent one, put up in 1858, withstood the shock, though very much stripped of its sheathing boards.

On the Kutta Puttur Canal, the temporary bund at head was injured, but no damage was done to the permanent crib work.

On the Kullunga Canal, a bund, 70 feet in length, at the upper head, was carried completely away; some 40 feet of crib work at the second head was destroyed, and the streams set, so as to endanger the arched masonry channel along the hill side, the water rising over the crest of the masonry head.

The Jakhun Canal has sustained the least injury of all the Dhoon works, some portions only of the hill side, which had been excavated during the last working season, having fallen in.

The Hurdwar Road suffered much from the incursions of the Sooswa River. The crib work, which had been put up and renewed to protect the high bank of the road from the river, which ran below, was carried away, and the stream had formed a bay for itself, which isolated and rendered a small bridge, constructed some years ago, quite useless. The whole body of the river rushed down a narrow channel with great velocity, deepening it, destroying the banks, and threatening destruction to the road which ran parallel to it. Bunds and other protective works were destroyed. The danger threatening the road was very great, but remedial measures were taken, and these will prove effectual.

The following works were completed before the close of the year:—

The side walls of the Beejapore Canal have been raised on a length of 1,646 feet, and the Ranghur Walla Rajbuha will be lined with masonry for one mile.

On the Kutta Puttur Canal the Umbarri Chowkee verandah has been renewed.

On the Kullunga Canal the supply channel between the heads, consisting of a small masonry pipe 2′ × 1½′ extending over a length of more than 8,000 feet.

On the Jakhun Canal the Hill Line on a length of 9,000 feet, and the Raneepokree branch, extending over a length of 13,000 feet.

On the Hurdwar Road, the Doolanee Bridge of 2 spaces 30′ each, a masonry causeway across Mateechoor 600′ long, and masonry dams with extensive crib work to guard against the encroachments of the Sooswa.

Rohilcund Canals.

164. The only accident of any consequence, which happened during the year, was at the Chooreylee Dam on the East Bygool Canals. Early in November 1860, it was observed that the water in the River Bygool passed *under* the flooring of the Dam, but the officer in charge succeeded almost immediately in checking this by throwing up bunds both above and below the work, and maintaining the canal supply by means of temporary cuts.

The masonry of the Dam received no injury, and the construction of a block kunkur apron above the work, which is in progress, will, it is believed, render it free from damage.

The piers of the Sissowna Dam, and the masonry head of the Irrigating Line, have been completed.

The Gerem Dam was completed during the year; and the Kylass Dam also up to the flooring.

Agra Irrigation works.

165. The work done this year has been confined to the completion of the Futtehpoor Sikree works, and the execution of cuts and petty masonry works in the Agra District under sanctioned estimates.

Comparison between Budget and outlay in the Irrigation Department.

166. The following series of tables show comparisons between Budget and outlay in respect to the Irrigation Department.

New works and works in progress.	Budget Allotment.	Expenditure.	Difference. Excess.	Difference. Saving.
Ganges Canal Main Line ...	85,382 0 0	24,318 6 4	0 0 0	61,063 9 8
Futtehpore Branch ...	1,50,000 0 0	50,734 7 5	0 0 0	99,265 8 7
Boolundshuhur Ditto ...	1,00,000 0 0	19,212 8 4	0 0 0	80,787 7 8
Rajbuhas ...	3,99,562 0 0	3,95,189 7 0	0 0 0	4,372 9 0
Total, Ganges Canal ...	7,34,944 0 0	4,89,454 13 1	0 0 0	2,45,489 2 11
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	0 0 0	3,519 15 2	3,519 15 2	0 0 0
Deyrah Dhoon Canals ...	23,217 0 0	23,699 10 10	572 10 10	0 0 0
Rohilcund Canals ...	10,000 0 0	22,034 15 5	12,034 15 5	0 0 0
Bundelcund Ditto ...	20,000 0 0	5,748 14 6	0 0 0	14,251 1 6
Agra Irrigation Works ...	0 0 0	1,943 4 1	1,943 4 1	0 0 0
Roorkee Workshops ...	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total, Rupees ...	8,38,071 0 0	5,96,401 9 1	18,070 13 6	2,59,740 4 5
Deduct Excess ...	.....	.....	.....	18,070 13 6
Grand Total Saving, Rupees ...	.....	.....	.....	2,41,669 6 11

The large net saving is due to want of time, after the sanction of the Budget was received, to arrange for the total outlay, all work having been prohibited by the

Superintendent-General prior to that period. The excesses are caused by work having been done on previously sanctioned estimates, which were, however, omitted from the Budget.

Minor, Petty, and Emergent Works.		Budget Allotment.	Expenditure.	Difference. Excess.	Difference. Saving.
Minor Works ...	Eastern Jumna Canal...	4,100 0 0	6,153 7 9	2,053 7 9	....
	Dehra Dhoon Canals ...	4,000 0 0	2,347 7 4	.....	1,652 8 8
Petty Works ...	Ganges Canal	550 0 0	.....	.....	550 0 0
	Eastern Jumna Canal...	1,749 0 0	968 12 7	.....	780 3 5
	Dehra Dhoon Canals ...	345 0 0	279 0 9	.....	65 15 3
	Agra Irrigation Works	240 0 0	1,074 0 10	834 0 10	....
Emergent Works..	Ganges Canal ...	50,000 0 0	531 0 11	.....	44,448 13 11
	Rohilcund Canals ...		3,854 6 9		
	Dhoon Canals ...		1,165 10 5		
	Total ...	60,984 0 0	16,373 15 4	2,887 8 7	47,497 9 3
	Deduct Excess ...	.....	.....	.....	2,887 8 7
Grand Total Saving, Rupees ...		.....	.....	.....	44,610 0 8

The excesses in this table were caused by the execution of works subsequently sanctioned chargeable to this part of the Budget.

Repairs.	Budget Allotment.	Expenditure.	Difference. Excess.	Difference. Saving.
Ganges Canal	2,63,800 0 0	1,87,464 1 4	.....	76,335 14 8
Eastern Jumna Canal	50,000 0 0	47,032 4 1	.....	2,967 11 11
Dehra Dhoon Canals	11,300 0 0	9,478 8 4	.....	1,821 7 8
Rohilcund Canals	16,500 0 0	10,336 0 11	.....	6,163 15 1
Bundlecund Canals	.....	155 15 2	155 15 2	.....
Agra Irrigation Works	2,600 0 0	2,225 8 9	.....	374 7 3
Total ..	3,44,200 0 0	2,56,692 6 7	155 15 2	87,663 8 7
Deduct Excess ..	.....	.....	....	155 15 2
Grand Total Saving, Rupees ..	.....	.....	.....	87,507 9 5

The cause of this saving has been explained above.

Establishment and Contingencies.		Budget Allotment.	Expenditure.	Difference. Saving.	Difference. Excess.
Direction ...	Superintendent-General, Deputy Superintendent-General, Survey, and Medical Establishments	69,166 10 8	75,446 8 11	.....	6,279 14 3
Construction.	Ganges Canal ...	1,70,840 0 0	1,82,199 0 2	.....	11,359 0 2
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	35,116 0 0	41,972 5 1	.....	6,856 5 1
	Dehra Dhoon Canals ...	8,604 0 0	8,919 14 3	.....	315 14 3
	Rohilcund Canals ...	19,000 0 0	21,716 8 8	.....	2,716 8 8
	Bundlecund Irrigation ...	.....	6,571 2 6	.....	6,571 2 6
	Agra Irrigation ...	8,000 0 0	6,575 11 6	1,424 4 6	.....
Collection ...	Ganges Canal ...	40,560 0 0	41,535 9 10	.....	975 9 10
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	13,884 0 0	15,000 0 0	.....	1,116 0 0
	Dehra Dhoon Canals ...	996 0 0	1,012 4 9	.....	16 4 9
	Total ...	3,66,166. 10 8	4,00,949 1 8	1,424 4 6	36,206 11 6
	Deduct Saving ...	.....	.....	.....	1,424 4 6
	Grand Total Excess, Rupees ...	.....	.....	.....	34,782 7 0

The cause of excess is to be found in the want of provision in the Budget for the Military allowances of Officers, promotions during the year, and the Bundlecund Works Establishment, together with insufficient provision for contingencies, the excess in which is due to unforeseen claims for compensation on the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals generally, and to the collection establishment of the Rohilcund Canals, (the revenue is collected by the Tehseeldars of districts, who receive a commission on their collections,) having been included in contingencies, and under-estimated when the Budget was prepared.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Budget Allotment in the Civil Departments.

167. The Budget Allotment for this department, during the year 1860-61, will be seen in the following table, together with the expenditure from the same:—

	Rs. As. P.
Works on new projects or in progress	2,11,519 0 0
Minor, petty, and emergent works	23,500 0 0
Repairs	67,325 0 0
Budget, Total Rupees ..	3,02,344 0 0

The Actual Expenditure has been as follows:—

	Rs. As. P.	
Works on new projects and in progress	1,22,975 7 10	
Minor, petty, and emergent works	3,808 2 7	
Repairs	27,838 5 4	1,54,621 15 9
Shewing that the Expenditure has been less than the Allotment by Rupees..		1,47,722 0 3

It is believed, however, that this return does not fully represent the whole expenditure on the part of Civil Officers, as it is probable that, owing to their want of acquaintance with the system, *all* reports of civil expenditure have not reached the Central Office of Account at Agra. Measures have been taken to remedy this in future.

Total amount expended in works and repairs in each Department of Public Works.

168. The total amount expended on works and repairs in each Department of Public Works is shown below:—

Class.	Departments.	New Works.			Total of each Class.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
State	Military	13,39,902 6 10	5,13,736 14 10	18,53,639 5 8	
	Judicial	1,97,785 8 0	57,469 11 5	2,55,255 3 5	
	Revenue	70,731 12 6	17,489 14 10	88,221 11 4	
	Ecclesiastical	41,945 11 4	29,637 3 7	71,582 14 11	
	Educational	2,136 12 11	25,269 6 7	27,406 3 6	
	General	67,899 3 11	19,537 9 1	87,436 13 0	23,83,542 3 10
Internal Improvement.	Agriculture	5,59,416 12 7	2,54,692 6 7	8,14,109 3 2	
	Communications	3,50,095 5 6	7,41,519 0 7	10,91,614 6 1	
	Telegraph	16,096 8 11	944 12 2	17,041 5 1	19,22,764 [illegible] 4
	Grand Total	26,46,010 2 6	16,60,296 15 8	43,06,307 2 2	43,06,307 2 2

The establishments have cost 22·6 per cent. on the expenditure as follows:—

	Rs. As. P.
I. Direction	3,38,595 5 9
II. Construction and Collection	7,88,055 13 3
Total, Rupees	11,26,651 3 0

SECTION VIII.—POST OFFICE.

169.

SECTION IX.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Electric Telegraphs.

170. In neither of these Departments has any matter, calling for notice or report in this place, occurred during the year.

SECTION X.—INLAND NAVIGATION.

Re-establishment of the Pilot Establishment on the Gogra.

171. The Pilot Establishment for the navigation of the Gogra, which had been discharged on account of the reported inefficiency of the Pilots, has been reorganized under the orders of the Government of India, and placed under the charge of the Supervisor of Ganges Works. The supervising establishment has been fixed at a cost of Rupees 130 per mensem.

The usual works for maintaining a navigable channel in the Ganges have been carried on with great difficulty, and have been less successful in their results owing to the drought, and the consequent shallowness of the river. It has never been known for very many years to have been so low.

SECTION XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ecclesiastical.

172. Nothing calling for remark has occurred in this Department during the year.

SECTION XII.—FINANCIAL.

173. The principal saving effected during the year has been that of Rupees 23,62,100 in the department of Police, as already shown in a preceding part of this Report.

In Chupprassee Establishments, amounting to Rupees 44,520 per annum.

174. A saving of Rupees 3,710 per mensem, or Rupees 44,520 per annum, has been also effected by reductions in the Establishments of Chupprasees attached to the various offices in these provinces.

In Tuhseel Establishments, amounting to Rupees 50,328 per annum.

175. Reductions of Tuhseel establishments have also taken place in the districts of Etawah, Etah, Mynpoory, Furruckabad, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Muttra, Allygurh, and Mozuffernugger, whereby a sum of Rupees 4,194 per mensem, or Rupees 50,328 per annum, has been saved to the State.

Under the sanction of the Government of India claims to compensation on account of losses incurred during the mutiny, amounting to Rupees 39,13,308, have been made good. The total amount of the admitted claims was Rupees 47,33,814, but the balance had been previously paid to the applicants in the shape of succour.

SECTION XIII.—POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

Treaty with Scindiah fulfilled.

176. The conditions of the treaty between the Government of India and Maharajah Scindiah have been fulfilled, so far as this Government is concerned. That is to say, the Fort and City of Jhansie, the whole of the Assigned Districts of Neemuch, and the stipulated lands in the Jhansie Division have been transferred to the Gwalior Government, with the exception of a

few villages in the Jaloun District, regarding which the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is still doubtful; on the other hand, our officers have received from the representatives of the Durbar the pergunnah of Khunzeeah adjacent to the District of Saugor, the estate of Benee, situated in the Agra and Muttra Districts, and the Jagheer belonging to Maharajah Scindiah in the District of Ajmere. Pillars defining the new boundaries between the Districts of Jhansie and the Territory of Gwalior have been constructed; the demarkation between the Jaloun District and Maharajah Scindiah's possessions, as settled by the recent transfers, has been necessarily delayed, pending the completion of the Agent's arrangements, will be constructed in the course of the ensuing cold weather.

Lands made over to the Nawab of Rampoor.

177. Lands, assessed at Rupees 1,28,542, situated in the Moradabad and Bareilly Districts, have, under the orders of the Government of India, been made over on sovereignty to the Nawab of Rampoor.

To the Chief of Logasee.

178. Four villages, the jumma of which is Rupees 1,925, have, under the same orders, been assigned in reward to the Chief of Logasee.

To the Rajah of Punna.

179. A grant of land, to the value of Rupees 8,775, has been made over to the Rajah of Punnah, in acknowledgment of his services during the disturbances.

Transfer of Nimar to the administration of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

180. During the course of the year, at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the District of Nimar has been removed from the administration of this Government and placed under that of the Agent for the Governor-General in Central India. The grounds for the transfer were, that the district had no affinity to any part of the territory within the jurisdiction of this Government. It was separated by a wide distance from every part of the territories under this Government, and its people and their customs, the tenures of land, the constitution of the administrative agency, and the system of administration differed from the same in the North-Western Provinces.

Fine levied on the Rajah of Bhunye for having permitted a suttee.

181. A fine of Rupees 8,000, equivalent to one year's revenue of the Talooka of Bhunye, in the Ajmere District, has been imposed on Tovewur Singh, the present Rajah, for having permitted the widow of the Rajah whom he succeeded to perform the rite of suttee. The money was not credited to Government, but devoted to the improvement of the ghats and roads in Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

Military affairs in these Provinces rest solely with the Commander-in-Chief.

182. The management of military affairs in these provinces is not vested in the Local Government, but rests solely with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

SECTION XIV.—"POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE."

Seeds sent to soldiers' gardens, and to zemindars for the supply of the Troops.

183. To soldiers' gardens, which are now springing up in all the Military Stations in the North-Western Provinces and Punjaub, large quantities of vegetable and flower seeds have been distributed from the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore.

To meet the greatly increasing demand, 20 acres of land have been added to the Chegauri Gardens near Mussourie in the Himalayas, the Teree Rajah having, at the request of the Commissioner of Kumaon, made over the land for the purpose. With this land any demands for the supply of seeds for the Army can be met.

To Civil Officers large quantities of seeds have been forwarded this season, for distribution to zemindars, to enable them to supply stations where European soldiers are quartered.

Extensive dissemination of timber and fruit trees.

184. Large numbers of timber and fruit trees, ornamental shrubs, have been scattered over the country of North-Western Provinces and Punjaub, by the aid of public institutions, public officers, and private parties.

The Tallow Tree of China.

185. Of useful trees, many have been extensively distributed, among which may be mentioned the Tallow Tree of China *(Stillingia sibyera)* which is there largely cultivated, and by its produce alone the taxes are said to be paid in the District of Hong-Kong. It is also cultivated largely in the Districts of Kiansi and Konquain and Chehkiang. It grows equally well on low alluvial plains, on the rich mould of canals, and in sandy soils, and on the acclivities of mountains. From its seeds tallow and oil are procured, which are extensively used throughout the country. Its wood is hard and durable, and its leaves yield a black dye. In this country it is now thriving well, at Paonee, in Gurhwal, at Ayar Tali and Hawul Baugh, in Kumaon at Kangra Valley; and from the produce of the trees some maunds of seeds have been distributed to public institutions, and public and private parties in the North-Western Provinces and Punjaub. The tallow and oil are easily procured from the seeds; the tree, therefore, is well worthy of attention.

The Spanish Chesnut.

186. The edible or Spanish Chesnut, *(Castanean vesca,)* which was introduced some time ago from seeds received from China, has seeded freely this season, and will, therefore, soon become abundant throughout the Hills and Dhoons of the North-Western Provinces. In the Central and Southern Departments of France, a portion of the rural population of France live almost entirely on chesnuts for half the year. In Spain, too, it forms a staple article of food to the agricultural classes. The extensive distribution of this plant throughout the hills will, therefore, be highly useful.

Of fruit trees large numbers have been propagated and distributed.

Large quantities of extract of Hyoscyamus forwarded to the Medical Depôts.

187. For the public service large quantities of extract and dried leaves of Hyoscyamus have been forwarded to the Chief Medical Store-keeper, and to the Medical Depôts.

In 1859 ... lbs. 338 4oz.
In 1860 ... lbs. 233 3oz.

Ditto tubors of the Atus.

188. To the Medical Depôts there have also been forwarded of tubors of the Atus *(Aconitum heterophylum)*.

In 1859 ... lbs. 130
In 1860 ... lbs. 250

By many medical officers the pounded tuber has been extensively used, and that, too, with much advantage in intermittent fevers, and thus the more expensive medicine, quinine, has been saved.

Successful introduction of the hop.

189. The hop plant (*Hunmluslupulus*) has been grown to a considerable extent this season in the Deyrah Dhoon, and the hops obtained have been pronounced by Mr. Mackinnon, brewer, of Mussoorie, equal to the finest imported from England. That hops, therefore, can be produced in this country, fitted for brewing, has now been satisfactorily proved, and it is now for those who are interested in its extensive production, to ascertain for themselves whether they can be profitably grown.

Experimental cultivation of flax.

190. Flax *(Simun usitatissimum)*.—For many years a small experiment has been conducted in the garden, in order to show the superiority of the Russian fibre to the produce of this country. Plants raised from the Russian seeds vary in height from 3½ to 4½ feet, while those of the latter seldom range more than 2 or 2½ feet. The plants raised from seeds, imported ten years ago, are as good this season as when the seeds were first sown, showing that they do not degenerate for many years. This is an important fact, as good seeds, when once imported, will not require to be renewed for a length of time. Doctor Jameson has been authorized to take up 50 acres of land, in immediate proximity to the Botanical Gardens, for the production and acclimatization of flax seed of the best quality ; also, to provide for the importation to this country of one ton of the best flax seed, and of half a dozen sets of such necessary implements as cannot be made up in this country.

Cuttings of the Chinese mulberry distributed extensively for silk cultivation.

191. *Mulberry Plants.*—Silk cultivation is now attracting considerable attention in the Punjaub, and to enable parties to rear plantations, Dr. Jameson has distributed cuttings of the *Morus Multicanlis*, and of another fine variety of mulberry lately received from China, from one of the finest silk districts, in very large numbers.

192. The tea plant continues to be scattered broad-cast over the Hills and Dhoons of the North-West Provinces and Punjaub. To companies and private parties the large quantity of 75 tons of seeds, and 2,500,000 seedling plants have been distributed gratis during the last season, and 42 tons of seeds, and 4,000,000 of plants, reserved for the extension of the plantations.

Successful results of tea cultivation.

193. The financial conditions of the plantations of the North-West Provinces may be thus represented:—

42,210 lbs. of tea at Rs. 1-8-0 per lb	Rs.	63,316	0 0
1,199 maunds of seeds at Rs. 20 per maund, (given gratis to planters)	,,	23,980	0 0
Total, Rs.	,,	87,296	0 0
2,300,000, at Rupees 3 per 100 (given gratis to planters)	,,	69,000	0 0
Total, Rs.	,,	1,56,296	0 0
Expenditure, Rs.	,,	57,000	0 0
Balance, Rs.	,,	99,296	0 0

194. Doctor Jameson's report on the tea cultivation in these Provinces having been published in an appendix to the *Gazette*, it does not appear necessary to give any further details in this place.

195. The officers of the cotton producing Districts of these Provinces have been directed to put all the interior lines of communication into thorough repair, and to improve them, where necessary, so as to facilitate, in the highest possible degree, the exportations of the next season's cotton crop; and in cases, where new lines of communication with the great outlets from these Provinces are needed, to construct them without delay, so that they shall be in a travelable condition, as soon as the export of next year's season shall commence.

Measures adopted for opening out roads in the cotton producing districts.

196. No census of the population was taken in any part of these Provinces during the past year.

No census of the population taken.

SECTION XV.—"FORESTS."

197. In the year 1854, when the present Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, Major Erskine, first took charge, representations were made by the Officers of the Public Works Department, of the difficulties of procuring timber for their buildings, owing to the indiscriminate felling of large teak trees within the British boundaries, and of the necessity which existed for the adoption of measures to check the rapid destruction of the forests which was going on. The Commissioner made enquiries, and shortly after, reported to the

Causes which led to the formation of an establishment for the protection of the interests of Government, in the extensive forests of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

Sudder Board of Revenue that, in the greater part of the territories, hardly any teak trees of large growth were remaining, that, at the time of settlement, the rights of Government to the forests had not been reserved, and that Colonel Sleeman having held that the landholders with whom Government had made the settlement, possessed no rights in the forests either, had by proclamation in 1855, declared every body free to cut what wood he pleased in any of the forests, and that speedy clearance of all large trees had been the consequence; still, in the Mundla, Seonee, Saugor, Nursingpore, and Baitool Districts, some of the forests has been reserved as Government property, and in these there still remained fine trees. These forests in the Mundla District had, for a time, been placed under the charge of the Executive Engineer of the Deccan Road, and the District Officers had been directed to visit the forest tracts annually, and report, but they had all too much to do to attend to these orders, and the Commissioner considered that an European Commissioned Officer, with some knowledge of forest-keeping, should be appointed to the charge of the whole forests. Subsequently, the Commissioner again urged the immediate appointment of such an officer, stating that there was still an immense deal of timber, but, difficult of access, that vistas should be cut into the forests, and roads made into them, and from them to the Nerbudda and Soane rivers.

198. The Government of these Provinces having called on the Sudder Board of Revenue for an expression of their views regarding the preservation of these forests, a visit was made to the Districts by the Senior Member of the Board, and a note drawn up by him, was submitted with a report, to the effect that the rights of Government had not been reserved to the forests in general, but only to tracts called Doorasee and Doomghur Tal in Seonee and Ghurra Kota, 30 miles from Saugor; but that there remained with the Government clear and undisputable right to alter the terms of settlement with the persons who should succeed to these tenures on the demise of existing incumbents.

199. With regard to the forest tracts which were, at that time, the property of Government, it was reported that Doorasee and Doomghur Tal, in the Seonee District, had been under kham management since the expiry of the last lease.

These forests were described as being extensive, and comprising some villages in their areas, the maximum income per annum derived had been Rs. 26,664, and the expenditure under Rs. 100 per annum. The income had been credited as sayer revenue.

200. The Ghurra Kota forest, 10 miles in circumference, had many fine teak trees, and yielded Rs. 800 income, not including the price of timber supplied to the Public Works Department for Government buildings at Saugor.

201. The largest forests were in Mundla, but the whole of this District had been settled in talookas, and Government right had not been reserved, so that till next settlement, nothing could be done towards setting apart tracts for conservation.

202. If it was said, a conservator and establishment could hereafter be appointed, the forests in Mundla and Seonee with the Doorasee and Doomghur Tal, would form a suitable charge, being all contiguous. The soil was described as peculiarly adapted for the growth of trees, and the Nerbudda convenient; but the region must be opened out before a sufficient income could be hoped for.

203. About the Baitool forests, no information had been procured.

204. The whole of the income derived from the produce of these forests should, it was urged, be devoted to cutting roads and vistas into the forests.

205. The orders passed on this were, that at the coming settlement, all extensive forest tracts should be excluded from the settlement, but that where there might not be sufficient extent of jungle, near a village or tract of villages, to warrant its entire exclusion from the settlement, the proprietary right to it should be at once conceded as well as to the cultivated area. Of the jungle, capable of cultivation, the jumma should be fixed on moderate terms with reference to future prospects of clearance; and where there could be no hopes of clearance, the jungle assets should be included in the whole village jumma.

206. Shortly subsequent to this, in June 1856, a question arising as to the price which should be charged to the Railway Department, for timber furnished from the Government forests, the Commissioner reported to the Board, that in 1850, the price per log of teak had been fixed at Rs. 2-8-0, but that at that time, in consequence of no large trees being left, it had become necessary to lower the price to Rs. 1-8-0 per log.

207. The subject was recently brought up again, owing to reports reaching the Sudder Board of Revenue of depredations being committed by the contractors for Railway Sleepers, and, on the 31st of January last, the Board addressed the Officiating Commissioner of these territories, reminding him that, now the term of the previous settlement had expired, measures should be taken to enforce the principles laid down by the Government as described above, directing that all large forest tracts should be marked off and placed under official surveillance forthwith; some to be reserved for future growth and supply of timber, others to be at once made available to the public, and fixing the duty to be paid for permission to cut timber at four annas per tree, the duties to form an item of sayer revenue, out of which the officials in charge were to be paid, and the surplus devoted to opening out communications. All tracts not thus marked off and reserved, to be left entirely at the disposal of the landholders of the mouzahs within whose limits they were.

208. Reference having been made in this department to the Commissioner, in regard to the reports which had reached the Government of the doings of the Sleeper Contractors, the Commissioners sent up these instructions of the Board, and observed that they had been received during his absence on leave, that had he been present, he should have again urged the appointment of a Forest Ranger, and recommended that the tax be made one Rupee instead of four annas per tree.

209. The District Officers, he added, could not effectually carry out the instructions of Government, and a separate officer and establishment were, in his opinion, indispensably necessary.

210. In the meanwhile, the Sudder Board of Revenue had addressed the Lieutenant-Governor on this subject, setting forth that the conservancy of large extents of territory, seeing how largely nature had taken upon itself this office, was needless; and would involve a large expenditure with no commensurate advantages, and that the proper course was to select certain tracts where timber abounded and reproduction was certain, to regulate consumption and reproduction by simple rules, and apply the revenue derived to opening up communications; that it was an object to encourage the clearance of these thick jungles, and not to check it, and that they were so vast and dense, that the waste officers had seen going on in the outskirts of them, was not worth thinking of. The tracts to be reserved had yet to be marked off, where this had not been done and registered, and, large as this reservation was, it would form but a small portion of the enormous tracts yet inaccessible; the rules issued provided for the assertion of the State's just dues, and for the creation of a revenue, the income of which, after paying a mere Overseer establishment for these localities, might be available for the effective conservancy of tracts permanently reserved.

211. The Lieutenant-Governor remarked on this that, probably, the Board and the Commissioner were agreed as to the course to be pursued; the difference between them being that the latter thought a special Conservancy Establishment at once needed.

In this His Honor concurred with the Commissioner. At the time, an extraordinary demand for timber for Railway Sleepers and buildings had arisen, and there was abundant evidence to show that, in the tracts given up to the public, reckless waste was being committed. Such was sure to be the case, while indiscriminate felling is permitted. His Honor saw little reason to suppose that the Board's object of clearing the jungle land for cultivation would be promoted, brush wood, briars, and stumps of trees would be left by the woodmen, and the land no more easily brought under cultivation than before.

212. His Honor also concurred with the Commissioner in thinking the duty of four annas per tree far too small. At such a rate it would well pay the contractors to cut trees of half growth, which would produce one, or perhaps two sleepers, and this would not only be to the waste of the forests, but also to the injury of the Railway, as the sleepers, so obtained, would be of inferior quality to those got out of trees of larger growth.

His Honor was of opinion that *every sleeper* might pay a duty of four annas, and at this rate, supposing the produce of the largest trees to be ten sleepers, the charge per tree would be only Rs. 2-8-0, which was the same amount charged per log to the Railway Department a few years ago.

213. It was certain that a very great length of Railway would be supplied with its sleepers from these forests, and it was perhaps not too high an estimate to suppose that 1,000,000 of sleepers would be drawn from them in the course of the next three years, which, at four annas per sleeper, would give a revenue of 2½ lakhs of Rupees in that period, and, as in addition to sleepers, large quantities of timber would be required for Railway buildings, it seemed not unlikely that, from the Railways alone, a revenue equal to one lakh of Rupees per annum might be derived.

214. If, as the Board seemed to contemplate, the opening up of communications into the interior of the forests was to be awaited before putting in force the Government rights in them, the result was likely to be a great loss to the State.

215. The Railway Contractors, it was not to be doubted, would make their way into the heart of the forests long before the officials of the District could get into them, and thus secure their harvest, without contribution to the public revenue.

216. The immediate object, therefore, was to provide for the prevention of further waste, and for the introduction of a system of good economical forest management; and with this object in view, the permission of the Government of India was asked to entertain, at once, a special establishment for the conservation of the forests in these territories, just as, with reference to the increasing demand for timber, a special establishment had been recently sanctioned for the management of the Kemaon, Gurhwal, and Dehra Dhoon Forests.

217. The Lieutenant-Governor further proposed to place the whole sayer revenue at the disposal of the Superintendent of the forests for the payment of the requisite establishments for the opening up of the forests, by the construction of roads and the execution of other measures, having for their object the facilitation of access to the most valuable, and, now, unapproachable, portions of these extensive tracts known to abound with timber and mineral products.

218. The Government of India was pleased to sanction these proposals and the establishment for the above purpose, as noted in the margin; the Superintendent has also been vested with the powers of a Magistrate within those tracts, to enable him to punish breaches of forest laws.

	Rs.	As.	P.
1 Superintendent...	800	0	0
Deduct Military pay	121	12	0
Balance, Rupees	678	4	0
1 English Writer	50	0	0
1 Moonshee...	25	0	0
1 Hindee ditto and Cash-keeper	20	0	0
1 Native Doctor	25	0	0
1 Mohurrir	20	0	0
4 Chuprassees, at 5 per month each	20	0	0
1 Supervisor	100	0	0
1 Head Overseer...	60	0	0
2 Second Class ditto, at 50 per month each...	100	0	0
4 Jemadars, at 20 per month each	80	0	0
10 Duffadars at 10 per month each	100	0	0
64 Burkundauzes, at 5 per month each	320	0	0
Total, Rs.	1,598	4	0

219. During the past year every exertion was made to clear out the old timber from the Kemaon forests, as was stated in last report. All felled timber (left by contractors, who,

under the old system, were permitted to fell trees at pleasure) which was worth cutting, has been made use of, and all sawn timber of whatever scantling which was worth carriage, has been removed to Kasheepoorah, or collected in safe depôts in the forest. The quantity of prepared timber of all kinds is shown in the subjoined statement.

Operations in the forests of Kemaon and Gurhwal.

Names of Timber.	New.			Old.			
	At Kasheepoorah.	At Depôt.	Total.	At Kasheepoorah.	At Depôt.	Total.	Grand Total.
Sleepers	235	56,134	56,369	10,795	.....	10,795	67,164
Planks	712	11,636	12,348	5,285	2,688	7,973	20,321
Kurrees	223	17,235	17,458	19,722	17,177	36,899	54,357
Logs	.....	.....	.....	1,926	11	1,937	1,937
Jora Goreeka	1,604	126	1,730	2	.....	2	1,732
Miscellaneous	24	14,264	14,288	3,813	6,400	10,213	24,501
Total	2,798	99,395	1,02,193	41,543	26,276	67,819	1,70,012

The amount expended under all heads was Rs. 1,21,734. The timber at Kasheepoorah will be sold in November next.

220. Very little was done in the Gurhwal forests during the past year. Carriage was not procurable on account of the famine in Bijnour, and as there was a large quantity of timber collected, for which there was no market, on account of the difficulty of removing it, the establishment was employed in collecting at Jumna Ghât the sleepers which remained in the forest at the close of the previous season. The Deyrah Dhoon forests were closed during the whole year.

SECTION XVI.—MINING.

221. In the early part of 1857, Mr. Blackwell, a mineral viewer, was deputed by the Government of Bombay to examine the mineral district of the Nerbudda extending along the valley from Baug eastwards to Jubbulpore, a distance of 350 miles, bounded on the north by the Vindhyan range, and on the south by the Satpoorah or Puchunerry Hills, a breadth of from 20 to 50 miles. His report went to show that of known mines, the best coal was found at Mopani in Nursingpore, and the best iron was made at Tendukhera in Jubbulpore. The former is south and the latter north of the Nerbudda river, the longitudes of both places being about 80 miles west of the town of Jubbulpore.

Formation of a Company to work the rich and extensive coal and iron mines in the valley of the Nerbudda.

222. The same view had been taken previously in 1855, by Mr. H. B. Medlicott, in his report on the coal and iron deposits of the Nerbudda Valley. The coal measures at Mopani, as exposed in the banks of a stream, consisted of two beds, the upper 5 feet, the lower 10 feet in thickness; the latter looked promising. The recent experiments in Bombay showed that it cokes well [66·63 per cent.] is remarkably free from sulphur, and yields ash 18·09 per cent.

223. The iron deposit at Tendukhera underlies the black surface soil and 20 feet of red and yellow clay; towards the north it rests upon a silicious rock, and the ore is associated with a silicious matrix, while to the south it occurs in limestone and becomes calcareous, being thus naturally combined with its proper flux. The ore is thus of excellent quality, containing about 40 per cent. of iron, is very easy to smelt, and its value is enhanced by its proximity to the Mopani coal, 30 miles distant upon the opposite side of the valley.

224. Under the sanction of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, a Company has been got up through the instrumentality of Mr. Blackwell, to work the mines at these two places; and that gentleman is at this moment in the locality.

225. The general conditions attached to the sanction of this grant by the Secretary of State, were:—

1*st.*—Minimum capital of the Company to be £100,000, of which £20,000 must be paid up before occupation could be given.

2*nd.*—The license, which was to be limited to the minerals, and not to convey any rights in the surface of the soil, to be for fifty years.

3*rd.*—A fixed rent of Rs. 100 per annum to be paid for the first five years, and Rs. 1,000 per annum after that period. A royalty to be paid by the Company after the fifth year, of one Rupee per ton of iron manufactured, eight annas per ton of iron ore sold, and four annas per ton of coal raised for sale and for other minerals in the same proportion. The fixed rent to merge in the royalties annually payable after the fifth year.

4*th.*—The Company to have the power of surrender after five years, in which case it would not be incumbent on the Government to purchase the plant, buildings, &c.

5*th.*—The Government to give aid in respect of the surface of the soil and of land for the necessary tramways and approaches, so far as Government might see fit and might be consistent with the rights of others.

6*th.*—The Company to be bound to produce 5,000 tons of marketable iron within five years after the opening of the Jubbulpore extension, or of the Great Indian

Peninsular Railway from Bombay to Jubbulpore, and after the expiration of five years not less than 1,500 tons annually.

7th.—At the close of the term of fifty years the Government to have the option of renewing the license, or to take over the buildings and plant at a valuation to be made by representatives of both sides.

8th.—The powers and privileges which might be granted to any Company on the above conditions to be subject to any rights or interests at present possessed by the natives in respect to the iron and other materials in the tract included in the license, and *before operations could be commenced the Company to purchase such rights or interest at a fair valuation.* Any rights thus accruing to the Company, on the cessation of the Company's operations, from whatever cause, to become the property of Government, who would be bound to pay to the Company the amount actually disbursed by them on this account.

226. The limits of the tract were first defined by Mr. Oldham thus:—

MAPANI. *North boundary.*—The Nerbudda River.

South boundary on east and west line, two miles south of the escapement of the Gondwara Hills overlooking the Nerbudda Valley.

East boundary.—A line drawn from the exit of the Hurd River from the said Hills, due north to the Nerbudda River.

West boundary.—A parallel line drawn from the exit of the Kewa River due north to the Nerbudda.

Tendeekhera. *North boundary.*—To the foot of the Vindhya Hills immediately north of Tendeekhera.

South boundary.—To be the Nerbudda.

The space between the two to be enclosed by two north and south lines drawn from the south face of the Vindhya Hills, in the immediate vicinity of Tendekhera to the Nerbudda river.

One of these lines, to pass two miles east of the town of Tendekhera, will be the eastern boundary under Mr. Oldham's first proposal; the other line, to pass four miles west of the same town, will similarly form the western boundary.

227. The total area is not much under 300 square miles, and the limits of the tract to be granted to the Company have not yet been finally settled. Steps have been taken to get a topographical survey of the ground executed, meanwhile Mr. Blackwell

has been authorized to survey and apply for such plots of ground within the above general limits as may, in his judgment, suit the present requirements of the Company, and, after transfer by the local authorities, to occupy the land for mining purposes.

228. It has been ascertained that the native miners on the spot possess no substantial rights in the mines, either proprietary or prescriptive. If, however, they should refuse to work under the Company, and consequently be entirely dispossessed, it has been arranged that the Company shall compensate them for the loss of their accustomed means of livelihood. The terms will be adjusted between them and the Company amicably, subject to the control of the District Officer, and to his direct interference, whenever he may see occasion for it. It will be the duty of that Officer to see that there shall be fair dealing between the native miners and the Company in every respect. It is, however, anticipated that the miners will gladly take service under the Company whose interest it will be to treat them with liberality.

229. The conditions of the license to be granted to the Company have formed the subject of much correspondence, and are still under consideration of the Government of India.

Companies formed by Messrs. Rees, Davis and Co., and Messrs. Drummond and Co., for the working of iron mines in the Kumaon Hills.

230. During the past year the property of the Government in the works established at Deebowree and Ramgurh, in the Kumaon Hills, have been transferred to the trustees of a Company, known by the name of Messrs. Drummond and Co., at a valuation which has been accepted, and it is hoped that the license under which this Company will carry on mining operations within certain defined tracts will shortly be executed by both parties concerned. The Company have fulfilled the preliminary condition of depositing two and a half lakhs of rupees in the Almorah Treasury. The subsidiary terms of the license have been the subject of much consideration, and will, it is believed, be definitely settled by the Government of India at no distant date. The boundaries of the tract to be assigned to Messrs. Drummond and Co., have been determined, subject to the approval of the same Government; and there appears to be no bar now to the completion of the engagements between the Company and the Government.

231. Messrs. Rees, Davis and Co., another Company, have for same time past been established at Koorpa Tal, and five or six miles from the sanatarium of Nynee Tal, and have commenced work. It is understood that they will unite with Messrs. Drummond and Co.

SECTION. XVII.—SURVEYS.

Surveys.

232. NOTHING calling for remark has occurred in this Department during the year under report, except that the survey of the Jubbulpore Division, which was intermitted some years ago, has been resumed.

SECTION XVIII.—VACCINATION.

Result of vaccine operations in the district of Gurhwul.

233. Dr. Pearson, the Superintendent of Vaccine in Gurhwal and Rohilcund, has reported that last year there was in the former district one death from small-pox, and one only, amongst a population, numbering about 250,000, spread over a tract of country 5,000 square miles in extent, and this at a cost of six Vaccinators on Rs. 10 each per mensem, or £72 sterling per annum. This Province, therefore, may be regarded as entirely protected. It is intended during the ensuing season to extend vaccination, on the system which has been so eminently successful in Gurhwal, to the Province of Kumaôn; and to concentrate the whole strength of existing Vaccine Establishments in Rohilcund, in the districts of Bijnour and Moradabad with the same object in view the operations will be conducted by Dr. Pearson himself, and that the result will be successful is not to be doubted.

Result of vaccine operations in Rohilcund.

234. In Rohilcund the numbers vaccinated this season have been, owing to the famine, smaller than usual, viz., in all, 28,151; of this number 16,346 were successful, 6,359 unsuccessful; 2,491 doubtful; in 2,955, result unknown. In the hills, there were vaccinated 11,121; of whom 9,801 were successful; 567 unsuccessful; 461 doubtful; in 292 result unknown: making a grand total of 39,272 vaccinated; giving an average of upwards of 250 operations per mensem by each vaccinator, which is nearly as much as one man can accomplish properly. From the Hill Depôt were distributed 7,794 crusts, 1,568 points, and 191 glasses, a considerable increase on former years.

Result of the operations in the Agra Circle not reported.

235. Owing to the lamented death of Dr. Currie, no returns of the result of the vaccination operations in the Agra Circle have been received.

SECTION XIX.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Report on the administration of the Agra Medical School during the year.

236. Dr. Playfair reports that a knowledge of the existence of the Agra Medical School, and also its popularity, is extending; the number of candidates for admission is a fair proof of this, and especially the fact, that a great many come from a distance to undergo the preliminary examination.

237. On the 1st of November 1860, of 88 candidates, whose names were registered, 23 belonged to Agra, 65 to other stations.

On the 15th of April 1861, of 83 registered candidates, 24 were residents of Agra, 59 of other stations.

238. For the first time since the formation of the School after the entrance examination of April 1860, eight boys attended the classes without pay, two of these passed so good an examination that they were admitted as stipendiary students in November.

Again, during the past winter session, there were seven boys attending without pay, of whom two proved themselves worthy of admission.

239. In April 1860, students were for the first time sworn in before the Cantonment Joint Magistrate to study for three years, and to serve Government for seven years as Native Doctors.

This measure had been advised by Dr. Playfair, owing to the frequency of desertions.

The result has been most satisfactory. Of 25 students admitted in November 1860, not one absconded. It has never before happened that the whole of the students remained throughout the session.

240. The majority of the students are said to have behaved well; of the sixteen senior students ten have received diplomas.

New Dispensaries set on foot during the year.

241. New Dispensaries have been established during the year at Hurda, Bunsee, and Umpooree.

SECTION XX.—MISCELLANEOUS (FAMINE.)

Preliminary remarks.

242. THE most prominent feature in the history of the year embraced in this report is the Famine, which has desolated parts of these provinces. This calls for a more detailed notice, perhaps, than it is usual to accord to the several branches of the administration in these annual reports.

Little or no rain fell during the month of June 1860; and in July the reports which reached the Lieutenant-Governor, of the prospects of the season, were very unfavorable. It was brought to his notice that, in some parts of the country, more particularly in Western Rohilcund, and in parts of the Meerut Division, the people were driven, as they had been in the disastrous year of 1837-38, to the use of mangoe-stones as an article of food; and that these were selling at the high rate of one and a half maund per Rupee.

Precautionary Circular issued in July 1860.

243. As time went on, and rain still continued to be withheld, the anxiety for the future increased, and it became the duty of the head of the Government to provide, by timely arrangements, for the relief of the distress which seemed to be imminent.

The drought being unabated until the 16th July 1860, a Circular was addressed to all Commissioners of Divisions, pointing out that the various works, which were in progress under the direction of the Road and Ferry Fund Committees, might afford the means of giving occupation to many, and that, in those Districts which were traversed by the Ganges Canal, the excavation of irrigating channels (which was to be carried on extensively during the coming season) would provide employment for more. There could be no doubt, it was observed, that the Officers belonging to the Departments of Irrigation and of Public Works, would pay ready attention to the representations of the District Officers, and receive into their laboring gangs as many people as they could furnish with suitable employment.

244. But, if these means (as was quite possible) should be found insufficient, the Commissioners were authorized to undertake the execution of works in each District, with the special object of alleviating the distress that might prevail; to provide for the due control of the gangs to be employed on them, and for the regulation of the special expenditure so to be incurred.

245. It was pointed out that there were few Districts in which there were not many works the completion of which would be highly beneficial to the people, and the selection was left to the discretion of the Commissioner, acting in concert with the Magistrate of each District, subject to report for the information of the Government.

246. The Commissioners were enjoined to take care that each particular work should be of real utility and benefit to the District, and that a fair measure of labor should be obtained for the wages to be given. The rate of daily remuneration was estimated at about one and a half anna for each man, one anna for each woman, and half an anna for each child under twelve years of age.

247. A small establishment was directed to be attached to each laboring gang, for the purpose of keeping lists of all who were employed, making daily payments, and keeping careful accounts of expenditure, as well as for the purpose of directing and controlling the labor. Instructions were added to ensure the Commissioner to the local Government of periodical reports and accounts, which should keep it fully informed of the measures in progress, and of the expenditure.

248. The Commissioners were informed that the Officers of the Irrigation Department, and the several Executive Engineers, would co-operate with the local Officers in giving employment to the destitute classes of the population; and it was to be understood that no special work, as above described, should be undertaken, unless the Officers above named, and the Road and Ferry Fund Committees, were unable to provide labor on sanctioned works to a sufficient extent.

249. They were told that they would be held responsible that the strictest possible economy should be enforced, consistent with the object in view, that the expenditure

should be closely supervised, and that it should continue only so long as the necessity might exist.

Aid to the extent of six lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India.

250. At the same time the Sudder Board of Revenue were instructed on the subject of timely remissions of revenue wherever these might be needed. Shortly after the issue of this Circular, which was purely precautionary, copious rain was reported to have fallen in the Meerut Division, and it was hoped for a time that the calamity impending over us had passed away; the hopes so created, however, were almost as soon disappointed. The rain which usually falls in October, and was reasonably looked for at that time, was not vouchsafed, and the consequence was, not only that there was an extensive failure of the khureef crop, but also that the sowings for the rubbee were extremely limited. By the latter end of October, it became painfully evident that the people in the Meerut Division were threatened with absolute starvation and that those in parts of the Rohilcund and Agra Divisions were in little better plight. The Government of India were consequently asked to place five or six lakhs at the disposal of this Government to meet the emergency, and this request was at once acceded to.

Public works set on foot, and rules laid down for the supervision of labor.

251. On the receipt of the sanction of the Government of India to this proposal, it was resolved to set the following works on foot, in order to provide labor for the suffering population of all the distressed Districts of the Meerut Division, and the adjacent Districts of Rohilcund.

1*st*.—The Road between Roorkee and Dehra.

2*nd*.—The Road between Ghurmookhtesur and Delhi *vid* Haupper.

3*rd*.—The excavation of the channel of the Futtehgurh Branch of the Ganges Canal.

4*th*.—The excavation of the Boolundshuhur Branch of the same.

To these were subsequently added the re-construction of the Strand Road at Agra, and clearings and levellings around the Fort there; the prosecution of the Irrigation Works near Futtehpore-Seekree, in the Agra District; a Railway feeding road to the Station at Shekoabad; and various other minor works, some with local funds, and others at later periods, with grants made by the Central Relief Committee at Agra. Grants were also made, at a more advanced period of the season, for the construction of the Budaon and Bareilly Road; and for the continuance of Irrigation Works in Rohilcund, for which it had been found impossible to provide funds in the Department of Public Works Budget for 1861-62.

252. It does not seem out of place to note briefly the general principles which were prescribed for the guidance of those who were entrusted with the administration of relief in the way of Public Works. This duty was committed, in respect of Irrigation

Works, to the Officers of the Department, and in respect of all others, excepting only the Roorkee and Dehra Road (which involved engineering difficulties, and had, before the emergency arose, been placed in charge of a Departmental Officer) to the Road and Ferry Fund Committees of the several distressed Districts. These principles were :—

1*st.*—That no able-bodied man, and no woman, or child of six or eight years old, capable of working, should receive relief, except in exchange for labor.

2*nd.*—That the rate of daily wages should be kept at the lowest possible scale, the object being to save the people from starvation, not to attract those who could obtain employment elsewhere.

3*rd.*—That the labor should be, as much as possible, concentrated, so as to make supervision easy and economical.

4*th.*—That each project, not under professional direction as a Government work like the Roorkee Road, or the Futtehgurh Branch Canal, should be such that a reasonable hope of its completion, while the distress lasted, might be entertained. It was suggested that daily wages at the rate of one and a half anna each woman, and half an anna for each child under twelve years of age, would suffice for the purpose in view. These rates not to be absolutely binding, but not to be exceeded without the sanction of Government.

253. The following more detailed rules were directed to be observed, as regards the supervision of the labor :

1*st.*—Works, not under professional direction, to be carried out by the Road and Ferry Fund Committees.

2*nd.*—Where the work, as in the case of the Roorkee Road, was a Government work under professional direction, the labor to be conducted according to the instructions of the Officer in charge. But the members of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee, with the special native establishment to be entertained, were required to supervise the labor, and keep the accounts of expenditure, the object being that such expenditure should not appear as a charge against the Public Works Department, but, as it actually was, as a disbursement for the relief of the people from want.

3*rd.*—The people, accepting labor upon these works, to be divided into laboring gangs of convenient number, and to each gang a small native establishment to be attached, the expense of such establishment being chargeable to the sum assigned to the particular work.

4*th.*—Every such establishment to be formed by the Road and Ferry Fund Committee, on a scale as economical as might be consistent with its objects.

5*th.*—The duty of this establishment to be, (1) to keep a Register, showing the number of laborers daily employed, and other particulars; (2) to make daily payments of wages to each person belonging to the gang; (3) to keep up careful accounts of daily expenditure, and to forward to the Road and Ferry Fund Committee, at the end of each month, a complete cash account for that period; (4) to superintend the labor, and to measure the work done on each day, in order to secure a fair proportion of work from each person according to his or her physical capacity, for the wages to be given.

6*th.*—The Register to be kept in the form given below; at the close of each day an extract from it of the entries for that day to be sent to the Vice-President of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee, or to any member of the Committee, who might have charge of the particular section of the work. In the latter case, such member, after examination of the extract, to forward it to the Vice-President of the Committee, for information and record. The punctual daily transmission of these extracts from the Register to be insisted on as a chief check.

1.	2.	3.			4.	5.	6.	7.			8.		
		Number employed.						Rates of daily wages.			Sum of daily wages distributed.		
Month.	Date.	Remaining from preceding day.	Received.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.

7*th.*—The work to be measured at the end of every week, and report of progress to be forwarded on every Saturday evening to the Vice-President of the Committee.

8*th.*—The Road and Ferry Fund Committees, under the direction of the Commissioner, to arrange for the frequent inspection of the laboring gangs by the members severally, and by other gentlemen who might be induced to co-operate, and might be for the time associated with them for that purpose.

9*th.*—The Committee to use their discretion as to the details of the supervising arrangements. It was pointed out that the work (if it extended over a considerable length, as the Roorkee Road) might be advantageously divided into sections, and the supervision of the gangs and the establishments, in one or more sections, might be committed to each member.

10*th.*—Every laboring gang to be visited by an European Officer at least once a week, and as much oftener as possible, with a view to check errors and abuses.

11*th.*—The visiting member to inspect the work, and correct any errors which might be apparent; or, if the work were under professional direction, to report such errors to the Officer in charge, with a view to correction; to check the measurements of excavation, or other work done; to satisfy himself that the numbers and classes of the laboring gangs were correctly represented in the Register; to examine the accounts, and see that they were kept accurately and up to date; and to secure, by all the means in his power, that the wages were paid daily to those who had earned them.

12*th.*—It was pointed out that the employment of native establishments being unavoidable, the only security against peculation and other abuses would rest in close supervision by thoroughly reliable Europeans, and the Committees were to regard it as their chief duty to enforce this supervision, with the aid of their several members, or by special agency, if that should be necessary.

13*th.*—Every member so visiting the laboring gangs to enter in a memorandum the result of each inspection, and to forward the memorandum to the Vice-President of the Committee, for information and for record, a book to be kept up by the Committee for the purpose.

14*th.*—The Committee to make, from time to time, such advances to the head of each of the native establishments attached to laboring gangs, as might be requisite to meet the disbursements for a week, or other limited period.

15*th.*—At the end of every month, the head of each native establishment to render an account for the month, exhibiting all advances received, and, *per contra*, all disbursements made. This account to be in the hands of the Vice-President on or before the 5th of the month following that to which it related. Its punctual transmission to be insisted on by the Committee, and enforced by penalties, if necessary.

16*th.*—On or before the 10th of each month, the Committee to forward to the Commissioner a brief report, showing the result of the operations during the preceding month on each work in progress, accompanied by a complete and accurate account of the entire expenditure incurred, whether for establishments, for wages of labor, for the purchase of tools, or other purpose.

17*th.*—These reports and accounts to be passed on in original to the Government by the Commissioner, after endorsing such remarks as he might desire to make. It was laid down that they should be in the hands of the Government at the latest by the 20th of each month.

254. But though it was hoped that the opening of these works would give employment to many, and save them from starvation, it was obvious that special arrangements must be made for the supply of food on the spot to all persons incapacitated for labor by age or bodily infirmity, or by debility consequent on starvation. Local Relief Committees were therefore formed at the sudder stations of the distressed districts for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and superintending the measures of relief to be presently described; the Government of India, at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor, having engaged to place at the disposal of each Committee a sum equal to the amount which might be raised, either in the form of donations, or of monthly subscriptions from private charity.

Formation of Local Committees for the relief of the poor.

255. A Central Committee composed of the gentlemen noted in the margin, was formed at Agra, to invite subscriptions from the general public in these Provinces and elsewhere; and besides giving local relief, to aid the Local Committees of outlying districts, so far as the means placed at their disposal by private charity, and the equivalent contributions of the Government, would permit.

Formation of a Central Committee at Agra.

President.

R. B. Morgan, Esquire, C. S.

Members.

M. R. Gubbins, Esq., C. S.
James Lean, Esq., C. S.
G. T. Harvey, Esq., C. S.
A. Ross, Esq., C. S.
Brigadier Showers, C. B.
Colonel Barr.
Colonel Hardinge.
John Murray, Esq., M. D.
A. L. M. Phillips, Esq., C. S.
Colonel Hennessy,
Captain Walcott.
W. Birks, Esq.
J. T. Prichard, Esq.
Revd. Father Lewis.
— Cowley, Esq.

Secretary.

Rev. D. Fynes-Clinton.

The Central Relief Committee was placed at Agra, because

1*st.*—So far as the Circle within which the distress prevailed was concerned, Agra was centrical.

2*nd.*—Because some of the highest Officers of the Government, and most influential members of society, resided there.

3*rd.*—Because there was a large non-official community, both European and native, many of whom would gladly give their assistance.

4*th.*—Because there were consequently facilities, which did not exist everywhere, for the formation of a Committee, in which all classes should be represented.

256. The Government, in virtue of the contribution which it was prepared to give, was considered entitled to claim that some of its Officers should belong to the Committee, and that the proceedings of the Committees should be under its control; but the Lieutenant-Governor was desirous, at the same time, that the non-official community, both European and native, should be, if possible, represented in all the Committees, both Central and Local.

Government agree to give an equivalent to the amount of local donations and subscriptions.

Rules laid down for the guidance of Local District Committees.

257. The following Rules were laid down for the guidance of the operations of each District Committee. It was directed—

1*st.*—That no able-bodied person, whether man, woman, or child, of age to carry a basket of earth, or perform other such light work, should receive relief in food, but that all such should be sent off to a laboring gang.

2*nd.*—That all, who were helpless from age, or physical infirmity, and who, being destitute, and without the means of procuring food, might apply to the Committee for relief, should receive it in the form of food.

3*rd.*—That the food so distributed should be cooked, persons being engaged for that purpose, from whose hands none could object, on the ground of caste prejudices, to receive food.

4*th.*—That the purchase, preparation, and distribution of the food should be entrusted to a Sub-Committee, composed of respectable members of the native community, with some trustworthy Officer of the Government, as, *e. g.*, a native Deputy Collector or Tehseeldar, as their President.

5*th.*—That there should be but one daily distribution of food, to be made in the presence of two or more members of the Sub-Committee, at a fixed hour, and at a fixed place, due notice being given of both.

6*th.*—That a full ration should be given to each man, woman, and child relieved, and that the ration for all of each class should be uniform.

7*th.*—That the Sub-Committee should receive from the Committee periodical advances, to enable them to purchase grain, to pay the wages of the cooks and other servants who might be required, and to meet any incidental expenses.

8*th.*—That these advances should be accounted for by the Sub-Committee, who were required to keep up—

1.—A Daily Register in the following form:—

Month.	Date.	Number receiving.			Men.	Women.	Children.	Rates of daily ration.			Total amount of ration distributed daily to			Remarks.
		Remaining from preceding month.	New Arrivals.	Total.				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	

2.—A Cash Book, showing daily disbursements.

3.—A monthly Dr. and Cr. account, exhibiting all advances received from the Committee, and, *per contra*, all disbursements made during the month, and balance in hand at its close.

9th.—It was ordered that the Daily Register signed at the close of each day, by two or more members of the Sub-Committee, or by the President on their behalf, should be laid daily before some member, selected for the purpose by the Local or Central Committee, who should examine and countersign it. An extract from the Cash Book for each day to be sent at its close to the same member; and at the end of the month the Dr. and Cr. account to be laid before the Committee at large, who were desired to submit a copy thereof to the Government, together with the general account showing their receipts during the month as follows:—

By Donations	0	0	0
By Monthly Subscriptions	0	0	0
By Government Contributions	0	0	0

and their disbursements, *per contra*, under appropriate headings, with the balance of funds in their hands.

10th.—It was further ruled that the accounts so to be submitted should be accompanied by the briefest possible report showing the numbers relieved during the month, the state of distress, whether increasing or decreasing, and the expectation of the Committee as to the stability and adequacy of their funds, together with any suggestions they might wish to offer. It was expected that these accounts and reports should be in the hands of the Government on or before the 15th of the month following that to which they related.

11th.—The entries in the Daily Register above prescribed, to be checked by the visits of some member of the Committee daily, or four or five days in the week, to the place of distribution of rations.

Kitchens opened at outlying towns.

258. Subsequently kitchens for the relief of the starving poor were opened at all outlying towns. It was at first determined, in order to prevent peculation and fraud, that kitchens should be established only at places where the supervision of a European Officer could be ensured, but this rule, proving in practice to be too stringent, was relaxed, and kitchens were opened at every place where distress was found to prevail, subject only to the flying visits of the Local Officers.

Proceedings of the Agra Central Committee.

259. The Agra Central Committee held its first sitting on the 9th January, and has met regularly every Monday since that date. They commenced their operations by issuing a Circular inviting subscriptions. The noble way in which their call was responded

to from all quarters and from all classes is now a matter of history. The amount of subscriptions received from all quarters up to 31st July, is shown in the margin.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta	2,52,426	2	0
Madras	22,338	6	2
Bombay	75,702	10	9
Punjab	809	8	0
N. W. Provinces..	67,642	13	11
Scind	1,011	12	0
Nagpore	1,328	0	0
Oudh	76	0	0
Central India ..	46	15	9
England	2,82,790	15	0
Scotland	5,150	0	0
Total Rs. ..	7,09,323	3	7

260. In several districts it was not until the middle of February that the prevailing distress began to make itself manifest. In order to make sure that relief reached all persons who ought to be relieved in every part of each distressed district, and to satisfy the public mind that nothing that should be done to relieve the famine had been neglected, a Circular was issued calling on all Commissioners to direct each Tehseelee Division to be visited personally by a European Officer, who was empowered to organize such local measures of relief in each as he might, by actual enquiry on the spot, find to be necessary, the Central Committee supplying all funds necessary for this purpose.

Measures taken for the relief of women of respectability, who, through the usages of the country, were unable to appear in public.

261. Measures were also taken for the relief of women who felt themselves precluded by custom from appearing in public, by offering them suitable employment, such as spinning cotton at their own houses, and supplying them with food in exchange for the light work.

262. Mr. Strachey, the Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad, introduced the system of employing those who, not being able-bodied in the true sense of the word, and still do some work, in other than out-door labor. In other words, he established a poor-house where the indigent poor worked at trades to which they had all their lives been accustomed. An extract from a report from the pen of Mr. Strachey on the subject will be found in Appendix No. 4. The scheme has been set on foot in other districts, and in no one instance has it been unsuccessful.

Employment of the people on local works, other than public works.

263. The rule originally laid down was that funds contributed by the public with the equivalent donation by the Government, should be devoted exclusively to the relief of those unable to labor, the reason being that it was the proper duty of the Government to bear the cost of *public* works, which, in *ordinary course,* it would fall to the Government to construct, but which it became almost a necessity to commence at once (however inconvenient financially) in order to give employment to the many who, though willing and able, could not obtain labor owing to the cessation of Government operations, or in consequence of the withdrawal of their wonted means of livelihood. It was felt that Government might be laid open to reproach, if it devoted to such works any portion of the monies derived from the benevolence of the public, and thus spared itself at their expense.

264. But there were many other works, hardly to be called Public Works, which might result in local benefit, such as tanks, embankments, small irrigating cuts, and such

like, and to such a portion of the general relief funds was applied, after it had been satisfactorily ascertained that there were many who, though not so physically infirm as to claim admission to a poor-house, and not unable to do some work, were still not in a position, for whatever reason, to proceed to the sites of the large public works which were in progress.

265. It was directed that the local work should generally be of such a nature as to help in the prevention of future distress from drought in the locality; that no larger grant should be made for any one work than Rs. 5,000; and that no application for a grant-in-aid of any local work should be entertained by the Central Committee, which had not been approved by the Commissioner of the Division. It was further directed that the persons employed on these minor local works should receive no money wage, but food, just as if they had applied to the poor-house for relief. It was pointed out that unless this rule were enforced, the result would be to withdraw the people then engaged in the public relief works, such as the Roorkee Road, and Branch Canals, and to withhold others from going to them, as no native who could obtain an anna and a half a day within easy reach of his own door, would go to a distance for a like or even for a larger wage were that allowable; and the acceptance of cooked food was moreover a fair test of distress, which it was necessary to maintain on general grounds, no less than on the particular ground adverted to.

Prospective close of the operations.

266. Relief operations on these principles have been uninterruptelly persevered in during the whole period of distress, and it was only when the Lieutenant-Governor was assured by weekly telegraphic reports from all quarters of timely and abundant rain being continuously vouchsafed, that orders for the closing of these operations on the 31st October 1861 were put forth.

267. But before this period there were unmistakeable indication of the effect produced by the prospect of a favorable season on the minds of the people. The numbers laboring on the works gradually, but steadily, fell off, finding employment at their own villages. The applicants for relief at the poor-houses similarly became fewer. The out-kitchens were deserted, and were gradually closed. There was manifest evidence of the fact that the pressure of want which had weighed on the people for some months was giving way to the happy influence of coming agricultural prosperity, and that the action of the Government for the relief of distress would not be much longer needed.

Devotion of a portion of the balance of the subscriptions in the hands of the Agra Central Committee to the purchase of seed, and plough bullocks.

268. The funds at the disposal of Government being ample to meet all requirements, and the fact being certain that the loss of farming stock had been enormous, while there were many, it was known, so reduced in circumstances, that they would be unable to resume agricultural operations, unless aided by the Government, it was resolved after consultation with the Central Committee at Agra, that some

portion of the disposable funds should be devoted to providing indigent agriculturists with seed grain, and with plough cattle. It was ruled that all assignments for the purchase of seed grain should be made in the form of a charitable donation, repayment of which was not to be expected; and it was left to the discretion of the district officers to determine in what instances and on what conditions refund of advances for the purchase of farming stock and plough cattle should be demanded.

269. The following statement shows the sum which was assigned for this purpose in each district respcctively :—

District.	Grant actually made by the Central Committee.			Further sum to be placed at the disposal of the Local Committee, if required.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Saharunpore	20,000	0	0	0	0	0
Moozuffernuggur	20,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Meerut	30,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
Boolundshuhur	30,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
Allygurh	30,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
Agra	20,000	0	0	0	0	0
Muttra	30,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
Mynpoory	20,000	0	0	0	0	0
Etah	30,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Etawah	10,000	0	0	0	0	0
Furruckabad	10,000	0	0	0	0	0
Bijnour	12,000	0	0	8,000	0	0
Mooradabad	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Budaon	15,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Total	2,87,000	0	0	1,23,000	0	0

Name of District.	Local Donations and Subscriptions.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee.	Government Contribution sanctioned.	Total Income during the period.	Expenditure.	Daily average of expenditure.	Daily average relieved.	Number of poor people relieved.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Dehra Doon	2,012 15 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,398 9 6	3,411 9 0	1,914 8 3½	62 9 6	221¾	33,261
Saharunpore	7,959 5 2	101 5 0	0 0 0	6,364 15 9	14,425 9 11	*15,248 1 7	437 1 2	1,540¾	2,31,066
Moozuffernuggur	2,464 2 9	9 9 9	0 0 0	3,404 3 4	5,877 15 10	5,296 3 8	174 4 10	710¾	1,06,615
Roorkee	4,858 10 11	37 5 0	2,000 0 0	3,726 8 6	10,630 7 6	11,898 2 4	363 14 2	1,436	2,15,402
Meerut	13,498 0 *5	2,850 0 2	37,100 0 0	19,563 15 8	78,049 14 6	81,317 0 8	2,566 6 7	7,375¼	11,06,269
Boolundshuhur	6,207 2 3	5 8 0	12,500 0 0	3,188 3 2	21,900 13 5	22,036 6 10	629 3 4	3,974¾	5,86,139
Allygurh	7,863 0 0	577 10 2	24,500 0 0	8,265 8 6	45,471 15 8	47,503 9 9	1,556 12 4	5,479	8,21,856
Muttra	16,227 4 10	0 0 0	8,000 0 0	5,300 12 10	29,528 1 8	26,359 14 2	875 0 11	8,315¾	12,47,321
Agra	33,307 15 9	96 3 0	40,000 0 0	1,357 9 3	74,761 12 0	73,375 6 10	1,935 12 1	6,600¼	9,90,033
Mynpoory	2,350 0 1	146 14 7¾	27,000 0 0	0 0 0	30,873 14 7	29,664 11 10	908 9 9	4,604¼	6,90,713
Etawah	335 8 0	0 0 0	2,300 0 0	986 3 2	3,621 11 2	2,673 9 11	99 12 2¾	360¾	54,101
Furruckabad	5,536 5 6	139 3 0	14,500 0 0	0 0 0	20,164 8 6	19,191 9 10	469 2 0	2,157.70	3,23,563
Etah	2,097 3 3	190 14 2	23,000 0 0	0 0 0	25,288 1 5	18,455 10 7	598 6 11	4,852¾	7,27,871
Bijnour	6,564 1 3	319 6 2	21,000 0 0	5,600 10 6	23,464 1 11	31,858 15 1	1,046 4 5	6,243¾	9,36,489
Budaon	2,771 15 0	3 0 0	15,000 0 0	1,717 6 0	19,492 5 0	18,026 6 11	590 4 8	2,768¾	4,15,234
Bareilly	5,391 8 2	74 4 3	0 0 0	5,391 8 2	10,857 4 7	9,024 5 9	297 2 2	974¼	1,46,129
Mooradabad	14,413 3 0	5,135 6 3	22,000 0 0	12,268 11 0	53,817 4 3	51,529 14 5	1,609 11 9	5,631¾	8,44,782
Total ..	1,33,848 5 10	9,684 9 6¾	2,48,900 0 0	78,534 13 4	4,71,649 6 11	4,65,374 10 5¾	.....	....	94,86,837

Result of the relief operations of the Local District Committees.

270. In the Appendix No. 5 will be found a return showing the results of the relief operations of the Local District Committees in the several districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions, from the commencement of the operations up to 31st July.—results which the Lieutenant-Governor hopes will speak for themselves in the estimation of the Government of India, and of the public at large. For convenience of reference the general results are epitomized in the margin.

Results of the operations on Famine Relief works conducted from Imperial Funds.

271. Appendix No. 6 is a statement of the Famine Relief works which had been conducted from Imperial Funds in these Provinces. The results are briefly shown below :—

		Total number of persons employed.	Total expenditure.
Roads ...	Roorkee and Dehra	29,51,424	2,50,686 0 3
	Goormooktesur and Delhi	2,72,330	53,400 15 2
	Ajmere to Khokur Pass	15,545	1,408 6 1
	Budaon and Bareilly.....	91,651	9,354 14 7
Canals ...	Futtegurh Branch	10,86,206	1,03,386 13 9
	Hindun Channel	4,33,498	33,487 5 10
	Boolundshuhur Branch	7,52,973	82,799 4 4
	Irrigation works, Rohilcund	80,877	7,100 2 2
	Works on the station of Agra	4,45,419	74,365 7 4
	Total	61,29,923	6,15,989 5 6

General Results.

272. It will be seen that the total number of people who received food at the several poor-houses, up to 31st July 1861, was 94,86,837, which, taking the period of relief to extend over five months or 150 days (which is a moderate calculation, as, although one or two poor-houses were opened in January, others were not set on foot until March) gives a total average daily number fed of 63,245.

273. The total number employed on relief works, during the same period, amounted to 61,29,923, which, on the same calculation, gives an average daily number of 40,866 ; so that the total number of starving poor who were daily saved from death, and kept in bodily health by the measures which had been set on foot in these provinces for the relief of the famine, was 104,111—men, women, and children.

274. The total expenditure incurred on account of relief works up to 31st July was Rupees 6,15,989, and the total amount which had been expended up to the same date from charitable contributions, including equivalent donations of Government, was Rupees 4,65,374—total, Rupees 10,81,363 and if to this be added Rupees 2,87,000, the sum already expended in advances on account of seed and cattle, the total expenditure may be put at Rupees 13,68,363.

Proposals for the expenditure of the balance of, *viz.*, Rs. 3,85,286, is at present Subscriptions remaining in the hands of the Agra Central Committee.

275. The contributions on the part of the public have been on so grandly liberal a scale that a very large balance is in the hands of the Central Committee at Agra. It has been proposed to capitalize this sum, in order that principal and interest may be available in the event of a future calamity of this nature. Others again recommend that the sum be devoted to the endowment of an orphanage for the reception of those children who have lost their parents during this disastrous year. Nothing definite, however, can be settled in this regard, until the relief operations have been finally brought to a close on 31st October next, when the proposals that may be made respecting the disposal of the balance available, will be duly submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

Large importations of grain to the distressed districts.

276. Two remaining points call for a brief notice in this place ;

277. During the months of scarcity the importation of grain to the distressed districts was enormous. At the end of March Colonel Baird Smith informed the Central Committee at Agra that upwards of three millions of maunds had passed from the Eastward alone, and the Grand Trunk Road was still covered with grain carts.

Beneficial effects of the Ganges Canal in mitigation of the prevailing scarcity.

278. The other circumstance is the beneficial result which has attended the operations of the Ganges Canal. The Superintendent-General of Irrigation has calculated that 42,40,548 maunds, or 16,96,21,920 seers, or 339,243,840lbs. of grain has been thrown into the market, irrespective of the sugar and cotton crop, through the agency of this canal.

279. As Colonel Turnbull remarks,—"The effect of throwing the above quantity of "grain into the market during such a calamitous season as the present, will be fully

"appreciated when it is remembered that each pound will amply feed one man, or perhaps "one woman and one child daily. Thus the above quantity of food, which could not "otherwise have been produced this year, will have saved 33,92,43,840 men for one day, "or 464,718 men, 464,718 women, and 464,718 children for a whole year; it will have "produced fodder sufficient to keep from starvation the cattle of the districts through "which the canal has passed; it will have caused a circulation of coin to the amount of "not less than 120 lacs of Rupees, £1,200,000 sterling;* it will probably have saved "the Government from making remissions of land revenue to the amount of 18 or 20 "lacs of Rupees at the very least; and it cannot fail to produce a very great impression "on the minds of the people who will thus have been saved from starvation and misery, "and to make them happy and contented, instead of being miserable and driven to "commit crime, as they otherwise would have been.

"But besides these beneficial results of the Ganges Canal, the means afforded to the "community of transporting grain from the Lower Provinces has been very much "acknowledged, and taken advantage of."

The relief operations, and the general state of the country in 1861, contrasted with 1837-38, in which the last famine took place.

280. In 1837-38 when a famine occurred equal at least in intensity to that which has now happily passed away, the mitigating influences just noticed were not operative. The Ganges Canal existed only in embryo, not an acre of the large surface of 600 square miles, which, during the year 1860-61, was fertilized by its waters, could have produced a dozen blades of crop. The means of transit which it has afforded the distressed districts were not available. The Grand Trunk Road which has so greatly contributed to the relief of the distressed districts by facilitating the importation of grain from districts beyond the circle of drought, was in its incipiency. These are all notable *facts* showing how deeply interested the Government must be in utilizing the streams of the Doab and of Rohilcund, and in improving the communications in the interior of the country. No expenditure which ensures irrigation to half a dozen acres of land, or which helps to connect by a reasonably good road one district with another, can be incurred without giving promise of a future advantage much more than compensatory.

281. There is one other fact which deserves notice, as contrasting with the events of 1837-38, and that is, though petty thefts and simple burglaries may have increased in number, as compared with the few preceding years, there has been during 1860-61, no grave riots, no extraordinary number of highway robberies, no plundering of grain stores, no increase in crimes of violence. The whole Province of Rohilcund, it is known, was disorganized in 1837-38 by these crimes, and as many as 1100 people were under trial in one district at one time. In 1860-61, not an extra policeman has been entertained, and property has been little less secure than in seasons of prosperity.

GEORGE COUPER,

Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

* The Ganges Canal had cost up to the 30th April 1860, £1,826,387 sterling.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1860-61.

APPENDIX I.

New set of Rules for the Examination of Candidates for Moonsiff and Pleader.

THE Court are pleased, with the sanction of Government, to promulgate the following Rules for the Examination of Candidates, for the offices of Moonsiff and Pleader, in supercession of those contained in Circular No. 170:—

No. 481.

Dated the 22nd March 1852.

1*st.*—There shall be two classes of examinations, the one for Candidates for the office of Moonsiff and for Pleaderships in the Sudder Court; the other for applicants for the appointment of Pleader in the Courts of the Zillah Judge, Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Moonsiff.

2*nd.*—The examination of Candidates for the office of Moonsiff, or Sudder Court Pleadership, shall be held yearly in the month of April, by Divisional Committees, at Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly, and Meerut. These Committees shall consist of the Commissioner, the Judge, the Principal Sudder Ameen, the Principal of the College, or other Educational establishment (if any) at the Station, and such other Officers as may, from time to time, be appointed by Government.

3*rd.*—Candidates for Divisional Examination, who must be twenty-one years of age, are required to pay a preliminary fee of Rupees 50 on presentation of their applications for examination, which are to be written in English, in the Form A, and presented in the Court of the Zillah Judge in whose District they reside, within three months of the date fixed for examination. Such Candidates, however, as have already paid the fee of Rupees 25 on passing the examination for the office of Pleader, before the District Committee, referred to in para. 17, shall only be required to pay an additional fee of Rupees 25.

4*th.*—All such applications are to be accompanied by a written certificate of recommendation of the applicant, under the hand and signature of any Judge, Member of the Board of Revenue, Commissioner, Magistrate, and Collector, Director or Inspector of Public Instruction, or the Principal of one of the Government Colleges, without reference to the locality of the applicant's residence, and be dated within six months of the day of examination.

5*th.*—The certificate of recommendation must be based on the *personal knowledge* of the person recommending the Candidate, and certify that he has received a liberal education, and is, from respectability of family, his own good character and general intelligence, a fit aspirant for the office sought.

6*th.*—On receipt of the application and recommendation aforesaid, the Zillah Judge shall enter a copy of the latter in the remark column of Form A subjoined, and shall then institute a full enquiry into the status, respectability, and qualifications of the Candidate, with especial reference to his having received a sufficient liberal education, and being possessed of some general knowledge, and shall be at liberty, if dissatisfied with the result of his enquiries, to withhold his endorsement, and refuse to forward the application, with or without reasons assigned. Provided that, if the recommendation has been made by any Officer of, or above, the rank of Judge, the Zillah Judge shall record his objection, and state the result of the inquiry in the column of remarks, forwarding the application as prescribed for other cases in the next succeeding paragraph.

7*th.*—If the Judge, after making the enquiry above indicated, shall be satisfied with the qualifications and respectability of the Candidate, and see no objection to his nomination for examination, he shall record a certificate in the 10th column of the application in the Form B, which shall be forwarded for the countersignature of the Commissioner of the Division, and if countersigned by him, shall be transmitted with the certificate of recommendation to the register of the Sudder Court, and the Court shall have the power of cancelling such certificates, or of forwarding the application to the Judge of the District in which the divisional examination is to be held, as in the particular circumstances of each case may be deemed fit.

In the event of no objection being made to the Judge's recommendation of examination, the Court, in forwarding the application to the Judge of the Station in which the examination is to be held, shall record their opinion as follows:—

The Sudder Dewany Adawlut having inspected this certificate, are aware of no objection to the examination of the applicant.

8*th.*—Any Commissioner declining to sign a certificate forwarded to him by the Judge, shall record the grounds of his recusancy on the face of it, and return it to the Judge, with a view to its submission for the orders of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut.

9*th.*—The Judges of the several Committees shall report to the Court the number of applicants whose names are registered for examination, fifteen days previous to the date fixed for the same.

10*th.*—The examination shall consist of two branches. The object of the first shall be to test the Candidate's aptitude for grappling with such ordinary difficulties in the conduct of suits as may be expected to come practically before him on the Judicial bench.

For this purpose, at least six cases are to be selected by the Committee *after their sitting*, from a number of records of decisions of Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, which may be procured for the occasion, such as shall

involve both points of law and issues of fact, each case being given out by a Member of the Committee, if found possible. The Candidate shall be required to record the issue for trial and his final judgment in whatever language he pleases; but it shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy themselves, that every Candidate who may be considered qualified in other respects, possesses also a complete knowledge of the principal vernacular language of the country.

11*th.*—The object of the second branch, *i. e.*, of the oral or *vivâ voce* examination, shall be to ascertain the Candidate's acquaintance with the general body of civil and revenue law in force in the Mofussil Courts, whether consisting of procedure, principles of law, or practice.

In order to ensure uniformity, a certain number of questions with standard answers shall be framed by the Sudder Court, and one copy thereof *in English only*, forwarded confidentially to the President of each Committee as the basis of this examination, without placing any restriction on the discretion of the Committee to ask any other questions they may think proper.

The papers are to be opened on the meeting of the Committee, in the presence of all the Members, and all attending Candidates.

Each Candidate shall be separately interrogated and made to remain in the Committee-room, until all the rest have been, each in turn, subjected to the test.

Should it be impracticable to conclude the oral examination in one day, the Committee shall put *extempore* questions to the candidates remaining unexamined on the following day or days.

In both cases there shall be no *written* answers, but each reply, as verbally given shall be noted by the Committee and valued.

12*th.*—The Committee may adopt a system of marks, if thought convenient, but in any case will classify the Candidates worthy of diplomas in order of merit, and grant diplomas accordingly in the Form C. These diplomas will admit the holder to practice as a Pleader in any Court.

A list of the diplomas in the Form D shall be forwarded to the Register of the Sudder Court, who shall present the certificates of the successful examination for the Court's inspection, when vacancies occur, and the Sudder Court shall have full power to make the appointment of Moonsiffs from among these divisional diploma-holders, irrespective of the fact of their having been in actual practice as pleader or not.

13*th.*—When the Members of any Committee are equally divided in opinion as to the propriety of granting, or withholding a diploma, such equality of votes shall be held to render the Candidate ineligible.

14*th.*—No Member of any Committee shall vote regarding any Candidate who may be in any way related to, or connected with, himself.

15*th.*—Candidates who may be rejected at one sitting of Committee shall be entitled to appear at the ensuing examination, provided that they have their certificates of recommendation renewed, and their applications forwarded in the manner formerly described, again paying the preliminary fee.

16*th.*—Holders of Pleader's diplomas under existing Rules shall not, *ipso facto*, be considered eligible for a Moonsiff's appointment, until they shall have obtained the certificate required under these Rules, and passed the Divisional Examination.

17*th.*—The examination of Candidates for the office of Pleader in the Judge's, Principal Sudder Ameen's, Sudder Ameen's, and Moonsiff's Courts, shall be held annually in the month of April, and be conducted by a District Committee, consisting of the Judge, the Magistrate and Collector, and Principal Sudder Ameen of the Station.

Candidates for such examination must not be less than 19 years of age, and shall pay a preliminary fee of Rupees 25 on filing their applications.

The Rules applicable to Divisional Examination Candidates, in regard to presentation of application, and forwarding the same with certificate of recommendation and enquiry into character, education, and qualifications, &c., shall be applicable also to Candidates at District Examinations, with the exception that the forwarding of the paper to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut shall be unnecessary in the latter case, where the Judge of the District in which the Candidate resides shall, after making due enquiry, forward the papers for the countersignature of the Commissioner, who in turn shall satisfy himself of the Candidate's fitness by further enquiry. Should the result of this be satisfactory, the application shall be forwarded to the Zillah Judge of the District, where the examination is to be held, but a difference of opinion between the Judge and Commissioner regarding the eligibility of the Candidate for examination shall be held to be fatal to the latter's claim to be examined.

18*th.*—Candidates for examination by a District Committee for the Office of Pleader in the Judge's subordinate Civil Courts in Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly, or Meerut, shall be examined by the Divisional Committee simultaneously with Candidates for Moonsiffees and Sudder Court Pleaderships.

The examination shall be similar in kind, but less difficult in degree; the questions orally put being so framed as to ascertain whether the Candidate possesses a fair knowledge of the common rules of law, including principles, procedure, and practice, and a competent acquaintance with the land tenures of the country.

19*th.* The acquisition of a diploma from a District Committee shall entitle the holder to be admitted to the Divisional Examination, provided that the certificate which the Candidate may have obtained in the first instance shall be duly endorsed, after renewed enquiry, by the Judge in whose District the Candidate may, meanwhile, have occupied himself as a Pleader, in fulfilment of all the conditions attaching to the

preliminary certificate to be required in the case of a Candidate for a *direct* examination by a Divisional Committee.

20. The District Committee shall give certificates or diplomas in the Form E, to each Candidate, as, after examination, may appear qualified and entitled to practise as Pleader in the Courts of the Judge, Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Moonsiff, and the Committee's decision shall be final, and the list of passed Candidates shall not be forwarded to the Sudder Court.

21. A diploma granted in one District shall entitle the holder of it,—(if of good character) any objection made on that ground being subject to appeal to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut,—to obtain a Pleadership in another District, in the grade of the Court for which he may have passed.

FORM A.

The application of *inhabitant of*

Whereas I am desirous of becoming a Candidate for the situation of a Moonsiff or Pleader in the Sudder Court, I request that, after making the necessary enquiry, you will grant me a certificate prescribed by the Rules for the examination of Candidates.

Application received on the

(Signed)

FORM B.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Name of the Applicant and that of his father.	Age.	Religion and Caste.	Family residence, *viz.*, Town, Village, Pergunnah and Zillah.	Particulars relative to the family and connections of the applicant which may seem worthy of notice.	Statement of past employment in the service of Government.	Statement of landed or other property belonging to the nominee, and where situated.	Statement of whether the applicant is a debtor or creditor of other parties, and if so, the place or residence of his debtor or creditor.	Name of the Government College or School, if any, in which the applicant was educated, number of years for which he was so educated, and statement of prizes and honors, if any, obtained by him in the last year of such education.	Certificate of the Officer making the recommendation.	Opinion of the Zillah Judge.	Opinion of the Commissioner.	Opinion of the Sudder Court.
								I do hereby certify, that I have satisfied myself that A. B., the bearer of this certificate, is a man fully fitted by respectability, good character, and general information, to fill the office of Pleader, either in the Sudder Court, or in the Courts of the Zillah Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens, and that he is entitled to the privilege of examination as to the qualifications to the office.				

FORM C.

We hereby certify that
was examined at the yearly examination held at
and that we consider him qualified to held the office of Moonsiff or Pleader in the Sudder Court.

NAME.	Father's Name.	Age.	Residence.	Date and Place of examination, and order in list.	Recommendation by Dated.	Bemarks of Judge or Sudder Court.

FORM D.

List of persons who have received Moonsiff's or Sudder Court Pleader's diplomas at the Divisional Examination of 186 *to be preserved in the Registers' Offices.*

NAME.	Father's Name.	Residence.	Date and place of Examination, and Number on list.	On recommendation by Esq., of in the following terms, dated the

DIPLOMA E.

We hereby certify that was examined at the yearly examination held at in the month of 186 , and that we consider him duly qualified, from his knowledge of the native languages, and of the Laws and Rules of Practice for the guidance of the Courts of Civil Justice, to hold the office of a Pleader in a Court.

Name of Candidate.	Name of Father.	Residence.	Age.	Date and place of examination and number on list.	Recommendation by Esq., of , dated the	Grade of Court for which qualified

(Signed) JAMES SIMSON,
Register.

AGRA;
The 23rd of July 1860.

APPENDIX II.

No. I.

DETAIL of Police Force enrolled under Act V. of 1861 *in the Regulation Provinces.*

DISTRICT.	Inspector.		Chief Constables.		Head Constables.		Mounted Constables.		Constables.		Recruits, Hospitals and other Charges.	Total Numbers.	Total cost without District Superintendent or General Charges, Inspector General and Deputies.
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.			
MEERUT DIVISION.													
Saharunpore	12	880	26	630	85	835	30	600	695	4,170	235	848	7,350
Mozuffernuggur	10	760	25	610	61	577	25	500	521	3,126	200	642	5,773
Dehra Doon	2	130	11	275	23	215	.....	.....	184	1,104	137	220	1,861
Meerut	17	1,560	38	980	156	1,548	80	1,600	1,297	7,782	365	1,588	13,835
Allygurh	18	1,500	35	845	116	1,148	50	1,000	850	5,100	266	1,069	9,859
Boolundshuhur	12	960	23	555	88	876	31	620	640	3,840	210	794	7,061
Total of Division... ...	71	5,790	158	3,895	529	5,199	216	4,320	4,187	25,122	1,413	5,161	45,739
AGRA DIVISION.													
Muttra	14	1,130	28	680	87	828	24	480	655	3,930	222	808	7,270
Etawah	12	790	27	685	75	714	12	240	564	3,384	210	690	6,013
Agra	21	1,690	41	1,025	136	1,323	50	1,000	1,078	6,468	300	1,326	11,806
Futtehgurh	14	1,045	29	725	85	829	35	700	732	4,392	244	895	7,935
Mynpoory	11	700	20	515	69	642	30	600	493	2,958	195	623	5,610
Etah	10	660	19	475	52	528	30	600	433	2,598	181	544	5,042
Total of Division... ...	82	6,015	164	4,105	504	4,864	181	3,620	3,955	23,730	1,352	4,886	43,686
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.													
Cawnpore	19	1,580	30	820	114	1,129	40	800	875	5,250	284	1,078	9,863
Banda	13	820	27	655	70	676	16	320	561	3,366	204	687	6,041
Futtehpore	12	770	26	645	63	622	24	480	503	3,018	190	628	5,725
Allahabad	21	1,740	46	1,185	156	1,518	64	1,280	1,236	7,416	342	1,523	13,481
Total of Division... ...	65	4,910	129	3,305	403	3,945	144	2,880	3,175	19,050	1,020	3,916	35,110

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

DISTRICT.	Inspector.		Chief Constables.		Head Constables.		Mounted Constables.		Constables.		Recruits, Hospitals and other Charges.	Total Numbers.	Total cost without District Superintendent or General Charges, Inspector General and Deputies.
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.			
ROHILCUND DIVISION.													
Shahjehanpore	11	885	23	625	65	617	36	720	538	3,228	203	673	6,272
Budaon	11	785	18	485	68	717	20	400	556	3,336	198	673	5,921
Bareilly	17	1,595	31	815	97	938	64	1,280	1,159	6,954	334	1,368	11,916
Moradabad	13	1,080	26	690	83	796	40	800	686	4,116	227	848	7,709
Bijnour	9	685	23	585	49	475	20	400	448	2,688	173	549	5,006
Total of Division	61	5,030	121	3,200	362	3,543	180	3,600	3,387	20,322	1,135	4,111	36,824
BENARES DIVISION.													
Mirzapore	12	955	23	630	79	762	32	640	615	3,690	216	761	6,893
Benares	14	1,190	30	870	102	970	48	960	926	5,556	288	1,120	9,834
Jounpore	11	815	24	635	57	538	20	400	472	2,832	190	584	5,410
Azimgurh	13	1,005	28	725	72	714	46	920	581	3,486	210	740	7,060
Ghazeepore	15	1,125	27	710	70	683	40	800	633	3,798	218	785	7,334
Goruckpore	17	1,470	31	780	91	882	50	1,000	743	4,458	249	932	8,839
Total of Division	82	6,560	163	4,350	471	4,549	236	4,720	3,970	23,820	1,371	4,922	45,370
Grand Total	361	28,305	735	18,855	2,269	22,100	957	19,140	18,674	112,044	6,291	22,996	2,06,729

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

No. II.

DETAIL of the employment of the Police Force enrolled under Act V. of 1861 *in the Regulation Provinces.*

DISTRICT.	Total as per Statement A.		Jail Guards.		Sudder Treasury Guards.		Personal Guards charged to Police.		Supplied to other Departments.		District Police including Reserve.	
	Number.	Monthly cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Numbers.	Cost.
MEERUT DIVISION.												
Saharunpore	848	7,350	24	169	28	202	12	78	9	63	775	6,838
Mozuffernuggur	542	5,773	19	139	19	146	10	64	.....	.....	594	5,424
Dehra Doon	220	1,861	14	95	14	102	12	78	.....	.....	180	1,586
Meerut	1,588	13,835	130	938	31	279	21	141	20	136	1,386	12,342
Allygurh	1,069	9,859	29	215	29	210	14	92	7	46	990	9,296
Boolundshuhur	794	7,061	23	158	27	192	12	78	.....	.....	723	6,633
Total of Division ...	5,061	45,739	239	1,714	148	1,131	81	531	36	245	4,648	42,119
AGRA DIVISION.												
Muttra	808	7,270	20	140	29	208	14	88	.....	.....	745	6,834
Etawah	690	6,023	22	142	24	169	10	64	.....	.....	634	5,648
Agra	1,326	11,806	114	803	18	126	19	122	.....	.....	1,175	10,755
Futtehgurh	895	7,935	31	220	18	124	10	64	.....	.....	836	7,527
Mynpoory	623	5,610	28	190	24	166	12	76	11	70	584	5,108
Etah	544	5,042	22	152	24	169	10	66	.....	.....	488	4,655
Total of Division ...	4,886	43,689	237	1,647	137	962	75	480	11	70	4,462	40,627
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.												
Cawnpore	1,087	9,863	19	139	23	154	10	64	.....	.....	1,026	9,506
Banda	687	6,041	29	196	20	140	10	64	.....	.....	628	5,641
Futtehpore	628	5,725	.....	.....	19	130	9	56	.....	.....	600	5,539
Allahabad	1,523	13,481	147	1,089	27	182	34	228	.....	.....	1,315	11,982
Total of Division ...	3,916	35,110	195	1,424	89	606	63	412	.....	.....	3,769	32,668

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

DISTRICT.	Total as per Statement A.		Jail Guards.		Sudder Treasury Guards.		Personal Guards charged to Police.		Supplied to other Departments.		District Police including Reserve.	
	Number.	Monthly cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Numbers.	Cost.
ROHILCUND DIVISION.												
Shajehanpore	673	6,272	27	182	27	192	9	56	.....	.....	610	5,842
Budaon	673	5,921	18	126	18	126	9	56	.....	.....	628	5,613
Bareilly	1,368	11,916	107	699	18	126	18	119	.....	.....	1,225	10,972
Moradabad...	848	7,709	34	243	19	144	9	56	.....	.....	786	7,266
Bijnour	549	5,006	22	148	27	192	9	56	.....	.....	491	4,610
Total of Division ...	4,111	36,824	208	1,398	109	780	54	343	.....	.....	3,740	34,303
BENARES DIVISION.												
Mirzapore	761	6,893	36	255	27	187	10	64	.....	.....	688	6,387
Benares	1,120	9,834	99	662	23	165	19	122	.....	.....	989	8,885
Jounpore	584	5,410	28	207	28	195	10	64	.....	.....	518	4,944
Azimgurh	740	7,060	35	245	15	108	10	64	.....	.....	680	6,643
Ghazeepore	785	7,334	56	391	34	238	14	88	.....	.....	681	6,617
Goruckpore	932	8,839	56	379	28	192	19	127	.....	.....	829	8,141
Total of Division ...	4,922	45,370	310	2,139	155	1,085	82	529	.....	.....	4,385	41,617
Grand Total ...	22,896	2,06,732 12	1,189	8,322	638	4,564	355	2,295	47	315	21,004	1,91,334
		2,480,784										

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

No. III.

STATEMENT showing proportion of Police employed in District Police Duty, paid by the people and by the Government severally.

DISTRICT.	Total cost of District Police.	Paid by Cities.			Paid by Government.		
MEERUT DIVISION.							
Saharunpore	6,838	2,166	0	0	4,672	0	0
Mozuffernuggur	5,424	1,188	0	0	4,236	0	0
Dehra Doon	1,586	20	0	0	1,566	0	0
Meerut	12,342	3,560	0	0	8,782	0	0
Allygurh	9,296	1,746	0	0	7,550	0	0
Boolundshuhur	6,633	1,500	0	0	5,133	0	0
Total of Division ...	42,119	10,180	0	0	31,939	0	0
AGRA DIVISION.							
Muttra	6,834	2,073	0	0	4,761	0	0
Etawah	5,648	262	8	0	5,385	8	0
Agra	10,755	2,270	0	0	8,485	0	0
Futtehgurh	7,527	2,095	0	0	5,432	0	0
Mynpoory	5,108	364	0	0	4,744	0	0
Etah	4,655	767	8	0	3,887	8	0
Total of Division ...	40,727	7,832	0	0	32,695	0	0
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.							
Cawnpore	9,506	1,732	8	0	7,773	8	0
Banda	5,641	459	0	0	5,182	0	0
Futtehpore	5,539	790	0	0	4,749	0	0
Allahabad	11,982	1,000	0	0	10,982	0	0
Total of Division ...	32,668	3,981	8	0	28,686	8	0
ROHILCUND DIVISION.							
Shahjehanpore	5,842	1,084	0	0	4,758	0	0
Budaon	5,613	1,000	0	0	4,613	0	0
Bareilly	10,972	2,342	0	0	8,630	0	0
Moradabad	7,266	1,120	0	0	6,146	0	0
Bijnour	4,610	342	0	0	4,268	0	0
Total of Division ...	34,303	5,888	0	0	2,8415	0	0
BENARES DIVISION.							
Mirzapore	6,387	1,014	0	0	5,373	0	0
Benares	8,885	2,151	0	0	6,734	0	0
Jounpore	4,944	544	8	0	4,399	8	0
Azimghur	6,643	674	0	0	5,969	0	0
Ghazeepore	6,617	1,000	8	0	5,616	8	0
Goruckpore	8,141	271	0	0	7,870	0	0
Total of Division ...	41,617	5,655	0	0	35,962	0	0
Grand Total ...	2,01,434	33,536	8	0	1,57,697	8	0

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

No. IV.

STATEMENT showing Revenue, Population, Area of Districts, Number of Police Stations, Strength of Reserve, and average rate of District Police, not including Guards over Jails, &c., on Revenue, Population, and Area.

DISTRICT.	Revenue.	Population.	Area.	Number of Divisions.	Numbers of Stations and Out-posts.	Reserve.		Total Police of District exclusive of Guards.		Average per cent. on Revenue.	Average Number to Population.	Average to Area.
						Officers.	Men.	Number.	Monthly cost.			
Meerut Division.										Rs. As. P.	one to	One to
Saharunpore	10,65,000	801,300	2,162	7	48	19	62	775	6,838	7 11 3	1,034	2⅘ths of a square mile.
Mozuffernuggur	11,07,000	673,000	1,646	5	36	16	63	594	5,424	5 14 1	1,133	2⅓ths ditto.
Dehra Doon	Not known.	32,083	673	2	11	7	25	180	1,586	... ...	178	3¾ths ditto.
Meerut	17,00,000	1,135,000	2,200	9	62	35	137	1,386	12,342	8 11 3	819	1⅗ths ditto.
Allygurh	19,85,000	1,134,600	2,153	10	54	28	75	990	9,296	5 9 11	1,146	2⅕th ditto.
Boolundshuhur	10,56,835	778,342	1,823	7	53	19	48	723	6,633	7 6 4	1,076	2⅗ths ditto.
Total of Division	69,13,835	4,554,325	10,657	40	264	124	370	4,648	42,119	7 4 11	941	2⅓rd ditto.
Agra Division.												
Muttra	16,57,000	862,900	1,613	7	38	23	72	745	6,834	4 15 2	1,158	2⅕th of a square mile.
Etawah	12,70,000	611,000	1,675	6	43	19	57	634	5,648	5 5 4	964	2⅔ths ditto.
Agra	16,23,000	1,001,960	1,865	11	59	36	120	1,175	10,755	7 15 3	853	1⅗ths ditto.
Futtehgurh	11,18,000	900,000	1,684	8	42	20	80	836	7,527	8 1 3	1,076	1⅗ths ditto.
Mynpoory	10,20,000	634,100	1,533	5	33	20	75	584	5,108	6 0 2	1,082	2⅔ths ditto.
Etah	7,50,000	561,530	1,415	5	30	15	62	488	4,655	7 7 2	1,150	2⅕ths ditto.
Total of Division	74,38,000	4,571,490	9,785	42	245	133	466	4,462	40,527	6 8 7	1,025	

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

DISTRICT.	Revenue.	Population.	Area.	Number of Divisions.	Numbers of Stations and Outposts.	Reserve.		Total Police of District exclusive of Guards.		Average per cent. on Revenue.	Average Number to Population.	Average to Area.
						Officers.	Men.	Number.	Monthly cost.			
Allahabad Division.												
Cawnpore	21,44,000	11,74,556	2,348	11	66	22	96	1,026	9,506	5 5 4	1,145	2¼rd of a square mile.
Banda	12,50,000	740,000	3,010	8	42	19	57	628	5,641	5 6 8	1,178	4½ths ditto.
Futtehpore...	14,30,000	680,000	1,580	7	39	22	53	600	5,539	4 10 4	1,133	2⅔ths ditto.
Allahabad...	21,93,000	1,380,000	2,348	12	93	30	138	1,315	11,982	6 11 3	1,049	1⅔ths ditto.
Total of Division	70,17,000	3,974,556	9,286	38	240	93	344	3,569	32,668	5 9 4	1,114	$\frac{4}{5}$ths ditto.
Rohilcund Division.												
Shahjehanpore	10,60,000	986,100	2,308	6	32	19	66	610	5,842	6 9 1	1,610	3½ths of a square mile.
Budaon	9,24,000	693,627	1,950	6	44	14	52	628	5,613	7 0 4	1,104	3 ditto.
Bareilly	15,95,000	1,105,103	3,215	8	38	27	95	1,225	10,972	8 4 0	902	2½ths ditto.
Moradabad	13,40,000	1,138,461	2,699	7	48	18	66	786	7,266	6 0 1	1,447	3½ths ditto.
Bijnour	11,93,000	672,171	1,831	5	30	16	52	491	4,610	4 10 2	1,369	3⅓ths ditto.
Total of Division	61,12,000	4,575,462	12,003	32	192	94	131	3,740	34,303	6 11 9	1,223	3⅔ths ditto.
Benares Division.												
Mirzapore	8,40,000	1,104,500	5,152	6	42	20	72	688	6,387	9 0 10	1,605	7⅞ths of a square mile.
Benares	9,03,000	851,757	996	7	36	19	84	989	8,885	11 11 10	860	1 ditto.
Jounpore	12,54,000	1,143,740	1,552	5	31	17	52	518	4,944	4 11 8	2,206	3 ditto.
Azimgurh	14,90,000	1,653,000	2,516	6	40	18	50	680	6,643	5 5 7	2,401	3⅔ths ditto.
Ghazeepore	15,00,000	1,396,000	2,181	8	39	17	52	681	6,617	5 4 7	2,050	3½ths ditto.
Goruckpore	28,00,000	3,087,874	7,340	8	53	24	76	829	8,141	3 7 5	3,724	8⅓ths ditto.
Total of Division	87,87,000	9,236,871	19,737	40	241	115	386	4,385	41,617	5 11 0	2,106	4⅔ths ditto.
Grand Total	3,62,67,835	26,912,704	61,468	192	1,182	659	1,897	20,804	1,91,234	6 5 2	1294	3 ditto.

APPENDIX II.—(*Concluded.*)

No. V.

ABSRACT showing the cost on account of Police Force under Act V. of 1861 *in the North-Western Provinces.*

SUPERVISION.

Inspector-General, Assistant and Office					Rs.	88,276	0 0
5 Deputy Inspector-Generals at 1,000 each					„	60,000	0 0
26 District Superintendents—							
7 on the 1st grade, at 800 each	...	5,600	0	0			
3 on the 2nd ditto, at 700 „	...	2,100	0	0			
6 on the 3rd ditto, at 600 „	...	3,600	0	0			
7 on the 4th ditto, at 500 „	...	3,500	0	0			
3 on the 5th ditto, at 400 „	...	1,200	0	0			
						1,92,000	0 0
	Rs.	16,000	0	0			
10 Assistants, 4 Military, at 137 Rs. each	... Rs.	548	0	0			
6 Do. Uncovenanted, at 250 „ each	... „	1,500	0	0			
	Rs.	2,048	0	0		24,576	0 0
					Total, Rs.	3,64,852	0 0
Police Force, as shown in Statement No. 1					...	24,80,784	0 0
					Grand Total, Rs.	28,45,632	0 0

APPENDIX III.

ABSTRACT STATISTICAL PRÉCIS of the Revenue Administration of the North-Western Provinces, from 1st May to 30th September 1860.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Area in Square British Statute Miles of 640 Acres.	Population.	Number of Pergunnahs.	Number of Mehals.	Disposition of business in Collector's Office.								Number of Letters.		Annual expense of collecting Revenue exclusive of heads of Offices, Covenanted and Uncovenanted and Sudder Establishment.	Per Centage on Revenue.
						No. of Cases pending at the close of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of				Pending at the close of the year.	From Collector to Commissioner.	To Collector from Commissioner.		
									On trial.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	On Default.	Total.					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
MEERUT	Dehra Dhoon	1,253	56,767	3	657	38	240	278	228	2	40	270	8	151	121	2,275	15 9 4
	Saharunpore	2,162	8,01,325	15	1,905	816	5,813	6,629	5,232	11	550	5,793	836	193	187	12,445	2 6 2
	Mozuffernuggur	1,648	6,72,861	17	1,143	923	3,847	4,770	3,793	8	80	3,881	889	248	248	12,275	2 6 8
	Meerut	2,350	11,48,149	16	1,968	2,716	10,202	12,918	9,110	130	482	9,722	3,196	265	310	18,095	2 0 4
	Boolundshuhur	1,883	7,90,048	13	1,704	744	5,278	6,022	4,811	55	66	4,932	1,090	418	423	18,800	3 0 2
	Allygurh	1,845	8,17,354	14	2,023	594	4,595	5,189	4,323	23	87	4,433	756	267	271	20,981	2 3 5
	1st May to 30th September 1860	11,141	42,86,504	78	9,400	5,831	29,975	35,806	27,497	229	1,305	29,031	6,775	1,542	1,560	84,871	2 6 8
	1st May to 30th September 1859	10,983	42,84,622	78	9,384	5,805	20,865	26,670	19,453	308	1,009	20,770	5,900	1,268	1,100	84,871	2 7 1
KUMAON	Kumaon	6,000	3,69,223	19	3,574	68	745	813	544	38	44	626	187	14	25	.....	.....
	Terai Pergunnahs	Not known.	63,158	6	333	.....	30	30	24	5	1	30	0	2	8	.....	.....
	Gurhwal	5,000	2,36,687	11	1,901	49	723	772	394	.....	14	408	364	13	27	.....	.....
	1st May to 30th September 1860	11,000	6,69,068	36	5,808	117	1,498	1,615	962	43	59	1,064	551	29	60	.....	.....
	1st May to 30th September 1859	11,000	6,69,068	36	5,795	160	1,007	1,167	898	28	72	998	169	21	46	.....	.....
ROHILCUND	Bijnour	1,900	6,95,521	15	3,313	674	4,247	4,291	3,836	138	40	4,014	907	224	133	13,250	2 10 11
	Moradabad	2,698	11,38,461	7	4,357	1,016	6,606	7,622	5,693	338	298	6,329	1,293	122	98	19,310	3 12 7
	Budaon	1,962	7,89,193	11	2,008	991	3,910	4,901	3,543	31	165	3,739	1,162	92	90	13,515	3 7 4
	Bareilly	3,119	13,78,268	18	3,747	703	5,976	6,679	4,837	237	621	5,795	884	395	349	25,695	3 9 6
	Shajehanpore	2,308	9,86,096	11	3,360	558	4,537	5,095	3,784	122	226	4,132	963	234	180	13,875	2 12 5
	1st May to 30th September 1860	11,987	49,87,539	62	16,785	3,942	25,276	29,218	21,693	966	1,350	24,009	5,209	1,067	850	85,645	3 4 6
	1st May to 30th September 1859	12,660	48,60,898	62	17,152	3,018	23,874	26,892	17,474	1,358	1,259	20,091	6,801	740	463	84,645	3 8 8
AGRA	Muttra	1,617	7,67,101	8	1,038	578	2,865	3,443	2,664	88	112	2,864	579	89	99	30,125	3 12 4
	Agra	1,865	10,68,717	9	1,348	748	4,865	5,613	4,322	220	138	4,680	933	429	578	24,250	3 6 5
	Furruckabad	1,684	8,95,026	16	1,817	1,259	9,215	10,474	8,063	214	119	8,396	2,078	304	317	18,499	3 4 1
	Mynpoory	1,519	5,99,229	12	1,104	1,064	3,799	4,863	2,873	82	584	3,539	1,324	64	141	15,317	2 12 7
	Etawah	1,625	5,86,194	5	1,805	107	3,705	3,812	3,440	66	53	3,559	253	152	163	15,230	2 9 9
	Etah	1,468	5,61,532	16	1,415	775	3,617	4,392	3,425	104	124	3,653	739	162	165	10,096	2 13 6
	1st May to 30th September 1860	9,778	44,77,799	66	8,527	4,531	28,066	32,597	24,787	774	1,130	26,691	5,906	1,200	1,463	1,13,517	3 2 11
	1st May to 30th September 1859	10,174	44,94,244	66	8,529	5,301	25,419	30,720	23,460	724	1,149	25,333	5,387	1,029	1,137	1,14,742	3 3 4
JHANSIE	Jaloun	2,328	2,86,080	8	1,183	2,700	3,929	6,629	4,323	25	8	4,356	2,273	102	149	20,520	3 3 8
	Jhansie	3,175	5,50,736	8	1,224	2,190	5,025	7,215	4,329	51	4	4,384	2,831	56	114	22,580	5 14 11
	Lullutpore	2,338	1,80,000	8	814	1,045	2,334	3,379	2,169	10	11	2,190	1,189	62	107	5,532	6 0 6
	Humeerpore	2,318	4,84,259	8	1,158	794	2,230	3,024	1,754	43	250	2,047	977	129	210	23,163	4 6 2
	1st May to 30th September 1860	10,159	15,01,075	32	4,379	6,729	13,518	20,247	12,575	129	273	12,977	7,270	349	580	71,795	4 6 2
	1st May to 30th September 1859	10,159	15,01,075	32	4,351	4,205	11,572	15,777	9,590	123	308	10,021	5,756	342	581	70,964	4 4 3

APPENDIX III.—(Concluded.)

ABSTRACT STATISTICAL PRÉCIS of the Revenue Administration of the North-Western Provinces, from 1st May to 30th September 1860.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Area in Square British Statute Miles of 640 Acres.	Population.	Number of Pergunnahs.	Number of Mehals.	Disposition of business in Collector's Office.								Number of Letters.		Annual expense of collecting Revenue exclusive of heads of Offices, Covenanted and Uncovenanted Sudder Establishmen	Per Centage on Revenue.
						No. of Cases pending at the close of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of				Pending at the close of the year.	From Collector to Commissioner.	To Collector from Commissioner.		
									On trial.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	On Default.	Total.					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Allahabad	Cawnpore	2,349	11,02,978	12	2,782	1,464	4,020	5,484	3,700	84	101	3,885	1,599	294	402	34,766	3 4 1
	Futtehpore	1,583	6,79,787	13	2,008	402	2,181	2,583	1,867	51	94	2,012	571	164	98	18,200	2 8 11
	Banda	3,009	7,43,872	8	1,441	3,637	3,920	7,557	5,535	68	117	5,720	1,837	248	213	31,700	5 2 11
	Allahabad	2,788	13,79,788	14	2,441	2,334	6,147	8,481	5,017	80	397	5,494	2,987	256	264	21,800	2 1 0
	1st May to 30th September 1860	9,729	39,06,425	47	8,672	7,837	16,268	24,105	16,119	283	709	17,111	6,994	962	977	1,06,466	3 1 5
	1st May to 30th September 1859	9,712	39,22,188	48	8,648	8,458	17,019	25,477	14,997	368	901	16,266	9,211	1,122	923	1,07,748	3 0 3
Benares	Goruckpore	7,343	30,54,086	19	9,237	1,752	6,867	8,619	4,830	58	584	5,472	3,147	185	296	21,435	2 0 4
	Azimgurh	2,516	16,53,251	16	6,276	1,210	4,710	5,920	4,177	205	499	4,881	1,039	244	229	19,635	2 6 9
	Jounpore	1,552	11,43,749	18	4,074	507	4,339	4,846	3,370	10	285	3,665	1,181	237	253	8,335	1 4 8
	Mirzapore	5,152	11,04,315	13	1,651	919	2,716	3,635	2,502	32	98	2,632	1,003	210	101	4,675	1 0 10
	Benares	995	8,51,757	17	1,318	3,150	2,516	5,666	2,160	131	357	2,648	3,018	147	123	4,590	0 13 9
	Ghazeepore	2,181	15,96,324	18	3,037	726	5,085	5,811	4,264	104	324	4,692	1,119	219	122	12,260	1 11 2
	1st May to 30th September 1860	19,740	94,03,482	101	25,593	8,264	26,233	34,497	21,303	540	2,147	23,990	10,507	1,242	1,124	70,930	1 10 11
	1st May to 30th September 1859	19,740	94,03,482	101	25,593	7,856	24,041	31,897	19,868	548	2,664	23,080	8,817	1,349	1,182	70,930	1 10 11
Jubbulpore	Saugor	3,656	4,54,390	21	1,175	801	2,739	3,540	2,660	37	15	2,712	828	318	323	10,640	3 2 7
	Dumoh	2,626	2,22,502	13	1,178	221	1,375	1,596	1,068	59	31	1,158	438	90	155	4,126	2 5 5
	Jubbulpore	6,237	4,42,776	11	1,572	150	1,873	2,023	1,773	25	32	1,830	193	102	185	8,000	2 12 8
	Seonee	3,884	2,11,023	3	1,606	84	1,067	1,151	1,042	46	16	1,104	47	106	127	6,540	9 14 3
	Mundlah	5,500	1,50,000	2	159	32	1,308	1,340	1,268	5	.....	1,273	67	51	93	2,660	21 4 4
	Hoshungabad	5,000	2,38,114	4	2,090	792	2,644	3,436	2,549	87	147	2,783	653	102	147	8,090	4 5 9
	Baitool	3,981	1,82,687	2	836	26	951	977	861	14	17	892	85	34	83	3,790	5 7 0
	Nursingpore	2,003	2,14,205	5	949	179	2,335	2,514	2,020	27	102	2,149	365	72	124	4,340	2 2 2
	1st May to 30th September 1860	32,887	21,15,697	61	9,565	2,285	14,292	16,577	13,241	300	360	13,901	2,676	875	1,237	48,186	3 9 8
	1st May to 30th September 1859	32,887	21,31,570	62	9,579	2,670	11,547	14,217	10,358	325	490	11,173	3,044	595	955	48,675	3 10 3
Grand Total	1st May to 30th September 1860	1,16,421	3,13,47,589	483	88,829	39,536	1,55,126	1,94,662	1,38,177	3,264	7,333	1,48,774	45,888	7,266	7,851	5,81,410	2 13 6
	1st May to 30th September 1859	1,17,315	3,12,67,147	485	89,031	37,473	1,35,344	1,72,817	1,16,098	3,782	7,852	1,27,732	45,085	6,466	6,387	5,82,575	2 13 3

GEORGE COUPER,

he Govt., N. W. Provinces.

APPENDIX NO. IV.

EXTRACT Paras. 20, 21, and 22, from a Note by Mr. J. Strachey, Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad, and Officiating Commissioner of Kumaon.

Dated Nainee Tal, the 30th June 1861.

Employment of working paupers.

Para. 20. On the 31st May 2,372 persons were employed in the poor-house in various simple occupations. The working paupers, as already mentioned, are divided into parties, each containing 200 persons, and each having its separate enclosure and sheds. One or more paid servants superintend the operations of each party, and instruct the paupers in their work. Much of the work of superintendence is, however, done by inmates of the poor-house itself. All working paupers are expected to be present in the places assigned to them at 6 o'clock every morning; they work till 11 A. M.; they then rest for about two hours, and during this time they receive their food; they then again work till 4 P. M., when the employment for the day is ended. In the morning each person has a certain task allotted to him. Thus, in the manufactory, a certain quantity of *babur* is given to each person sufficient for the day's work. Each woman employed in spinning receives in the same way a basket containing cotton wool, which she is expected to return in the evening spun into thread.

Nature of work performed.

Para. 21. The following statement shows the nature of the work carried on in the poor-house on the 31st May, and the numbers employed in each occupation.

Nature of Work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cotton-spinning	0	414	0	414
Cloth and Newar Manufacture	28	16	5	49
Durree ditto ditto	9	15	0	24
Rope-making	445	302	213	960
Grinding corn	1	303	0	304
Road-making	237	33	47	317
Building sheds and occupations connected with poor-house	276	28	0	304
Total	996	1,111	265	2,372

Results of work-house operations.

Para. 22. The operations were undertaken without any idea of profit, and even if they had been carried on at a loss, they would not the less have been expedient; but in a merely economical point of view the results have been very satisfactory. It is not possible for me at present to give detailed accounts of expenditure and receipts, but the following statement is believed to be approximately correct. It will serve to give an idea of the results of the operations carried on during the month of May. It must be understood that this statement shows only

the expenditure incurred in the work-shops. The whole of the charges for feeding the paupers employed and for the ordinary expenses of the poor-house are separate. It would equally have been necessary to maintain these paupers had no work been performed, consequently the last column of the following statement represents a real and not an imaginary profit. As, however, a considerable part of the articles prepared were not actually sold during the month, but were in store on the 31st May, the entries in columns 5 and 6 are subject to future correction. There is no reason for supposing that the receipts will be less than the amount given in the statement, but should they fall below the estimate, it will not the less have been shown that even on purely economical grounds the employment of the paupers is desirable. We may consider that during the month of May the expenses of the poor-house were less by Rs. 712-1-3 than they would have been if no work had been carried on.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure and Estimated Receipts on account of the Moradabad Work-house, for May 1861.

1. Nature of Employment.	2. Articles prepared or work performed.	3. Quantity of articles prepared.	4. Expended on account of work-house for raw materials, &c., &c., &c.	5. Estimated value of articles prepared.	6. Estimated profit.
		M. S. C.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rope-making	Rope ..	475 9 12	494 15 2	768 2 3	273 3 1
Cotton-spinning	Cotton Thread ..	28 38 5½	396 1 0	481 2 6	85 1 6
Durree-making	Durrees ..	43 in no.	32 14 3	48 8 0	15 9 9
Newar ditto	Newar ..	0 24 7	10 1 10	10 9 0	0 7 2
Cloth ditto	Coarse Cotton Cloth ..	75 pieces	43 3 3	47 3 3	4 0 0
Grinding corn	Flour ..	....	8 12 5	148 4 2	139 7 9
Road-making and repairs to road and earth-work	.....	....	4 12 0	199 0 0	194 4 0
	Total Rs. ..	....	990 11 11	1,702 13 2	712 1 3

(True Extract)

GEORGE COUPER,

Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

APPENDIX V.

The following Returns show the Result of the Relief Operations in the several Districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
MONTHS.	Balance in hand on the 1st of each month.	Local Donations and Subscriptions.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee.	Government sanctioned.	Total Income during the month.	Expenditure.	Daily average of Expenditure.	Daily average Relieved.	Total number of poor people relieved during the month.
				MEERUT DIVISION.						
				DEHRA DHOON.						
February										
March		1,119 15 6				1,119 15 6	355 12 10	11 7 7	142	4,411
April	764 2 8	278 10 0				278 10 0	417 11 6½	13 14 9	214	6,436
May	625 1 1½	237 0 0				237 0 0	374 14 6	12 1 6	230	7,148
June	487 2 7½	159 0 0			1,398 9 6	1,557 9 6	367 7 0	12 3 11	243	7,295
July	1,677 5 1½	218 6 0				218 6 0	398 10 5	12 13 9	257	7,971
Total		2,012 15 6			1,398 9 6	3,411 9 0	1,914 8 3½	62 9 6	221¾	33,261
				SAHARUNPORE.						
February	1,298 3 7	2,892 3 10				2,892 3 10	1,805 3 7	64 7 7	1,256	35,168
March	2,385 3 10	2,696 13 7				2,696 13 7	3,463 14 6	111 11 9	1,428	44,298
April	1,618 2 11	895 10 10				895 10 10	2,025 2 6	67 8 11	1,084	32,528
May	488 11 3	599 5 4				599 5 4	*1,981 4 10	63 14 7	1,316	40,819
June		654 3 7	25 5 0			679 8 7	1,802 11 9	61 5 0	1,212	36,385
July		221 0 0	79 0 0		6,364 15 9	6,664 15 9	4,169 12 5	69 5 10	1,349	41,868
Total		7,959 5 2	101 5 0		6,364 15 9	14,425 9 11	15,248 1 7	437 1 2	1,540½	2,31,066

* Excess expenditure 893-4-3.

APPENDIX V.—(*Continued.*)

The following Returns show the Result of the Relief Operations in the several Districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
MONTHS.	Balance in hand on the 1st of each month.	Local Donations and Subscriptions.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee.	Government Contributions sanctioned.	Total Income during the month.	Expenditure.	Daily average of Expenditure.	Daily average Relieved.	Total number of poor people relieved during the month.
			MOOZUFFERNUGGUR.							
February	1,395 15 7	512 11 8	.....	.....	.....	512 11 8	385 15 10	13 12 7	173	4,843
March	1,522 11 5	1,008 13 9	.....	.....	.....	1,008 13 9	719 14 9	23 3 6	363	11,268
April	1,811 10 5	214 14 0	.....	.....	.....	214 14 0	697 0 6	23 3 9	501	15,049
May	1,329 7 11	220 8 0	.....	.....	.....	220 8 0	1,009 10 2	32 9 1	614	19,037
June	540 5 9	422 3 4	.....	.....	3,404 3 4	3,826 6 8	1,247 0 9	41 9 1	907	27,226
July	3,119 11 8	85 0 0	*9 9 9	.....	.....	94 9 9	1,236 9 8	39 14 10	937	29,192
Total	.....	2,464 2 9	9 9 9	.....	3,404 3 4	5,877 15 10	5,296 3 8	174 4 10	710¾	1,06,615
			ROORKEE.							
February	.....	1,208 11 11	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	3,208 11 11	1,655 13 8	59 2 2	1,619	45,336
March	1,549 1 5	739 0 6	†15 0 0	.....	.....	754 0 6	2,275 5 8	73 6 4	1,759	54,548
April	27 12 3	987 8 0	.....	.....	.....	987 8 0	1,887 13 9	62 14 9	1,135	34,072
May	.....	1,045 3 2	.....	.....	¶2,000 0 0	3,045 3 2	1,617 13 7	56 4 9	820	25,437
June	1,427 5 7	513 15 4	‡6 5 0	.....	.....	520 4 4	1,697 14 2	52 14 5	903	27,090
July	249 11 9	362 4 0	§16 0 0	.....	1,726 8 6	2,104 12 6	2,763 5 6	59 3 9	933	28,919
Total	.....	4,858 10 11	37 5 0	2,000 0 0	3,726 8 6	10,620 7 6	11,898 2 4	363 14 2	1,436	2,15,402

* Sale of Thread.
† Cotton sold.
‡ In this Rs. 3,527-6-5 is included, being excess expenditure.
§ Sale of Ropes.
¶ In advance.

| | | |

APPENDIX V.—(*Continued.*)

The following Returns show the Result of the Relief Operations in the several Districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions.

1. MONTHS.	2. Balance in hand on the 1st of each month.	3. Local donations and subscriptions.	4. Miscellaneous Receipts.	5. Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee.	6. Government sanctioned.	7. Total Income during the month.	8. Expenditure.	9. Daily average of Expenditure.	10. Daily average relieved.	11. Total number of poor people relieved during the month.
				AGRA.						
January	.....	3,636 5 0	.....	.....	.....	3,636 5 0	538 14 11	17 6 2	567	17,586
February	3,097 6 1	3,169 4 6	.....	.....	.....	3,169 4 6	1,287 13 5	45 15 10	1,138	31,885
March	4,978 13 2	12,109 4 6	.....	.....	.....	12,109 4 6	3,692 2 7	119 1 7	2,643	81,943
April	13,395 15 1	13,466 13 9	.....	.....	.....	13,466 13 9	8,542 15 7	284 15 9	4,151	1,24,558
May	18,319 13 3	856 4 0	*96 3 0	.....	.....	952 7 0	12,829 14 3	413 13 10	6,153	1,90,752
June	6,442 6 0	70 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0	1,357 9 3	21,427 9 3	* 26,490 7 4	589 7 11	8,424	2,52,749
July	1,379 7 11	.....	.....	20,000 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0	19,993 2 9	464 15 0	9,373	2.90,560
Total	.....	33,307 15 9	96 3 0	40,000 0 0	1,357 9 3	74,761 12 0	73,375 6 10	1,935 12 1	6,600⅓	9,90,033
				MYNPOORY.						
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	622 0 0	.....	.....	.....	622 0 0	398 3 9	14 3 6	1,014	28,592
March	223 12 3	169 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	2,169 0 0	1,768 10 0½	56 15 9½	1,659	51,429
April	624 2 2½	555 13 0	6 10 7½	4,000 0 0	.....	4,562 7 7½	3,738 10 6½	124 9 11¼	2,849	85,470
May	1,452 15 3½	395 1 0	†50 0 0	5.000 0 0	.....	5,445 1 0	5,314 11 3	171 7 1	4,917	1,46,815
June	1,058 11 7	343 4 1	†84 0 0	6,000 0 0	.....	‡7,805 3 11½	8,863 15 6½	295 7 5¼	6,761	2,02,833
July	.....	264 14 0	5 4 0	10,000 0 0	.....	10,270 2 0	9,580 8 8½	245 14 0	5,670	1,75,774
Total	.....	2,350 0 1	145 14 7½	27,000 0 0	.....	30,873 14 7	29,664 11 10	908 9 9	4,604¾	6,90,713

* Out of this sum Rs. 8,805-9-6 was refunded to the Collector erroneously drawn. † Refunded by Luchmun Sing. ‡ In this Rs. 1,377-15-10 is included, being excess expenditure to receipts.

ETAWAH.										
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	10 2 0	265 8 0	.....	300 0 0	*750 0 0	1,315 8 0	793 0 0	25 9 3	497	15,414
June	532 10 0	70 0 0	.....	.....	*236 3 2	306 3 2	838 13 2	49 7 3½	866	25,994
July	.....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	1,041 12 9	24 11 8	409	12,693
Total	.....	335 8 0	.....	2,300 0 0	986 3 2	3,621 11 2	2,673 9 11	99 12 2½	360⅔	54,101
FURRUCKABAD.										
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	.....									
March	.....	4,369 14 0	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	7,369 14 0	6,461 9 7	72 9 8	1,324	1,17,899
April	.....									
May	908 4 5	622 13 0	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	3,622 13 0	3,521 7 0	101 5 10	2,191	67,915
June	1,009 10 5	268 13 0	138 3 0	3,500 0 0	.....	3,907 0 0	3,971 9 9	132 6 1	2,294	68,827
July	945 0 8	264 13 6	.....	5,000 0 0	.....	5,264 13 6	†5,236 15 6	162 12 5	2,223	68,972
Total	.....	5,526 5 6	138 3 0	14,500 0 0	.....	20,164 8 6	19,191 9 10	469 2 0	2,157$\frac{1}{16}$	3,23,563
ETAH.										
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	636 2 0	.....	.....	.....	636 2 0	615 6 2	16 10 1	595	22,030
March	20 11 10	427 2 0	‡38 12 11	2,000 0 0	.....	2,465 14 11	869 4 9	28 0 8	955	29,622
April	1,617 6 0	373 1 0	§109 3 11	.....	.....	482 4 11	1,197 12 4	39 14 9	1,666	50,003
May	901 14 7	399 3 1	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	3,399 3 1	1,436 7 9	46 5 5	2,404	74,539
June	2,864 9 11	56 3 2	¶42 13 4	3,000 0 0	.....	3,099 0 6	5,963 10 3	198 12 7	8,009	2,40,297
July	.....	205 8 0	.....	15,000 0 0	.....	15,205 8 0	8,373 1 4	268 11 5	10,044	3,11,380
Total	.....	2,097 3 3	190 14 2	23,000 0 0	.....	25,288 1 5	18,455 10 7	598 6 11	4852½	7,27,871
Grand Total	.....	59,844 5 5	571 2 9½	1,14,800 0 0	7,644 9 3	1,84,238 1 4	1,69,720 15 2	4,886 11 10½	26,890⅔	40,33,602

* In anticipation of Government sanction.
‡ From Road Fund.
† Additional succour given to the poor whose houses were swept away by the rains—Rs. 190-15-0.
§ From Treasury.
¶ Fine from Bunniahs.

APPENDIX V.—*Continued.*

The following Returns show the Result of the Relief Operations in the several Districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
MONTHS.	Balance in hand on the 1st of each month.	Local donations and subscriptions.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee.	Government contributions sanctioned.	Total Income during the month.	Expenditure.	Daily average of Expenditure.	Daily average Relieved.	Total number of poor people relieved during the month.
				ROHILCUND DIVISION.						
				BIJNOUR.						
February		2,909 3 0				2,909 3 0	878 3 0	31 5 9	906	25,379
March	2,031 0 0	1,065 12 6		3,000 0 0		4,065 12 6	2,382 2 9	76 15 6	2,143	66,452
April	3,714 9 9	586 2 0		3,000 0 0		3,586 2 0	3,054 3 11	101 12 11	3,862	1,15,882
May	4,246 7 10	593 6 0			5,014 8 6	5,607 14 6	4,893 2 6	157 13 6	6,103	1,89,217
June	4,961 3 10	*673 0 9		5,000 0 0	586 2 0	6,259 2 9	11,220 6 7	374 1 3	10,919	3,27,574
July		736 9 0	319 6 2	10,000 0 0		11,055 15 2	9,430 12 4	304 3 6	6,838	2,11,985
Total		6,364 1 3	319 6 2	21,000 0 0	5,600 10 6	23,484 1 11	31,858 15 1	1,046 4 5	6,243¼	9,36,489
				BUDAON.						
February		599 7 6				599 7 6	155 15 3	5 9 1	96	2,700
March	443 8 3	542 2 6		2,000 0 0		2,542 2 6	1,883 9 5	60 12 2	1,261	39,107
April	1,102 1 4	575 12 0		2,000 0 0	599 7 6	3,175 3 6	3,073 7 8	102 7 2	2,382	71,466
May	1,203 13 2	437 5 0		6,000 0 0	542 2 6	6,979 7 6	4,640 6 11	149 11 0	3,437	1,06,563
June	3,542 13 9	230 8 9		5,000 0 0	575 12 0	5,806 4 9	4,615 2 6	153 13 5	3,704	1,11,145
July	4,734 0 0	386 11 3	3 0 0			389 11 3	3,657 13 2	117 15 10	2,783	84,263
Total		2,771 15 0	3 0 0	15,000 0 0	1,717 6 0	19,492 5 0	18,026 6 11	590 4 8	2,768½	4,15,234

* Rs. 410-2-9 have been included in this item, being amount expended in excess.

BAREILLY.										
February	.....	889 0 0	.....	.....	889 0 0	1,778 0 0	921 0 6	32 14 3	549	15,378
March	856 15 6	1,031 0 0	2 15 6	.....	1,031 0 0	2,064 15 6	2,951 7 0	*95 3 3	1,195	37,057
April	.....	1,297 4 0	.....	.....	1,297 4 0	2,594 8 0	2,208 14 9	73 10 1	1,196	35,899
May	385 9 3	666 4 0	.....	.....	666 4 0	1,332 8 0	1,412 9 1	45 9 0	746	23,122
June	305 8 2	279 15 8	1 4 9	.....	279 15 8	561 4 1	450 10 4	15 0 4	210	6,325
July	416 1 11	1,228 0 6	70 0 0	.....	1,228 0 6	2,526 1 0	1,079 12 1	34 13 3	914	28,348
Total	.....	5,391 8 2	74 4 3	.....	5,391 8 2	10,857 4 7	9,024 5 9	297 2 2	974⅛	1,46,129
MORADABAD.										
February	.....	3,473 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,473 0 0	823 15 2	296 10 0	474	13,291
March	2,649 0 2	2,598 1 0	.....	.....	.....	2,598 1 0	3,064 1 1	98 13 5	1,766	54,748
April	2,183 0 1	2,013 10 0	637 3 6	.....	6,071 1 0	8,721 14 6	5,851 9 1	195 0 10	3,327	99,822
May	5,053 5 6	2,620 3 0	504 5 8	5,000 0 0	.....	8,124 8 8	9,218 4 5	297 5 9	5,237	1,62,342
June	3,959 9 9	1,563 13 0	*3,416 12 1	7,000 0 0	1,986 2 0	13,966 11 1	15,481 4 1	516 0 9	9,404	2,82,145
July	2,445 0 9	2,144 8 0	577 1 0	†10,000 0 0	‡4,211 8 0	16,933 1 0	17,090 12 7	§473 0 2	9,110	2,82,434
Total	.....	14,413 3 0	5,135 6 3	22,000 0 0	12,268 11 0	53,817 4 3	51,529 14 5	1,609 11 9	5,631¾	8,44,782
Grand Total	.....	29,140 11 5	5,532 0 8	58,000 0 0	24,978 3 8	1,07,654 15 9	1,10,439 10 2	3,543 7 0	15,617½	23,42,634
Grand Total of the 3 Divisions	.....	1,33,848 5 10	9,684 9 6½	2,48,900 0 0	78,534 13 4	4,71,649 6 11	4,65,374 10 5½	.....	.....	94,86,837

* Rs. 2,427-7-6 borrowed from Gordharee Loll.

† Advanced from Inefficient Balance in anticipation of aid from the Agra Central Relief Committee.

‡ Advanced from Inefficient Balance on account of Government donation.

§ This average is based on the actual expenditure, 14,663-5-1, the item of Rs. 2,427-7-6 being nominal.

The period over which the measures of relief extended has been calculated at 150 days in column 10, as although one or two poor houses were set on foot in January, others were not started before March.

GEORGE COUPER,

Secretary to Government of the N. W. Provinces.

APPENDIX VI.

Famine Relief Works conducted from Imperial Funds in the North-Western Provinces.

MONTHS.	People employed during the Month.							Wages.	Cost of supervising Establishment.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Total Expenditure.	Rate of Work.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Maximum per day.	Minimum per day.	Daily average.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
ROORKEE AND DEHRA ROAD.												
Grant 2,50,000 Rupees.												
December 14th to 31st ...	13270	6018	2986	22274	3837	10	1237	1,719 11 10	40 4 6	2,557 0 0	4,317 0 4	6 per cent. C. F.
January 1st to 31st ...	209977	121985	58929	390891	16631	4607	12609	29,160 3 6	1,560 5 7	3,508 3 5	34,228 12 6	
February 1st to 28th ...	235239	145049	71523	451811	16292	15869	16136	33,373 13 6	2,171 13 9	1,320 8 0	36,866 3 3	
March 1st to 31st ...	233965	152520	70925	457410	15739	12381	14755	33,698 15 6	1,026 9 4	2,618 11 7	37,344 4 5	
April 1st to 30th ...	141505	96217	44333	278055	12434	8077	9268	20,699 11 6	1,170 13 11	606 14 0	22,477 7 5	
May 1st to 31st ...	222331	184397	79667	486395	18183	11488	15690	34,798 15 6	1,334 8 6	1,636 8 11	37,770 0 11	
June 1st to 30th ...	234764	194635	78256	507655	18317	14478	16922	36,280 15 6	1,434 3 9	12,625 4 1	50,340 7 4	
July 1st to 31st ...	157068	147719	52146	356933	14273	7193	11514	25,586 15 6	817 13 3	2,573 15 4	27,341 12 1	
GURMOOKHTESUR AND DELHI ROAD.												
Grant 50,000 Rupees.												
January 11th to 31st ...	23680	20381	9410	53471	1197	72	2546	3,979 11 9	72 2 11	13,992 0 4	17,043 15 3	
February 1st to 28th ...	10323	5891	71	16285	897	452	581	1,338 3 0	265 7 9	784 13 6	2,388 8 3	
March 1st to 31st ...	15521	14336	1617	31474	1174	931	1015	2,401 10 0	352 5 4	4,592 4 7	7,346 3 11	
April 1st to 30th ...	12158	12855	2032	27045	1063	676	901	2,006 12 0	492 10 1	1,523 15 3	4,023 5 4	
May 1st to 31st ...	14518	17831	3461	35810	1472	938	938	2,583 10 6	586 5 10	9,140 10 0	12,310 10 4	
June 1st to 30th ...	20084	27097	5821	53002	2108	1420	1766	3,758 5 6	629 3 4	1,809 10 11	6,197 3 5	2 per cent. C. F.
July 1st to 31st ...	19388	29643	6212	55243	2032	1323	1782	3,864 7 0	141 14 0	84 11 8	4,091 0 8	
FUTTEHGURH BRANCH GANGES CANAL.												
Grant 2,00,000 Rupees.												
January 16th to 31st ...	8110	5943	2982	17035	2078	8	811	1,213 3 0	481 4 5	298 9 3	1,993 0 8	7-11-11 p. cent. C. F.
February 1st to 28th ...	59917	18066	6766	84749	4653	1989	3526	6,287 14 0	1,209 5 0	1,350 4 4	8,847 7 4	2-1-7¾ " "
March 1st to 31st ...	59361	35239	9819	104419	3724	2410	3368	7,803 5 3	1,483 5 0	7,582 11 4	16,869 5 7	2-2-8 " "
April 1st to 30th ..	66613	39761	10862	117236	4920	2841	3908	8,816 10 0	859 10 11	337 10 1	10,013 15 0	2-3-7 " "
May 1st to 31st ...	143325	89865	26242	259432	9478	6528	8369	18,648 12 0	2,726 13 6	609 1 4	21,984 10 10	2-4-4½ " "
June 1st to 30th ...	143899	103236	31025	278160	12244	2703	9272	19,988 8 6	2,189 14 4	1,869 13 0	24,048 3 10	2-0-3 " "
July 1st to 31st ..	101676	97660	25839	225175	8570	1195	7263	15,954 9 6	1,490 5 3	2,185 3 9	19,630 2 6	1-15-6 " "

APPENDIX VI.—(*Continued.*)

Famine Relief Works conducted from Imperial Funds in the North-Western Provinces.

MONTHS.	People employed during the Month.							Wages.	Cost of supervising Establishment.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Total Expenditure.	Rate of Work.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Maximum per day.	Minimum per day.	Daily average.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
WORKS IN THE STATION OF AGRA.												
Grant 90,000 Rupees.												
January 16th to 31st ..	40233	44720	41886	126839	13567	2371	7927	7,078 12 6	55 9 9	1,294 8 3	8,428 14 6	2-15-0 per cent. C. F.
February 1st to 28th ..	52947	16159	2304	71410	3137	2323	2550	11,138 8 2	152 8 7	935 8 10	12,226 9 7	2-11-7 „ „
March 1st to 31st ...	54326	11654	2102	68082	3176	491	2723	13,269 0 7	741 4 7	981 1 3	14,991 6 5	
April 1st to 30th ...	45069	3148	778	48995	2699	1558	1884	10,841 13 6	816 10 4	361 7 9	12,019 15 7	
May 1st to 31st ...	38765	2172	974	41911	1942	1203	1352	9,369 10 11	695 6 0	737 1 3	10,802 2 2	
June 1st to 30th ...	38907	3920	1567	44394	3294	1277	1707	7,590 12 9	597 2 0	354 6 3	8,542 5 0	
July 1st to 31st ...	39125	3866	797	43788	2523	467	1409	6,491 6 4	401 2 0	461 9 9	7,354 2 1	
DIVERSION OF THE HINDUN CHANNEL.												
Grant 34,000 Rupees.												
February 19th to 28th ...	1111	1108	722	2941	701	11	294	625 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	625 0 0	
March 1st to 31st ...	25108	19461	8056	52595	2993	638	1696	3,755 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,755 0 0	4- 1-2 per cent. C. F.
April 1st to 30th ...	42761	38231	16197	97189	4083	2922	3239	7,717 0 0	0 0 0	529 0 0	8,245 0 0	4- 4-0 „ „
May 1st to 31st ...	42727	40446	26048	109221	5283	1142	3523	8,689 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8,689 6 0	4- 0-5 „ „
June 1st to 30th ...	57310	47928	9683	114921	5566	2402	3707	8,086 11 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	8,086 11 4	4- 0-0 „ „
July 1st to 31st ...	32525	23233	873	56631	1945	1356	1826	4,086 4 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,086 4 6	3-11-7 „ „
BOOLUNDSHUHUR BRANCH—GANGES CANAL.												
Grant 2,00,000 Rupees.												
May 1st to 31st ..	74311	114490	34233	223034	8816	4366	7194	15,994 10 3	1,823 6 10	5,027 0 9	22,845 1 10	2-1- 0 per cent. C. F.
June 1st to 30th ...	78530	108401	31255	218186	9389	1059	7272	16,701 11 6	3,592 9 11	10,304 4 9	30,508 10 2	3-4- 9 „ „
July 1st to 31st ...	132680	142861	36212	311753	13861	5545	10057	23,125 4 6	4,810 2 11	1,510 0 11	29,445 8 4	2-3-11 „ „
ROAD FROM AJMERE TO THE POKHUR PASS.												
Grant 3,615 Rupees.												
May 18th to 31st ...	685	767	997	2449	314	2	175	160 3 0	3 5 8	56 0 1	219 8 9	
June 1st to 30th ..	3020	7304	2376	12700	801	48	423	813 14 0	28 12 4	262 3 6	1,104 13 10	4-7-6 per cent. C. F.
July 1st to 7th ...	130	266	0	396	66	30	57	28 13 0	0 0 0	55 2 6	83 15 6	

APPENDIX VI.—(*Concluded.*)

Famine Relief Works conducted from Imperial Funds in the North-Western Provinces.

MONTHS.	People employed during the Month.							Wages.	Cost of supervising Establishment.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Total Expenditure.	Rate of Work.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Maximum per day.	Minimum per day.	Daily average.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
IRRIGATION WORKS IN ROHILCUND.												
Grant 30,000 Rupees.												
May 1st to 31st ...	8777	6269	5325	20345	1038	115	912	1,531 6 0	57 14 9	309 1 9	1,898 6 6	4-11-1 per cent. C. F.
June 1st to 30th ...	10788	6861	6085	23734	1160	652	791	1,833 9 9	96 15 11	119 8 9	2,049 9 5	3- 7-2 „ „
July 1st to 31st ...	19141	12669	4988	36798	1320	860	1200	2,904 4 9	103 14 6	143 15 6	3,152 2 3	3- 5-8 „ „
BUDAON AND BAREILLY ROAD.												
Grant 30,000 Rupees.												
May 1st to 31st ...	5065	1205	997	7267	1076	12	234	556 15 3	0 0 0	673 15 0	1,230 14 3	
June 1st to 30th ...	0	0	0	37988	1819	996	1436	2,714 14 3	20 10 4	1,541 3 2	4,276 11 9	
July 1st to 31st ...	0	0	0	46396	1728	1261	1496	2,860 3 0	73 12 2	913 5 5	3,847 4 7	

GEORGE COUPER,
Secretary to the Government of the
N. W. Provinces.

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